"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are thunderstorms, stationary temperature, light winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 85⅝; corn, 31½; cotton, 8.

CONGRESS—The Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill reached a final agreement yesterday. On the sugar schedule, which was the chief obstacle to an earlier agreement, the House secures a practical victory, though making a slight concession to the beet sugar and refining interests demanded by the Senate. The House rates on lumber, wool, cotton ties, and a few other articles are restored, and the stamp tax proposed by the Senate is eliminated, but in most other respects the rates are those of the Senate bill. In the Senate yesterday all the time was occupied by Mr. Morgan of Alabama in a speech in support of the Harris resolution relating to Pacific Railroad affairs.—Page 1.

FOREIGN—Turkey has informed the Ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople that she will accept the principle in concluding peace for which they have been contending. Queen Victoria will leave Windsor for Osborne House on Tuesday. It is feared that she has been overtaxing her strength. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by a vote of 334 to 114, voted confidence in the Government's Eastern policy. The Rev. Dr. E. J. Butler, Bishop-elect of Concordia, Kan., died in Rome on the eve of his consecration. The official announcement is made by the British Government that a Bering Sea conference will be held at Washington in the Autumn. Its only object will be to arrive at an agreed state of facts.—Pages 5, 10, and 15.

Page 1.

A Brooklyn Bridge policeman killed a dog on Friday. His report on the occurrence is not a literary gem.

The mystery as to the identity of the girl in the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion who calls herself by turn Edith L. Hooper and Grace Stevenson of Boston is still unsettled. Persons who claim to know the missing Boston girl deny that the Bellevue girl is Grace.

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Yesterday was cricket day. Results are given for games played in this city and vicinity.

Lehman won the Test Handicap at the Brighton Beach races yesterday, going the mile in 1:41¼. Manchester, George Boyd, Lincoln II., Abuse, and Decide also won races.

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Over 10,000 riders participated in the bicycle parade at Long Branch yesterday, and over 75,000 people were there to witness it.

The Pastime Athletic Club held its twentieth annual games yesterday on the Avenue A grounds. Pastime men won all the events. Samuel Liebgold won the mile handicap walk in track record time.

Arrangements for the consolidation of the two bicycle clubs claiming the name of "Greenwich Wheelmen" have been almost completed, and a meeting to carry the agreement into effect will be held to-morrow night.

Page 5.

The temperature yesterday made holiday observance an agreeable pleasure.

Oscar Hammerstein returned from abroad yesterday. He reports that London theatres are poorly patronized, and that music halls are doing well.

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Perry Belmont returned from abroad yesterday. He did not like the exhibitions of American toadyism that he found in London.

Prof. William Libby of Princeton University and a party of scientists will explore the famous Mesas cliffs in New Mexico, beginning to-morrow.

Importers of India and Ceylon teas say the best of their tea is rejected under the provision of the new law that calls for a test by a specially designated sieve.

Dr. James B. Angell, the new Minister to Turkey, sailed yesterday without special instructions. He will interest himself somewhat in archaeological pursuits.

For reasons of his own, John Purry of Astoria has erected two high fences on the lines of his property, and his neighbors say that the structures are there for the purpose of depriving them of light and air.

District Attorney Youngs of Queens County had a long conference yesterday with District Attorney Olcott, and is preparing to conduct the Guldensuppe murder trial in that county.

Alexander Grossman made a speech in the new Irving Hall to the Russian-American Citizens' League of the Eighth Assembly District last night, advocating Seth Low for Mayor, and resolutions were passed approving his candidacy.

Noticing that witnesses did not kiss the Bible, Justice McCulloch of Jersey City yesterday inspected the book, and found that twenty-six years of court duty made cleansing of its lids necessary. He applied ammonia vigorously and restored the volume to its post.

The Twenty-second Regiment returned from the State camp yesterday. They wore the new Summer regulation uniform, blue trousers, leggins, blue army shirt, with blouses and overcoats strapped to their backs. They took a Sixth Avenue elevated train for their armory. The ticket chopper counted them as they filed past, and a lump sum was paid for their fare.

Leon Graves and John P. Ryan, charged with assaulting and robbing Lawyer Robert S. Clarke in Graves's room Friday night, were held by Magistrate Crane in $5,000 bail each for trial. Graves accused Clarke of having urged him to rob a banking house and supplying him with money to buy weapons for himself and Ryan. He denied attacking Clarke, but the lawyer's jewelry and money were found on him.

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Minister Woodford has been directed to press a claim for $75,000 against Spain for the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Terence V. Powderly of Pennsylvania to be Commissioner General of Immigration.

John Cortolano was arrested yesterday, charged with threatening to kill Mrs. Annie Davis and himself. In the Centre Street Police Court he pleaded his love for the woman as an excuse, but Magistrate Wentworth sent him to the Workhouse for a month.

Page 12.

A happy solution of the Remsenburg-Speonk dispute, on Long Island, has been found. Millside, adjoining the old town, has been made a Post Office called Speonk; Remsenburg retains its name, and the station remains Speonk.

A meeting of the New York policy holders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association was held at 120 Broadway yesterday afternoon, to discuss plans to protect their interests. It was decided to call a general meeting of the policy holders some day in the latter part of this week, to decide upon some plan of action.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, points out the fact that Englishmen cherish the hope that no one will have to take seriously Secretary Sherman's correspondence. The closing lines of the Queen's letter of thanks to her subjects are commented on in the light that Victoria will continue to reign as long as life lasts. It is a well-known fact that the Lord Chancellor believed that Earl Russell should be legally freed from the wife who had destroyed his reputation, but the red-tape Judges in the House of Lords had to abide by precedent, and found that Lady Russell had not been technically cruel. It would have been different had she been thrown a teacup at her noble husband. It is suggested that when time shall have killed the enthusiasm over the promise of the gift of a battleship to the British Nation from the Cape Colony, that the ship of war, when she actually arrives at Portsmouth, may be in the form of a torpedo boat. The Duke of Connaught, who, as a military commander, was conspicuous only in the part he took in the Jubilee festivities, may be the next Commander in Chief of her Majesty's army, owing to the probable approaching retirement of Lord Wolseley on account of ill health. Now a light is thrown on the Sultan and his surroundings by an article in The Quarterly Review.

Page 19.

Mlle. Bernhardt's millinery establishment, at 31 West Thirtieth Street, is closed. It was run by a niece of the celebrated actress, who furnished the most of the capital for the enterprise.

Burglars entered and robbed three houses in Hollis, L. I., last night. In one of them they used chloroform on a man and his wife. Different villages are robbed each night, supposedly by the same burglars.

Maximino Casanova, an ex-patient of the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday made a statement charging the hospital attendants with inattention and cruelty. Superintendent Noble, when told of the charges, said that they were all untruthful.

Some of the officers of the Equitable Gas Company yesterday expressed surprise at the proposed consolidation between it and the New York and East River Gas Company. John Fox, Treasurer of the Equitable, said it was the first intimation that there was a desire for consolidation on the part of any stockholder.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, en route from its armory to the Peekskill Camp, yesterday encountered a Third Avenue cable motorman at Twenty-third Street, who tried to move his car through the passing regiment. He narrowly missed injuring some of the guardsmen. Militiamen jumped on the car and handled the motorman roughly until the Captain of Company F interfered.

Page 20.

Much comment has been caused on the east side, near Fortieth Street, by the wholesale transfer of men from Engine House No. 21. Only two of the original force are left, Capt. Eagan being sent to No. 36, after nearly twenty years' service at No. 21.

The idea of Fall excursions for the purpose of buying goods in the New York markets appears to be gaining strength throughout the country. The Merchants' Association, just a month old, numbers nearly 350 resident and 7,000 non-resident members.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn arrived here yesterday from the great naval Jubilee review held at Spithead. Her officers are enthusiastic over the review and also the reception they met with in England. The Brooklyn will lie off Tompkinsville until orders are received from the Navy Department.

Chauncey M. Depew arrived from Europe yesterday afternoon and spoke freely to reporters of his observations on English and Continental politics and particularly the result of the recent Queen's Jubilee. He commented on a particularly blunt speech of a French statesman at the Fourth of July dinner in Paris commenting on the Tariff bill pending in America.

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BELLEVUE'S GIRL MYSTERY.

Says Now She is Grace Stevenson, but Persons Claiming to Know Grace, Contradict Her.

The identity of the young woman in the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital who gave her name as Edith L. Hooper, and who afterward told a visitor she was Grace Stevenson, is still somewhat of a mystery.

When she entered the hospital Thursday night she said that she was a sister of Mrs. C. F. Keil of Farmingdale, L. I. Mrs. Keil was communicated with, and replied that Edith L. Hooper was unknown to her, and that she had no sister of that name.

Then a young woman, who said she was a cousin of Grace Stevenson, the girl missing from Boston, called at the hospital and was admitted to "Miss Hooper's" bedside and talked with her. Afterward she said she asked the girl whether she recognized her and the patient replied "No." The visitor asked her name, and she replied "Grace."

"Are you Grace Stevenson?"

"Yes," replied the patient, and she added that she lived in Beacon Street, Boston. But when the visitor asked the girl whether she knew Hattie Dever, a cousin of Grace Stevenson, the latter looked confused and replied in the negative.

The visitor then asked her to open her mouth, and examined her teeth, but they were genuine and sound, whereas Grace Stevenson is said to have one broken tooth and several artificial ones.

The next question put to the girl was what was her mother's maiden name, and this made her so hysterical that Dr. Robertson advised the visitor not to question her any further. The visitor, however, went away with the impression that the girl was Grace Stevenson. She said she would send some one who could positively identify her.

A young man called at the hospital yesterday, who said he was a relative of Miss Stevenson, and that he believed he could identify her. When Dr. Robertson described to him "Miss Hooper's" appearance, he said it did not correspond with that of Grace Stevenson.

Later in the day a man called who told Dr. Robertson that he was E. M. Thayer of Boston. When he was admitted to see the girl, he said she was Edith L. Hooper of Boston, whom he knew well. He declined to tell how he came to know her. He said he was in such a position that he could not talk any more. He has been staying at the Grand Union Hotel for several days.

It was reported that Mrs. Stevenson, Grace's mother, had started from Boston for the city in uncertain whether the girl is her missing daughter. When Superintendent Murphy saw a picture of Grace Stevenson yesterday he decided that it resembled "Miss Hooper." He said he would incline to believe the two identical if only his patient had a scar on the cheek and a broken tooth.

PLUNGED IN AFTER HIS WIFE.

READING, Penn., July 17.—The Rev. Adolos Allen's wife accidentally stepped off into a canal lock upon her return from the excursion of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband is pastor, early this morning, and her husband plunged in after her. Neither could swim.

Charles Bowman, a boat hand, dragged Mrs. Allen to the shore and saved her husband after he had gone down the second time.

I. N. G. COLORED TROOPS REBEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at the Chicago and Alton station to-day by the colored troops, Ninth Battalion, I. N. G., of Chicago, refusing to ride on their return trip in old coaches provided by the Chicago and Alton Company, asserting that they were condemned, and demanding Pullman chair cars.

Violence was narrowly averted by the conductor giving the signal to go. The troops boarded the train as it pulled out.

DRUMMER HIT WITH A BRICK.

A half dozen members of the Salvation Army from the Sheltering House on Avenue B gathered last night at the corner of Avenue B and Twelfth Street for an open-air meeting. Ensign Goodnow led the meeting.

A fringe of people gathered, and all went smoothly until the little band fell upon their knees in the dust of the street. Drummer August Stomm of 228 East Thirteenth Street, one of the best workers in the army, waited for his turn, and then he began to implore the Almighty to shower down blessings. He referred to the collection and prayed that God would so enlighten the assembled crowd that it would shower nickels and dimes into the outstretched flag.

"We thank the Almighty God that we are here to-night," prayed the drummer. "Send down on us, O, Lord, all Thy choicest blessings, and let us be ever cognizant of Thy presence."— He did not get any further. A brick, thrown from the top of a near-by building, hit the drummer on top of the head. Stomm fell forward almost unconscious, and the meeting stopped right there.

Policeman Bobbins called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital and the surgeon put three stitches in the scalp of the unfortunate drummer. The collection was not taken up, and the meeting dispersed. No arrests were made as the police cannot find the man who threw the brick.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

END OF TARIFF FIGHT

Republicans of the House and Senate Reach a Final Agreement.

HOUSE MAKES CONCESSION ON SUGAR SCHEDULE.

House Rates on Lumber and a Few Other Articles Restored and the Stamp Tax Beaten, but in Most Other Respects the Senate Wins.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—When the Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill, representing the two houses of Congress, adjourned at 6 o'clock to-day, the announcement was made, on behalf of each of the houses, that they had agreed upon all the items of the bill, and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held on Monday.

This announcement had been made informally to the Democratic members of the conference at noon, and had formed the subject of general speculation about the Senate during the afternoon. It appeared after the informal statement was made that there was still much to be done in the way of putting the bill in shape, and the conferrees spent six hours in close application to the work on hand. They were for the most part merely running over the bill, but there were still some rates to be agreed upon on articles which had been passed over until the sugar schedule should be finally disposed of. The revision was not even completed during the afternoon session, and some of the members returned to renew the work to-night.

"We cannot," said Senator Allison, "say just what time we shall expect the attendance of the Democrats on Monday, for there is still much to be done to get the bill in readiness for them." It is understood that some of the members will work to-morrow for the accomplishment of this purpose, and it is hoped to have the bill printed and prepared for the inspection of the Democrats by 10 o'clock on Monday. The Republicans still further hope to secure the assent of the Democratic members to the reporting of the bill after one session, and thus to be able to present it to Congress on the same day.

Many Senate Amendments Accepted.

The members of the conference still preserve the strictest silence in regard to the changes made, giving out no official information. It is learned, however, from an entirely reliable source that a very large majority of the Senate amendments were accepted. This was rendered necessary by several circumstances. A number of amendments made by the Senate were verbal, the others were trivial, and still others were made necessary to secure harmony of construction, and would have been made by the House if that body had had the bill under consideration for so long a time as the Senate had. All such changes as these were accepted without question by the House conferrees.

They also accepted in most cases the alterations made by the Senate in order to secure the passage of the bill in that body. Senator Jones of Nevada, holding, as he did, practically the balance of power both in the Senate and in committee, was enabled to secure many concessions for Western interests in the Senate, and these he held without exception in the conference. He even succeeded in securing a degree of protection for beet sugar greater than was given either in the Senate or the House bill.

A New Sugar Schedule.

The bill, as agreed upon, will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least in the main item of duty on raw and refined sugar—the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the Ways and Means Committee When the announcement of an agreement was first made today, the indications were that the Senate had surrendered everything in the sugar schedule to the House. No one not in possession of all the facts could see how it could be otherwise, when it was known that the House differential of one-eighth of a cent had been accepted, and the Senate provision for throwing off one-tenth of a cent on low-grade sugars receded from. "You will discover," said Senator Aldrich, in discussing the matter among his colleagues, "that the Senate has done something after all, and that it is not a complete surrender on our part." The wording of the new paragraph, which follows, shows that he was right:

"Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, three and one-half one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion, and on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 125-1000 of 1 cent per pound additional.

It will be observed that the modification of the sugar schedule still leaves the rate on pure sugar testing 100 degrees 1.95 cents per pound, which was the Senate rate. The differential on refined sugar is, however, one-eighth of a cent per pound, while the Senate differential was one-fifth. The House also secures the elimination of the one-tenth of a cent reduction allowed on low-grade sugars testing below 87 degrees by the polariscope. It is claimed that the increase on the higher grades of sugar, which will result from the increase of the polariscople graduation allowance will add materially to the protection to the beet-sugar industry. The refiners necessarily receive incidental benefit.

Hides on the Dutiable List.

Following are among the more important changes made in other schedules:

Hides, 15 per cent. ad valorem, in place of the 20 per cent. fixed by the Senate. The House representatives made a strong fight to have hides restored to the free list, but they were compelled to submit to the unyielding demand of the Senate.

Wool, first class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class, 4 cents on that below 12 cents per pound in value and 8 cents on that above 12 cents in value. These rates on third-class wool were the result of an agreement between the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers. The rates on first and second class wools are those of the House bill.

Lead ore, 1½ cents per pound; pig lead, 2¼ cents, the Senate rates.

Iron ore, as fixed by the Senate.

Coal, bituminous, 67 cent. per ton.

Tobacco, $1.75 per pound on imported wrappers. This is the Senate rate. It is also understood that the action of the Senate in striking out the internal revenue provision on tobacco and leaving the existing law in force was accepted by the House conferrees.

Cyanide of potassium, 12½ per cent. This is the Senate rate, the House rate being 25 cents. The reduction was demanded by the gold miners of the West, cyanide being largely used in the reduction of auriferous ores.

Boracic acid, 5 cents per pound, the Senate rate.

The Senate rate on borax is also sustained, as is that on soda ash, the rate being three-eighths of a cent per pound.

The Senate rates on all fruits are retained, including 1 cent per pound on oranges, lemons, limes, &c. On walnuts the House rate of 3 cents per pound is restored, the Senate having lowered this rate to 2½ cents.

Victories for the House.

White pine lumber is restored to the House classification and the House rate of $2 per 1,000 feet instead of the Senate rate of $1.

The reciprocity clause has been transformed into a modification of both the Senate and House schedules—that is, the number of articles which can be used as a basis for reciprocity agreements has been increased, but the President's discretion as to rates and the ratification of treaties by the Senate, which was the main feature of the Senate provision, has been rejected.

One of the biggest victories won by the House was in the restoration to the dutiable list of burlaps, jute and jute bagging, cotton bagging, gunny sacks, floor matting, and cotton ties, which the Senate placed on the free list. While restored to the dutiable list, however, the rates are lower than they have ever been on this class of articles.

Stamp Tax Eliminated.

Another victory of the House was the elimination of the Senate stamp tax on bonds and stocks. It was decided that the machinery of collection was too cumbersome.

Raw cotton is restored to the free list, as originally fixed by the House. The Senate, with the aid of some of the Democratic Senators, made cotton dutiable at 20 per cent.

The amendments agreed upon will go to the printer to-morrow, and the completed bill will be laid before the Democrats Monday morning. Assurances have already been given by the Democrats on the Conference Committee that there will be no attempt to delay the report when the full committee meets. But it is possible that the Democrats may ask more time than the Republicans now anticipate. The Republicans believe that the report can be made to the House early Monday afternoon, and if the present intentions of the House leaders are carried out, the report will have been acted upon before the House adjourns on Monday. Mr. Dingley expresses the opinion that the bill will be a law and that Congress will have adjourned a week from to-day.

Quick Work in Conference.

The conferrees are generally congratulating themselves upon the result of their work, and the expedition with which it has been accomplished. The McKinley bill was in conference two weeks, and after a six weeks' struggle in conference the conferrees on the Wilson bill were compelled to abandon all efforts at adjustment. Mr. Dingley, who was one of the conferrees on the McKinley bill, said that the problems which the present conferrees had to solve were both more numerous and more important than those which confronted the conferrees in 1890. Yet the present conferrees, by working night and day, sometimes as high as fourteen hours a day, had completed their task in less time than the conferrees on the McKinley bill required. Mr. Dingley appeared pleased with the result, and spoke in high terms of the spirit the individual conferrees had displayed in their deliberations. While there may have been occasional flashes of irritation, he said, there had been no manifestation of acrimony.

Democrats to Defend Free List.

The Democratic conferrees are by no means pleased with the transfer of such items as cotton bagging, burlaps, floor matting, &c., from the free to the dutiable list, and express the hope to-night that they may be able to reverse the Conference Committee on these articles. They claim to have the pledges of the Republicans who assisted in making these articles free and in reducing white pine that they will assist in forcing their restoration to the free list, even to the extent of opposing the report. The Republicans, however, profess to feel easy over the fate of the report, and say that the worst they fear is delay occasioned by long debate.

WOMAN MANIAC ON A TRAIN.

Salma Lawson Dying at Fishkill—May Have Had a Friend in the Dam Disaster.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 17.—This afternoon a young woman was taken from the train due at Fishkill Landing shortly after 4 o'clock. She was a raving maniac, and to-night the probabilities are that she will die.

Conductor Deyo took up the ticket of a handsome-looking young girl after he left Tivoli, south bound. Nothing strange was noticed about her, but after she left Poughkeepsie she began to act in a queer manner. Her eyes rolled restlessly and people across the aisle noticed a change. She was a woman about twenty-one years old and of fine physique. Just before the train reached Fishkill-on-Hudson she became violent. The crew assisted her from the train and she was sent to the general hospital in that village. To-night her condition is such that the physicians feel that she will not recover.

It was learned that the woman's name was Salma Lawson. She had been a maid at the Densmore home, at Staatsburgh. Evidently she was on her way to visit the scene of the Melzingah flood, and it was rumored that she had a friend there, who she was afraid was missing. It is thought the anxiety to know whether he was alive or not drove her insane. Miss Lawson has a sister, Mrs. Muxtruheim, who lives at 164 East Ninth Street, New York City.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE SEIZED.

Postal Telegraph's Place in Elizabeth Attached for Debt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—The Elizabeth office of the Postal Telegraph Company was to-day seized by Detective Conlen because the company has not paid a judgment obtained by Mrs. Mary E. Quinn of 411 Meadow Street. She got the judgment over a year ago, because of alleged damage done her property by the poles and wires of the telegraph company. Business is not interrupted. The detective has advised the office to be sold on next Thursday, and has posted a notice of sale on the door of the company.

DRY SUNDAY FOR DENVER.

Hotels and Restaurants May Not Sell Drinks To-day.

DENVER, July 17.—To-morrow the hotels and restaurants, for the first time in the history of the city, will not be allowed to serve liquors to their guests. Denver has had a Sunday closing law for years, but its provisions have been defeated by the "Raines" saloons.

To abolish this nuisance the Fire and Police Board to-day issued an order closing up everything. Police will be on duty at hotels and restaurants to-morrow to see that the order is obeyed. This condition will probably so displease the people, it is predicted, that the city will be compelled to repeal the Sunday ordinance.

LATERAL X RAYS PHOTOGRAPH.

Charles B. Nelson's Bullet Located in the Pericardium.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The lateral sciagraph of the upper portion of the body of Charles B. Nelson, which was photographed Friday by W. C. Fuchs, the electrician and X-ray expert, was successfully developed during the day, and all concerned are enthusiastic over the result.

The bullet which Nelson received in the shooting affray at Washington Park some time ago is plainly visible. The lead is lodged in it is now found, in the outer covering of the heart, known as the pericardium. After entering the breast the bullet seems to have proceeded downward for almost two inches. The results of the lateral photograph are clear in every detail.

LAZY AND BALKY HORSES CURED

Electricity Tried in Pennsylvania Without Cruelty to the Animals.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—Superintendent Porter of the Humane Society has discovered that an effective cure for lazy and balky horses has been found in electricity. He has also learned that the local courts do not consider it an act of cruelty to give a horse a moderate shock from an electric battery.

Thomas Rodgers of Avalon has cured a valuable road horse effectively of balking by the aid of a three-volt battery, which he carried in his cart, and had the current passed through wires to the harness. He used it on the animal for a week, until it was thoroughly cured of balking. A wealthy suburbanite broke a plow horse of laziness by carrying a two-volt battery on the horse, and Superintendent Porter had the charge applied to him in court as a test that the shock was not painful, and he thus let the case go by default.

TEXAS FREIGHT RATES CUT

Interesting Fight Between the Mallory and the Lone Star Lines.

STEAMSHIPS START IN A RACE

Report that Resin Was Taken on Board for Fuel—Cotton May Be Carried Free Returning from Galveston—Southern Pacific Interested.

The bitter warfare which has been declared between the Mallory Line and the Southern Pacific Railway Company on one side and the new Lone Star Line, of which T. Hogan & Sons are the local representatives, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The first battle for supremacy took the shape of a race between the Mallory steamer Lampassas and the Lone Star liner Miami from this port to Galveston.

The Miami sailed from Pier 59 North River and the Lampassas from the Burling Slip, Pier 24 East River, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was just two hours later than their scheduled sailing time. The delay was occasioned by the rush of freight from shippers, who hastened to take advantage of the fierce rivalry between the two lines, resulting yesterday in their acceptance of freight at a rate which, it is said, was never before made from New York to a Texas point.

At the piers of both lines there was intense excitement, which found expression in hurried endeavors of the longshoremen of each boat to get her cargo aboard and be off before the other. The longshoremen toiled from dock to ship with load after load, under the constant urging of their superiors, until at about 5 P. M. everything was in readiness for the start. Both ships pointed their noses toward the bay at about the same minute, and from the very beginning it was evident that there was going to be a severe test of speed.

Resin for Fuel.

Passengers leaned over the rail of either craft, watching the other with eager interest, while volumes of black smoke rolling up from the funnels as they passed down to the Lower Bay showed that fuel was already being piled on in enormous quantities, and that it would be a race à l'outrance. It was even said that a supply of resin had been laid in by both boats, which would be used as fuel if it became necessary.

Both steamers touch at Key West, which point the Captain of the Miami declared he would reach half a day ahead of the Lampasas, while the Lampasas's Captain is equally positive in his declaration that his vessel will have reached Galveston and had her cargo started for interior points before the Miami is sighted. However this may be, a pretty wash is already under way between the two lines, and they are equally emphatic each that the other must eventually be beaten.

Cotton From Texas Free.

It is reported that parties interested in both lines have declared that if it becomes necessary they will bring cotton from Texas points to New York free, and it is thought that the rivalry is already developed sufficiently to justify the carrying out of this declaration on the return trip from Galveston. As an indication of how far the rival companies are willing to go, it may be stated that whereas the usual rate for certain classes of freight is 38 cents a hundred, it was carried by the Miami and Lampasas yesterday at 7 cents.

There is much speculation as to how long the companies will continue carrying at the present figures; so far as indications go, there is no disposition to cease hostilities. Late advices from Galveston state that an effort is being made by interested railway men to bring about an understanding between the Lone Star and Mallory lines, so that rates may be fixed on an equitable basis, but that it is the consensus of opinion in that city that the former rates can never be re-established.

The outcome of the fight will be watched with much interest in shipping circles. The severity of the cut in freight rates has led to the frequent suggestion that the combined forces of the Mallory and Southern Pacific have undertaken to crush out their new competitor absolutely. Indeed, the representatives of the Southern Pacific Company make no mystery of their intention to treat their new competitor most vigorously. The Lone Star people, however, do not appear to be frightened in the slightest. They declare that they are in the field to stay; that they have good steamers and experienced agents, and that they are prepared to meet competition, whatever the result may be.

In the Lone Star service three steamships—the Miami, the Matteawan, and the Menemsha—will be employed. They were all built in England, have been placed under American register, and the fact that they were designed for the Atlantic trade makes them unusually strong ships. Moreover, they have been so remodeled as to be fully adapted to the coastwise trade. The Miami is a 4,000-ton vessel, 325 feet long between perpendiculars, 42 feet beam, with 26 feet depth of hold. The Matteawan is of 5,000 tons capacity, 335 feet between perpendiculars, 42.6 feet beam, and 29 feet depth of hold. The Menemsha is a 4,200-ton ship, 312 feet between perpendiculars, 38 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. It was announced Friday that the two lines had put a rate on Classes 5, A, B, C, D, and E, of 7 cents in carload lots.

Lone Star People to Go to Court.

A recent Galveston dispatch to The New Orleans Times Democrat says:

"The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, through the Galveston, Laporte and Houston, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, its Galveston connections, has served notice on the Lone Star Steamship Line that it will advance no charges on freight brought into this territory by that line. So far as could be learned, no such notice was served upon the Mallory Line through the same channels.

"The Lone Star Line will not submit to this order without a fight in the courts. They will undertake to establish their identity as common carriers, and will endeavor to mandamus the San Antonio and Aransas Pass to prevent that company from indulging in the alleged discrimination. The Lone Star people are thoroughly advised as to their rights in the premises, and do not hesitate to announce that they will go into the courts to prevent the threatened discrimination. So far the "S. A. P." is the only line which has attempted any move of this kind. The other lines, whatever their private views or sympathies may be, have ostensibly kept hands off, and those traffic men who would discuss the action of the "S. A. P." at all, expressed the greatest surprise and declared that they did not believe the position assumed by the company would prove tenable when attacked in the courts, and that the Lone Star people will lose no time in appealing to the courts they have no doubt."

BETTER SHOT THAN PENMAN.

Report Made on a Dog Killed by a Policeman.

Last Friday one of President Berri's bridge policemen had an encounter with a mad dog and shot it. A report of the occurrence was made. It is dated a year behind the times and reads as follows:

July 16th 96 6.30 A. M.

A small tramp Dog came over the Promenade this Morning and on the river span he tuck a fitt and wint Mad the Passengers was all a feard off him so I had to kill him officer Hackings true him over Board.

"This is not a sample of our literary ability," remarked Acting Captain Phillips, apologetically, last evening. "We have other gems here of even purer rays. Oh, yes, this officer is a humorist."

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM FIRE.

Several Persons Killed and Five Refineries Destroyed at Baku.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Baku, an important seaport of Russian Trans-Caucasia, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, the seat of large petroleum industries, says that a fire broke out there early yesterday morning, attacking the great naphtha springs known as the Tcherny Gorodok. It spread rapidly, and destroyed five refineries and a large wharf.

All work at the adjacent refineries has been suspended. At 5 o'clock last evening the fire was still unsubdued. Several persons have been burned to death, and many seriously injured. About 2,000,000 poods of kerosene have been consumed.

NEW BEDFORD WHALER LOST.

Cape Horn Pigeon Wrecked in Japan Sea with 900 Barrels of Oil.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17.—A cablegram received by J. & W. R. Wing, owners of the whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, to-day reports the loss of the vessel in the Japan Sea. The crew was saved.

The bark had taken 900 barrels of sperm whale oil, which are lost with the vessel. The most valuable portion of her catch, about 2,000 pounds of whalebone, valued at $10,000, had been shipped home. The vessel was built in South Dartmouth in 1853. She is partially insured.

MISSOURI VALLEY MOUNDS.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—The St. Paul Dispatch this evening publishes a detailed account of an exploring expedition sent out by it in charge of Louis De Lesley, to locate and survey the prehistoric mounds of the Missouri River Valley in South Dakota. The expedition was so successful that another immense field of work has been opened in archaeology.

The largest group was located opposite the mouth of Grand River, and contains 800,000 square feet of territory, with 84 counted and surveyed mounds upon the field, with an elevation of 175 feet above the Missouri River. Immense quantities of prehistoric relics were secured and brought back to this city.

COLORADO ELECTRIC PROJECT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 17.—A telegram was to-day received from J. D. Crosby in New York, announcing that he had placed the necessary bonds for the construction of the Cañon City and Cripple Creek Railroad.

Beside the building of an electric railroad between these cities the project embraces an electric car transmission plant for transmitting power generated by steam at Cañon City to the camp, the development and operation of coal mines for supplying cheap fuel for this plant, and in Cripple Creek for the erection and operation of a complete reduction plant. It is believed that the Santa Fé Company is back of the scheme.

WRESTLER LOST OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, July 17.—The barge Pilgrim, from Norfolk, arrived to-day in tow of the tug Storm King, and her master, Capt. Ulmer, reported the loss of his steward, Joseph W. Hall, which occurred last Thursday on the trip up, when five miles east of Cross Rip Lightship, in Nantucket Sound. Capt. Ulmer said that Hall and his brother, Elmer, a deckhand on the barge, were having a friendly wrestle on the deck of the barge, when by some means entirely unintentional Elmer gave an extra heave, throwing his brother over the rail. A boat was immediately lowered and the Storm King signaled, but before either the boat or the tug could reach the man he gave three fearful cries and sank.

Capt. Ulmer is of the opinion that Hall must have been seized by sharks, which by this time are very plentiful in Nantucket Sound, as he was a good swimmer, and under ordinary circumstances could have remained above water for some time. Hall was a native of Whitfield, Me., and leaves a wife and four children. His body was not recovered, although the Storm King cruised in the vicinity for some time.

LIEUT. WISE'S CYCLE TRIP.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 17.—Lieut. H. D. Wise of the Eighth United States Infantry, who is wheeling from New York to Washington in an attempt to break all records for the distance, passed through Princeton this morning at daylight, thirty-five minutes behind his scheduled time. He was accompanied by J. W. Davidson and H. J. Peper on a tandem. From Kingston to Trenton, Frank K. Hill, a local rider, paced the riders, and rode such a hot clip that when Trenton was reached twenty-five minutes of the lost time had been made up. The distance between Trenton and Kingston, twelve miles, was covered in thirty-two minutes.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Lieut. Wise reached Trenton at 6:10 this morning, forty minutes behind schedule time He was subjected to a further detention of thirty minutes in order to repair the tandem which is accompanying him.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Lieut. Wise reached this city at 9:04 this morning, thirty-nine minutes behind schedule time. He left Trenton more than an hour behind the schedule, and made up thirty minutes in the run from the New Jersey capital. He left for Washington at 9:45 o'clock.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.—Lieut. Wise reached Wilmington at 12:10 o'clock, and after refreshing himself with a hasty bath and light refreshments, left for Washington at 1:30 o'clock, thirty minutes behind the schedule time.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The tandem team which paced Lieut. Wise on his bicycle ride from New York to this city reached here to-night on the train. They left Wise some distance beyond Baltimore making slow time on heavy roads. The tandem riders stated that he would probably not reach Washington before Sunday morning late.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts. A trough of low pressure extends from New Mexico to Manitoba.

Showers have occurred in the Atlantic States, except New England and in the lower lake region, the Red River of the South, and the Upper Missouri Valleys.

The temperature has risen in the upper lake region, fallen in the Red River of the South Valley, the north and middle plateaus, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	63	71	76
6 A. M.	60	71	76
9 A. M.	65	75	80
12 M.	69	80	84
4 P. M.	73	76	83
6 P. M.	73	75	82
9 P. M.	72	74	79
12 P. M.	69	72	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79⅝
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED And is now **OPEN FOR BUSINESS**—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and **TWENTY-THIRD** Street.—Adv.

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE

Steamer Portland Arrives Off Seattle with Miners and Their Gold on Board.

ONE PAS

A RELIABLE BUILDER

Present Perfect Condition and What Brought it About.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"My daughter, who is just entering womanhood, was feeling very poorly and I gave her three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It made new blood for her, gave her a good appetite, and built up her health. She is now in excellent health, and we attribute it to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. JENNIE PFALGROF, 424 Warren St.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. Easy to operate. 25 cents.

STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Coal Miners of Mountain State Join Their Brethren of Other Districts.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN NOW OUT

Organizers Actively at Work in All Parts of the State, with Fair Prospects of Forcing a Complete Suspension of the Mines.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 17.—This afternoon upward of 5,000 men employed in the lower coal fields on the Norfolk and Western Road threw down their picks and swore fealty to the cause of their Pennsylvania and Ohio brethren.

The strike in that section to-day included the following mines: Elkhorn, Thacker, Maritime, Logan, Peelsplint, Shamokin, and Southern. The agitators who have been in that vicinity for a week past departed to-night for the great Flat Top fields, sixty miles further up the Norfolk and Western, where about 7,000 men are employed. They speak encouragingly of their work in West Virginia, and assert that before Monday noon every miner in the Flat Top field will be out.

The indications are that their claims are well founded, and in addition the Dingess, further down the line, which resumed work only a few days ago, will also have to suspend, as dissatisfaction has developed among the miners employed there.

Seven hundred more men went out on the Kanawha to-day and the next big break is expected in the New River fields.

FAIRMONT, West Va., July 17.—The miners' mass meeting here so largely advertised for this evening was a complete failure, as none of the promised speakers was present, although telegrams of regret from them were read.

W. D. Mahon, the street car employes' leader of Detroit, addressed the two hundred men present. Eugene V. Debbs will be here Monday and will address the miners at the Court House.

To-day seventeen miners at Monogah were discharged for attending Thursday's meeting. These men are using every means in their power to induce the other miners to strike. The company claims they will bring a trespass suit to oust the miners from company property.

To-night Mr. Mahon said the organizers had hopes that not a man in the Fairmont region would be working by next Thursday. A miner from Hutchinson said the 240 men there were only waiting for an invitation to come out.

The Baltimore and Ohio has broken all records in the matter of moving coal. Passenger trains were side-tracked to-day to allow coal trains to proceed West. Everything is quiet on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, and all mines are running full blast but one.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The organizers sent to West Virginia to get the miners of that State out expect to make good progress to-morrow. Ex-Vice President Cameron Miller said to-day at the Pittsburg district headquarters that it is likely the best work of the week will be performed in the West Virginia fields on Sunday.

In some cases it is probable that attempts will be made to keep the mines running Sunday, and this, he thinks, will cause a break in some places, as the men will consider it coercion on the part of the operators. Any such movement as Sunday work will show the anxiety of the operators to get their coal out, and give the miners assurance of the importance of the strike.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., July 17.—The miners at Elkhorn and Shamokin, in the Pocahontas coal field, went out yesterday, but some of them went back to work today. There has been no trouble at any of the other collieries. Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived at Keystone to-day to aid in getting the men out.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 17.—The Citizens' Coal Company here, controlled by the stockholders of the Monongah Coal Company, is laying in hundreds of cars of coal at its yards for the first time in its history. This is taken as an indication that the company expects its miners to strike.

PITTSBURG STRIKERS ACTIVE.

Encouraged by West Virginia News and Endeavoring to Cut Off Supply of Coal.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—District miners' officials have come to a realization of the gravity of the coal strike situation as far as the shipments of coal from the district east of Pittsburg and the Clearfield-Cambria field are concerned. Coal from these producing centres is playing havoc with the cutting off of the supply for the Pittsburg trade, thus militating against the success of the strike.

An important meeting of the Executive Board and the district officials of the miners was held this afternoon. Cameron Miller, the National Organizer, was present, and the situation was discussed in detail. It is now proposed to send organizers into the districts named, and, if possible, induce the men to come out in sympathy. It is not expected to bring every miner in these sections out. Mines that furnish coal for the seaboard will not be molested.

An important message from West Virginia was received at the miners' headquarters this afternoon. It came from a prominent State official, and states that the union has taken a change with the indications strongly in favor of the miners coming out. The miners' officials believe that the West Virginia miners will be out Monday morning.

There was very little doing in the local coal market to-day. There was no change in the price, plenty of the output being offered at $1.25, the same price as the day previous. One prominent operator was heard to say that if the West Virginia miners come out, there would be great danger of a coal famine. Many are in hopes that the uniformity agreement will be signed and are fighting shy of making any large purchases.

The ranks of the miners are still holding firm, with no sign of a break at any point. A large number of meetings will be held to-morrow to give encouragement to the men. Arbitration Commissioner B. Frank Schmid, who is the only one of the commission in the city to-night, received a telegram from Commissioner of Labor Barton of West Virginia announcing that the situation in that State was entirely changed and that he expects the miners there to strike.

The other arbitrators have left for their respective States to secure the co-operation of the operators in the proposed true uniformity plan. They will all be back in Pittsburg early next week to take part in a conference, at which it is expected that practically all the bituminous coal mining interests of the State involved will be represented.

NO STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

Idle Miners Fail to Induce Those at Work to Join Them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—The coal mining situation in this State is greatly improved. After trying for two days to get the Pratt City miners' consent to obey an order for a general strike and failing in its effort to enlist the working miners' interest or to draw furnace operatives into the tangle, the State convention of idle miners has adjourned. The convention appointed an Executive Committee, which will try to get the miners and coke and iron-ore operatives to agree on a uniform scale and report it to a called convention for adoption.

The convention was a failure, and it is now believed the miners and operators will get together. President Haas of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company said this evening that he and his men would strike a compact by the middle of next week.

Operators May Confer Here.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Gen. John Little of Ohio, President of the Board of Arbitrators of five States, and W. P. De Armitt, President of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, arrived in this city this morning for the purpose of securing, if possible, the signatures of the coal operators here to the true uniformity agreement in coal-mining methods. Whether their mission was successful or not could not be ascertained. It is the impression here that Gen. Little and Mr. De Armitt simply stopped in the city long enough to conclude arrangements for a conference in New York between leading coal operators.

No Faith in Arbitration.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—While local operators having mines in the Pittsburg district will agree to sign the true uniformity scale, they have little or no faith that the efforts of the arbitrators will be successful. In Cleveland there are ten Pittsburg district operators. Thomas Young, manager for M. A. Hanna & Co., acting on the suggestion of Senator Hanna, visited the other operators this morning to sound them on the true uniformity proposition. He found them all perfectly willing to agree to it, but most of them, like himself, gave their consent with the conviction that the work of the arbitrators will come to naught.

Charges Against Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, July 17.—T. F. M. Green & Co. of Wapella, in this State, have filed charges with the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners against the Illinois Central Railroad, saying that it appropriated, without the consent of Green & Co., several cars of coal. The seizure was made on account of the scarcity of coal incidental to the miners' strike, and the coal was used in operating the engines of the Illinois Central.

Miners Strike at Moweaqua, Ill.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., July 17.—This city was visited by an immense throng of miners from Pana last night, who persuaded all the men in the shaft here to cease work. As a result, when the whistles sounded to-day, not a man responded.

PEARY'S VESSEL DELAYED.

Arctic Vessel May Not Leave Boston Until To-morrow.

BOSTON, July 17.—There has been great activity all day and to-night on board Lieut. Peary's arctic cruiser Hope, now lying at Long Wharf, and it was hoped that her stores would all be loaded, so as to permit the sailing of the vessel to-night.

This, however, was found to be impossible, and it was stated on board that the Hope would get away early Monday morning. It was also said that she will sail at daybreak Sunday.

During the day huge timbers and many hundred feet of lumber, with which it is proposed to build a railway and hoisting apparatus for transporting the huge Greenland meteorite to the ship and hoisting it aboard, were placed on the Hope, and in this work great interest was manifested by the hundreds of sightseers who lined the wharves in the vicinity of the vessel.

All day a curious crowd hung about the end of the wharves and a large portion availed themselves of Lieut. Peary's courtesy and examined the vessel in every nook and corner. About 5 o'clock the admission of visitors to the vessel was stopped, and for the next few hours the stevedore and his gang of laborers had practically all the room to themselves and could work without interference from the crowd.

FRONT SLAPPER MISSING.

Mrs. Kate Costello of 126 West One Hundred and Ninth Street told a tale of woe at the West One Hundredth Street Station last night. Sergt. Cottrell was an attentive, sympathetic listener. Her husband, Patrick, has been missing for two days, and his wife does not know whether she has been deserted by her husband, whether he has met with foul play, or whether he is out on a "spree." She told Sergt. Cottrell that whatever may be the cause of his absence, she wanted a general alarm to be sent out for him.

She says that her husband is a "front slapper" by trade. Sergt. Cottrell did not know what a "front slapper" was, and she told him. A "front slapper" is a man who smooths surfaces of ceilings and walls after the plasterers and cementers have done their work. She married him when he was only seventeen years old and she fifteen, and now they have five children, ranging in age from thirteen years down to two months.

"Yes, he gets drunk occasionally," she said, in response to a question put by the Sergeant.

On Wednesday night last he took $2 from his wife and went away. He returned at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, "tanked up," as Mrs. Costello put it. In the morning he wanted more money.

"What did you do with the $2 I gave you last night?" Mrs. Costello avers she asked.

"I spent it and more, too," he replied. He got a quarter, left the house, and hasn't turned up yet. Mrs. Costello says that if it wasn't for the fact that he took only 25 cents she wouldn't feel so worried. Anyhow, she wants to find her husband.

An English Editor Discusses the English Jaw.

From The London Telegraph.

Education is playing sad havoc with the teeth of modern generations. So an experienced dentist in the West End says, and he ought to know. Formerly decayed teeth were generally attributed to a secret fondness for bonbons, but the idea is, it appears, quite a mistake. In fact, sugar is rather nourishing than otherwise. The truth is that the ancient, sturdy square jaw of the English race is changing through lessons and book learning to an angular or V-shape, which presses the molars one upon the other, does not give them room to grow, and will in time prevent some of them cutting at all. Indeed, this catastrophe is not infrequent already. In many cases the original teeth are becoming less in number than they ought to be, and often the "wisdomers" fail to appear. This, in an "educated jaw," is lamentable. The new facial form is, according to the dentist, much cultivated by ladies, who find that it is popular among gentlemen. The latter like women with the "educated" angle of chin, which generally carries with it pearly but very frail teeth. If the specialist be right, this process of selection, aided by further lessons and more study, will, in the course of time, produce a race without any teeth at all. Then will the dentist make fortunes, for people will require complete artificial sets from babyhood onward.

The Modern Summer.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The American Summer marches on, steadily deteriorating each year, with more hot waves, of longer duration and greater intensity. Summer after Summer the record is broken and a new one made. The towns have become mighty ovens, storing up heat by day to emit by night, and even the rural districts have become infected, and this phenomenal Summer heat seems to find its way into the most quiet and secluded nooks. We have our weather records to prove that these hot spells are growing worse, and it is becoming a more serious question every day whether they, with the suffering, sickness and death they cause, are not worthy of investigation to determine the possibility of some mitigation. Are these waves due to the modern architecture of our cities, to forest destruction—the cause of so many of our present ills—or to the change in our methods and mode of living? Or is it, after all, merely a hallucination on our part, and is the weather no hotter, but the sunstroke due to too many stimulants, fast living, and other excesses? The subject is worth looking into on the part of the meteorologists and other scientists.

Arrested for Shoplifting.

Jennie Sankey, thirty-two years old, who says she is stopping at 302 West Fortieth Street, and James Garvin of St. Louis were held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for shoplifting. They were arrested after leaving a Sixth Avenue dry goods store by Central Office Detectives Reichold and Kiernan. Garvin was accused of stealing a pin worth $16.50 and passing it to the woman. Both are said to be known to the police.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

POND'S

1846 1897

EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

Many Little Ones Injured in Many Ways, Some Seriously and Some Only Slightly.

Albert Smyth, five years old, of 415 First Avenue, was playing in front of his residence last night and was run over by a cab, in which were riding J. Horace Harding, a Philadelphia newspaper man, and a young woman. The child was not seriously hurt, but was removed to Bellevue. The driver of the cab was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station House.

Joseph Brown, ten years old, was riding on the rear of a truck yesterday afternoon on Park Row. When in front of No. 182, Third Avenue Cable Car No. 340, in charge of Gripman Owen Bolen of 201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, crashed into the rear and the boy was thrown to the ground. Sergt. Hatton of the Oak Street Station saw the accident and had the boy taken to the Oak Street Station. He also caused the gripman's arrest. The child's mother was sent for, and she took him home. She refused to make a complaint against the gripman, who won her sympathy by telling of his wife and six children at home. Mrs. Brown declared she would get even with the railroad company by entering a civil suit for damages.

William Kleiner, six years old, of 1,618 Avenue B, fell into the East River yesterday afternoon while playing on the pier at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street. He was fast floating out with the strong tide, when Joseph B. Deckers, who was sitting on the bank, came to the rescue. He plunged into the river, and after some very hard work, brought the child to safety. Policeman O'Connor of the Park force had the child taken home.

Willie Clifford, six years old, of 329 East Thirty-sixth Street, was playing on a truck in front of his home yesterday afternoon. The horses started suddenly, Willie fell to the ground, and the Bellevue Hospital doctors sewed up his injured scalp.

An ice wagon passing in front of 233 East Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon attracted the usual crowd of children, each clamoring for "just a little bunk." Ludwig Tredo, seven years old, of 226 East Seventieth Street, climbed on the steps of the wagon and a large piece of ice fell out and struck her in the head. Her scalp was quite badly cut, but her mother declined assistance and took the girl home. The wagon belongs to B. C. Gerken of 500 East Seventy-fifth Street. No arrests were made.

Future of Congregationalism.

From The New York Observer.

It is historic Congregationalism, with some modifications suited to age and clime, which alone can fulfill the Congregational ideal of the future, or at least afford the building base for such a superstructure. The absolutely essential condition of any "Congregational," or, at all events, Christian success, is a definite and vital appreciation of the great evangelical doctrines as commonly interpreted. The only efficient or even existent Congregationalism will be one which knows its own mind, which is vertebrate while it is vital, and is a revelation and not a reservation; that is a pillar of illuminating fire by night, but not a mere pillar of cloud by day; which is alert, but not lax; which is a quest, but not a question. The ideal Congregationalism, as Congregationalism, is a system or at least a spirit, full enough to embrace all the vital doctrines and flexible enough to bend itself to all the proper urgencies of modern life. Perfect Congregationalism is a cube, whose dimensions are afforded by multiplying together creed, conscience, and character. It is not to be the Church of the Question mark, but the church which marks the questions of the day, and which seeks to solve them in the light of the Word of God itself. Modern Congregationalism, it is sometimes remarked by its critics, is a hybrid form, which stands for so many things that it cannot be said to stand for anything. This criticism is not wholly just, since it misses the fact that Congregationalism amounts in many communities to a union effort. In that circumstance lie both its strength and its weakness. If it is broad, it unites, but while uniting, it is in some cases, not in all, dangerously roomy. And some of the elements thus absorbed in later years have contributed to, rather than subtracted from, the orthodoxy of this Christian body. The Methodistic elements, for example, that have been rather extensively absorbed by the Congregationalism of New York and New Jersey are quite to be depended on to remain evangelical in view and spirit. The rationalizing Reformed element with them.

In any case, Congregationalism cannot afford to proceed on the principle of a weak good-nature respecting solemn doctrines of the Word that are called in question, such, for instance, as the divinity of Christ.

Influence of Conventions.

From The Christian Register, Boston.

The international meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor which has just closed at San Francisco has been in all respects the most successful as yet held by the society. There have been great numbers and great enthusiasm, and a sincerity and earnestness of purpose in almost all that has been said and done which give assurance that the practical usefulness of the society is not likely to diminish with the increase in its membership. There has been some question as to how far it is expedient or proper that there should be so great an expenditure to gather together these conventions merely for a few days, when money is so much needed for various church missions and charities. But the stimulus and encouragement given to the individual participants in such great meetings are worth much; the quickening of a sense of unity and of the consciousness of a common purpose is still more valuable; and perhaps most valuable of all is the general broadening of interests necessarily incidental to the journey which so many take, the novel experiences enjoyed, the larger information and knowledge acquired of men and things. It is on this principle that the Italian Government acted in sending soldiers native to one part of the country to do duty in some other distant part. The policy was severely criticised, but the help it has given in unifying the sentiment of the various Provinces, and in strengthening the sense of national as contrasted with provincial life, long ago justified it. It is not the least service of our conferences and exhibitions and conventions that they help similarly to hold together East and West and North and South in knowledge of one another and of a common country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST ANGUS, Quebec, July 17.—The sawmill, pulp mill, blacksmith's shop, and 100,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Royal Paper Mill Company were destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 17.—The Welden House was burned late last night. The effects of the Welden National Bank and the Post Office in the lower story of the building were saved. The Welden House was owned by John Greenway of Syracuse, N. Y. A number of guests were unable to secure any of their property. Entire loss, $35,000.

Fell or Jumped from Elevated Stairs.

Jeremiah Cummings, sixty years old, of 542 West Fifty-fifth Street, fell or jumped from the elevated railroad stairs yesterday afternoon at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He is supposed to be demented. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Workmen in the Navy Yard at Havana Strike for Pay—Case of the Competitor Prisoners.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., July 17.—It is announced that 441 men, attached to the Government navy yard, went on a strike yesterday. The claim is made that the Government is six months in arrears of payment of the strikers. The men secured advances on their salaries from the local money lenders. These money lenders have refused to advance additional funds, and this refusal, it is understood, precipitated the strike. Gen. Marin, in view of the pacific stand taken by the strikers, has ordered meals served to them on the Government's account. It is announced that 82 of the strikers have already returned to work.

Among the effects of Federico Jova, recently captured at La Guna del Medio, Province of Santa Clara, was a certificate of American citizenship, visèd by Consul Barker of Segua, a military code, and a memorandum of operations in the field.

The prisoners recently captured at Trinidad say that they were in that vicinity for the purpose of meeting a filibustering expedition which was expected to land near that point.

Private advices received from Spain are to the effect that all of the prisoners of the Competitor, English as well as American, will be tried by a marine court selected by the Supreme Court. Representatives of the War and Marine Departments of the Spanish Government will be ignored. It is claimed that when the men were court-martialed certain esssential legal forms were not complied with. Twenty guerrillas engaged in feeding their horses on the plantation just outside of Rincon were recently surprised by a band of insurgents numbering, it is said, at least 200. The horses of the guerrillas were captured and seven of the men were killed and two seriously wounded. The rest of the guerrilla band succeeded in making their escape.

MARTINELLI AT PLATTSBURG.

Papal Legate and Party Visit the Catholic Summer School.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—The Papal Legate, Mgr. Martinelli, and party, consisting of the Rev. Dr. John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus; Mgr. Sbaretti, Papal Secretary, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of New York, arrived at the Summer School this evening, and were escorted to the Champlain Club, where they will remain during their stay.

An informal reception at the club in honor of the Legate was held to-night. Archbishop Martinelli will officiate at the pontifical mass to-morrow, and Bishop Watterson will preach the sermon.

CUBAN JUNTA NON-COMMITTAL.

The Members Profess Ignorance of a Proposed Expedition.

Members of the Cuban Junta are naturally non-committal when questioned as to reported filibustering enterprises in course of perfection. They therefore shrugged their shoulders, threw out their hands, and arched their eyebrows when a Philadelphia dispatch was shown to them yesterday announcing the fitting out of an expedition.

According to the dispatch, a sixteen-knot boat has been secured that will fly the Cuban flag and be commanded by officers regularly commissioned by the Government of the Republic of Cuba. She is to be used in an expedition that is part of a movement that will be of critical importance. An attack on Havana by the forces of Gen. Gomez from the land and by this vessel from the water is a part of the programme. But at the Junta ignorance was professed of any such scheme.

HEIRESS MAY HAVE SAILED.

The Movements of Miss Phoebe McKay Cause Speculation.

If Miss Phoebe McKay, the Scotch girl who is said to have fallen heir to a large fortune, sailed yesterday she did it unostentatiously. It was said at Bowling Green that she had not purchased a ticket on either La Normandie, Campania, Mohawk, or Furnessia. If she sailed on any of these vessels she must have purchased her passage at the dock or under some assumed name.

Miss McKay until a week ago was a cook in the family of Mrs. Effingham Lawrence of Bayside, L. I. Ten days ago she was apprised of the fact, by some Scotch solicitors, that she had inherited nearly $1,000,000 through an eccentric uncle, who had made a vast fortune in South Africa.

A FREE WILD WEST SHOW.

Bicycle Policeman Connelly Tries to Catch a Bucking Bronco.

A bucking bronco gave a performance last night on Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Bicycle Policeman Connelly aided in the exhibition by trying to catch the festive steed. No one would claim the animal and so the officer mounted his wheel and scorched into the fray. The bronco realized what a snap he had and chased down the avenue, bucking as he went in real Montana style.

Connelly almost had him several times, but the pony dodged him invariably, while hundreds of people on the sidewalk roared with laughter at every attempt.

When the bronco became tired of the fun he galloped away to unknown parts. Connelly got off his wheel to figure how many miles he had ridden for the delectation of the populace.

BUILDING SUBMERGED WALLS.

Invention for Constructing Solid Masonry on Rafts Which Sink Gradually.

A revolution in the building of submerged walls and piers is promised from an invention on exhibition at the foot of Rivington Street, East River. A working model is shown, which is the invention of D. Jordan of San Francisco, Cal. The present method of building submerged walls is to dump stones into the water until a sufficient pile is made on which to build the masonry. Mr. Jordan's scheme arranges for the building of a solid wall from the river's bottom. A raft is placed between two scows and supported by ropes. A solid wall is then built on the raft, which sinks gradually as the weight increases. In this way Jordan claims that he can build a stone wall weighing 3,000 tons and float it to any part of the bay or beach, and lower it in place wherever directed.

Mr. Jordan formerly lived in New York, where he was married. He moved to San Francisco in 1853, and became a successful contractor. He built the Occidental Hotel and the Merchants' Exchange in that city and the Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital at Mare Island, California.

A curious crowd of pier builders and contractors examined the model yesterday and many favorable comments were heard. If the scheme should prove a success it would revolutionize pier building, as Mr. Jordan claims that his method is only one-fifth as expensive as the old way.

Jersey Mother's Needless Alarm.

NEWARK, July 17.—While a searching party, with lanterns, were looking for four-year-old James Irwin, the son of Mrs. Andrew Irwin of Belleville, last night the child was asleep under a bed in his mother's home. Little James was always prompt in answering the dinner bell, but at 6 o'clock last evening his place was vacant. His mother searched for him, and when he was not found in the neighborhood Mrs. Irwin became alarmed and notified her neighbors. They organized a searching party, and had been out several hours, when word was received that the boy had been found asleep under the bed.

Alleged Express Thief Arrested.

Detective Reed of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night arrested Patrick J. Campbell, twenty-six years old, of 210 East Thirty-second Street. Thomas J. Bunford, an expressman, of 2 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street is the complainant. He charges Campbell with stealing a package of drugs valued at $75 from one of his wagons on July 7. It is charged that Campbell, who has worked for several express companies, has been systematically robbing the wagons while the drivers were temporarily absent.

By spending some of your useful time in inspecting the goods we advertise in our great Remnant Sale you can make yourself ornamental at a very small cost.

Suit to order $14.00. Coat and Vest $10.50. Trousers $3.50.

Former price, suit $16.00 to $40.00, coat and vest $12.00 to $30.00, trousers $4.00 to $10.00.

WITH THE PROTECTION WE GIVE THERE'S NO RISK. A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

BILL CORCORAN'S INVENTION.

In a New Fangled Car Drawn by Dogs the Printer Tramp Travels the Country.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 17.—A new method of traveling has been invented by hobos. It is much easier than the old tie walking system, and it obviates the necessity of inconvenient and dangerous truck riding, but it is not every hobo that can travel the new way. He must first procure himself an outfit, and to do this entails considerable exertion, and some, if only a trifling, expense.

Bill Corcoran, the printer tramp, one of the most eccentric and interesting hobos in the United States, is the inventor of the new system of transportation, and he is the first man to put it to a practical test. Corcoran travels by rail, as usual, but he owns his own equipage, and is just as independent as any other man on earth, so far as the railroads are concerned. His rig consists of a three-wheeled vehicle, resembling somewhat an ordinary railroad velocipede, except that there is an attachment for self-propulsion. It is built of very light material, the entire outfit weighing less than fifty pounds; the wheels are flanged to ride the rails, and the motive power is furnished by two shaggy Newfoundland dogs.

This queer-looking rig was first seen on the rails at Stevens Point, Wis., about three weeks ago, and since then it has been seen at Ashland, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Spooner, and intermediate towns on the Wisconsin Central, Northern Pacific, and Omaha Railroads. Bill has owned the faithful Newfoundland dogs since they were little pups, but where he got the vehicle they pull around the country is a secret he refuses to divulge. The wheels have the appearance of being the remains of a railroad bicycle, probably owned by an officer of some railroad, but the framework is constructed out of scrap pieces of steel and iron, the workmanship bearing no evidences of any attempt at fine finishing.

Shortly after the east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train left the station at Superior last Wednesday the telegraph operator heard a rumbling noise around the west curve, and looked from the window to see what was coming. Soon the two dogs came panting along the track on a lively gallop, and behind them rode the much-whiskered, tattered and torn printer perched upon the cushioned seat of his rig of state, one hand holding the reins and the other tugging at a fragment of a clothes-line connected with a huge cowbell. Amid the clanging of the cowbell and the boisterous shouting of the driver the novel outfit dashed up to the station and stopped opposite the operator's window.

"Fine day," shouted Bill Corcoran, throwing the lines to the ground and preparing to alight.

"Fine day," echoed the operator.

"This place is Superior?" questioned the tramp, glancing at the word painted on a large signboard. "Well, I guess this is a good place for me and the engine to take a little rest." And he stepped lazily to the ground, unhitched the big dogs, and fastened two wheels of the vehicle together with a chain and padlock.

"Now come on, Hank; come on, Jim," he said, patting and stroking the animals as he released them from their harness. "We've lived pretty good the last few days, but she didn't come very regular to-day so far, and I guess we'd better meander to the mouching grounds."

"My name's William Corcoran, I'm a printer, and I'm financially embarrassed just at the present time," he said, turning to the operator. "If you should decide to tender the loan of a dime or should offer to donate that amount of money to a fund for the purpose of purchasing victuals for three weary travelers your proposition would certainly receive due consideration. We have traveled from Ashland over sixty miles, since 8 o'clock this morning, and yesterday we traveled from Spooner to Ashland, to say nothing of the distance we've covered before that. We're pretty tired, you bet."

The operator threw him a dime, and the three travelers wandered up town to seek refreshments. That night they slept in the East End Station House through the kindness of a patrolman, and the next morning they set out for St. Paul via the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

Corcoran told his bedfellows at the station house that he intended to cross the continent with his three-wheeled car and dogs. He will go from St. Paul to Chicago, thence to New York, where he has relatives, and from there to the Pacific coast via the Southern Pacific Road. He realizes that it is against the rules of railroad companies for non-employees to use the rails, but says he has successfully evaded the section men thus far, and purposes to keep on evading them as long as he can.

He says the work is easy for the dogs; that they can trot along at a lively rate from morning till night without showing signs of exhaustion, but he has experienced considerable trouble providing food for them. He expects to overcome that difficulty as soon as the new Tariff bill has had time to change the financial condition of the country.

"Bill" Corcoran is one of the best-known characters in the country. He has traveled from coast to coast for ten years, occasionally working a day or two as substitute in a printing office, and always getting into jail as a direct result of having drawn his wages.

LAST OF A DENVER FORTUNE

DENVER, July 17.—The last vestige of the magnificent fortune of J. J. Reithman, President of the defunct German National Bank, was swept away to-day when a judgment for $92,216 was entered against him in the United States Court in favor of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City.

The bank and Eastern creditors were fighting for the last of Reithman's property, valued at about $80,000, but the bank proved that a general assignment had been made by Reithman fifteen minutes before the levy of the other creditors. Reithman's drug house and his bank went down in the crash of 1893, and he now stands convicted of fraud. His trouble has so preyed upon him that he is rapidly losing his mind.

Chapman Still on the Rampage.

That Police Captain Chapman is keeping up his Tenderloin warfare was shown by the presence of sixteen women in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The majority of the prisoners were dismissed by Magistrate Pool when they stated that the officers had approached them on the streets. A few of the women were fined $2 each, and two of them were compelled to pay $3.

Preparing for a Rainy Day.

William Arlington, who says he is a speculator, and lives at 137 East Ninetieth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night by Policeman Belles. He is charged with breaking into a showcase in front of 287 Sixth Avenue and stealing four umbrellas. The policeman says he started to run down the avenue, and ran instead right into his arms. Arlington is forty-eight years old.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:44	Sun sets	7:27
Moon rises	9:50		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:41	Gov. Isl'd	11:13
H. Gate	1:09		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:49	Gov. Isl'd	11:17
H. Gate	1:06		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sardinian Prince, Rio Janeiro and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santo Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Adriatic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamb'g	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Halifax		

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 18.

Aurania, Liverpool, July 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 17
Dunia, Shields, June 30.
Edwin, Gibraltar, July 3.
Greatham, Gibraltar, July 2.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 10.
Matteawan, Antwerp, July 3.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, July 9.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 7.
Sutherland, St. Lucia, July 10.
Wooler, Rotterdam, July 1.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Altai, Port Limon, July 12.
Circassia, Glasgow, July 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 14.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 14.
Mobile, London, July 8.
Orizaba, Havana, July 15.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 16.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 9.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, July 6.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, July 5.
Holstein, Santa Martha, July 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 17.
Noordland, Antwerp, July 10.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Concho, Havana, July 17.
Financier, Colon, July 14.
Lahn, Bremen, July 13.
Persia, Gibraltar, July 7.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 19.
El Paso, New Orleans, July 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, July 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 8.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 10.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Ambria, Shields, July 9.
Britannic, Liverpool, July 14.
Normannia, Hamburg, July 15.

Arrived.

SS New York, Passow, Southampton July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:12 A. M.

SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) Saavig, Minattilan, &c., June 29, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Berenisen, Stettin, &c., June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool July 7 and Queenstown 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:52 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Daisy Read, Norton, Brunswick, Ga., 8 days, with lumber to Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 17, at 9:30 P. M.—South, blowing a moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Veendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Mohawk, (Br.,) for London.
Bark Somali, (Br.,) for Calcutta.
SS Biela, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS La Cruna, (Aust.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Yumuri, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Idaho, (Br.,) for London.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.
SS Old Dominion, for Richmond.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Aisenboro, for Baltimore.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 17.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, sld. from Hav

VICTIMS OF THE MOJAVE

Terrible Sufferings of Amateur Gold Miners Returning from the Desert Randsburg District, Cal.

THREATS AGAINST "BOOMERS"

Madness or Death Instead of Nuggets of Gold—"Wells" Marked on Maps Purchased in Los Angeles Turn Out to be Mudholes.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 17.—In the harrowing tales of suffering and death in the desert told here by prospectors straggling in from the Mojave, we now see the force of the timely warning given last Winter in the Randsburg correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is an awful sequel to the wild rush of gold seekers only a few months ago. These wan and haggard men, tattered and penniless, would not be recognized as the cheerful and hopeful fellows who were lured by the siren of the bogus "Rand." They have absolutely nothing left but broken constitutions and an eager yearning to entertain the "boomers" who misled them at what in mining phrase is called "an informal necktie party."

San Bernardino is the nearest town to the great mining district, which, in its entirety, covers thousands of square miles. It is the entrepôt for hundreds of mining centres that have been fitfully alive nearly half a century. The Randsburg district is the most conspicuous of all, because, though an old and abandoned district, it was lately galvanized into lively semblance by a coterie of bankrupt real estate sharks from Los Angeles. Hence it is that at this point you are pretty sure of getting the truth about affairs on the desert. There is no rainbow strabismus in the vision of the poor fellows, who are now escaping hither from the Mojave hades in midsummer.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked with several of these men. They are not inclined to be communicative, but a little tact, coupled with some outgiving of your knowledge about the Mojave, is pretty sure to loosen their tongues. There is necessarily great similarity in their experiences, and one illustration will suffice.

In the evening stroll in the outskirts of town on the line of travel from Cajon Pass the correspondent met two grimy and ragged men, leading a pack burro. They were types of the disheartened and broken prospector. Their story was obtained with little difficulty.

A Bold Strike and What Came of It.

Two brothers named Carson and a brother-in-law named Haines had been for several years employed in the Pullman carshops, Chicago. They lost employment by the great strike, and finally came to California. The elder Carson was married and left a wife and two young children in Chicago. The other two men were single. After getting some odd jobs of work in San Francisco and other places northward they drifted down to Los Angeles. The crowded labor market allowed them to make only a precarious living, and when the Randsburg boom reached its full inflation last January, they were drawn into the mesh. Fleeced of the little money they had before discovering the inwardness of the "Rand" management, they determined to make a bold and desperate strike in mining. Hearing of rich prospects at a point about twenty miles nearly east of Randsburg, they went there and entered a claim. A dozen other miners were already there. The prospect was "stringers," hitherto described in THE TIMES—those alluring streaks of gold-bearing quartz that promise amazingly and yield next to nothing.

The Carsons and Haines worked early and late, hopeful one day and despondent the next, until Spring changed to Summer. The sun's rays soon became unbearable, and they could ply pick and shovel only in the morning and evening. Then the mudhole, marked "well" on the miners' map purchased in Los Angeles, began to dry up. The other miners, facing the inevitable, gradually abandoned their "stringer" holes and started for civilization. The amateur miners from Chicago staid and tried to improve the water supply by digging the alleged well deeper. The deeper they went the drier the hole. The well was a sink of surface water that had collected during the rainy season.

Pursuit of a Mad Miner.

Then came the climax. The elder of the Carson brothers, brooding over their troubles and thinking of his loved ones at home, developed insanity. The mania became acute, and early one morning he suddenly jumped up from his blanket, and with a wild cry that he was "going home," he started on a run eastward, across the desert. They followed him by sight at first, and afterward by trail, until the awful heat compelled them to halt and abandon the pursuit. The younger Carson and Haines reached San Bernardino after the most intense suffering, and in due time a heart-broken widow and two little orphans in Chicago will hear of this terrible outcome of miner prospecting in the Mojave desert.

Aside from the tragic end of the elder Carson the story told by these survivors is hardly up to the average of like experiences. In fact it is almost impossible to exaggerate the suffering that the poor dupes of heartless speculators have endured, and are still enduring, many of them.

Nobody knows nor can guess how many men have already perished on the desert while following the golden ignis fatuus. Here, for example, is an extract clipped from a local newspaper:

"It is feared that Thomas McFarlane has met the fate of so many lost miners on the desert, and perished for want of water. He was last seen by William Curtis headed for his group of mines, which are far from any roads, in the most dangerous portion of the desert. He was accompanied by his partner, a woman from Pasadena."

Here is another clipping, confirmatory of what has been intimated about the worthlessness of so-called mining maps, gotten up usually in the interest of speculators:

"Prospectors are warned not to depend upon finding water at Cooley's well on the desert, which is marked on the map as 'good water,' as there is none nearer than twenty-five miles from there."

Where "Good Water" Is Marked on the Map.

Just think what that means in the case of a throat-parched prospector, who has exerted his utmost energy to survive the awful desert tramp until he could reach "Cooley's well!" And getting there at last, he reaches for the life-giving fluid, more precious now than all the gold of the desert, and there is not a drop of water; not a drop "nearer than twenty-five miles from there!"

Such fate, let it be understood, does not happen, or is not likely to happen, to an experienced prospector or miner. The "old timer" knows that the maps are generally worse than worthless, because they are misleading. It is worse to promise a "Cooley well" than to make no promise at all. Old prospectors simply stay away from the desert in Summer, and they steer tolerably clear of it in Spring and Autumn. In the Winter, or rainy season, the experienced prospector does his work, and does it safely. At this season you can safely travel from Death Valley to Yuma if your supplies are ample.

But of the vast number of so-called prospectors or miners who have been lured into the Mojave in quest of gold probably not one in twenty appreciated the difficulty and dangers that beset them. They were mostly workingmen, of all grades, who had been attracted to Los Angeles during the hard times in the East by fairy stories about that interesting but unduly inflated little city. They were utterly stranded in the angelic town, and the opportunity to go a-mining was a sort of Chicago, as a New York man said of the Windy City—not good for much as a Summer resort, but might do as a fast resort.

And now, under the glorious sun of July, these hapless gold seekers, or rather such of them as can even crawl away, are emerging from the desert in the manner heretofore described. You cannot frighten these men with lurid descriptions of Sheol. You cannot make them believe that anything worse is possible than the burning sands under the glaring sun rays of Mojave. They have withstood temperature equivalent to 125° in the shade, where there was hardly shade enough to test a thermometer. They have lived where nothing of animal kind could live except the lizzard. No coyote nor jackrabbit ventures out upon the Mojave in midsummer, and even the rattlesnake hugs portions contiguous to the mountain.

A New Scheme of the Vampires.

And yet, in the face of all this suffering of their dupes, the vampires are just now starting a new scheme with the object of getting fresh blood from new victims. The stories about "big strikes" of rich quartz are threadbare, and there is no further information about that amazing style of prospecting called "plowing for stringers." The old methods of catching gudgeons are obsolete, and the old flies are moss-covered. Here is an extract from the chief newspaper of Southern California, published in Los Angeles. This newspaper, it should be premised, was chief literary boomer of the "Rand" from the outset, and has probably made its linotypes blush at the stories they were made to tell about the fabulous richness of the Mojave Desert in the neighborhood of Randsburg:

"Should the strike of placer gold in the Randsburg district prove to be as good as reported, the desert diggings may turn out to be a 'poor man's camp' after all. The existence of placer gold in the gravel indicates that the quartz leads are now mere surface veins or blow-outs."

The first sentence in the extract alludes to the alleged finding within the last few days of "rich placer diggings in the Rand." Here is what the newspaper referred to says in the course of a long and glowing account of the wonderful discovery:

"Bush, Ward, and Mitchell have struck rich diggings on the Johannesburg Road leading to Garlock, about three miles from the former town and about the same distance from Randsburg. Every shovelful of dirt shows the yellow stuff, and small pieces have been found worth from 50 cents up to several dollars. The indications all go to show that the find will be extensive and take in much territory. Already the locations cover several miles in length by half a mile in breadth. Several hundred claims have already been staked off. The find has created more interest and excitement than anything in this camp for months, as placer diggings are of course poor men's mines, and it requires little capital but muscle to take out the yellow stuff. To-day (Sunday) several hundred people were scattered through the territory supposed to contain the mineral, and everybody was making locations."

The Golden Harvest on Old Ground.

In a district that has for several months been prospected by thousands of men, including many experts, that has been plowed over for surface indications and poked and gouged in every square rod, they now suddenly find that the gold is right on the surface.

But note the second sentence of the first extract: "The existence of placer gold in the gravel indicates that the quartz leads are now mere surface veins or blow-outs." That is precisely the estimate put upon the bogus Rand by your correspondent when writing from Randsburg last January. It is the truth at last so far as the non-existence of true quartz veins is concerned, but the idea that placer gold exists there in quantities sufficient to pay for mining is rank nonsense.

After the Randsburg Bubble.

The truth is that the Randsburg bubble has burst, and that there is nothing more substantial left than if it had been made of soap. Everybody with money enough to pay for a ride through the desert has either abandoned the district or is trying to. Men who were inveigled into the purchase of "town" lots in Randsburg and the twin bunko place called Johannesburg are glad to escape with their lives, leaving even "eligible business corners" to the only dwellers who will be there about a year hence, the brown desert lizard.

In summing up the case of this latest "gold discovery," there is not much to add to the opinions outlined in THE TIMES six months ago. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is gold all over the Mojave Desert, and that means an area as large as a whole bunch of the Eastern States. It is not generally known, perhaps, that some of the men who crossed the continent with Frémont in 1846 found gold within less than twenty miles of the present town of Randsburg. The locality wherein this discovery was made is now known and designated on the maps as Frémont's Diggings, to which greatly magnified stories grew out of the accounts given by Frémont's men, subsequent investigation proved that there was not gold enough to pay for mining under existing circumstances.

The primary difficulty in desert mining is the want of water, and gold washing requires a great deal of water. With plenty of water at hand, you may mill average quartz profitably that runs as low as $10 a ton, even lower in exceptional cases. With plenty of water, also, you may profitably wash placer sand and gravel that runs as low as 50 cents to the ton.

But there is no water for mining purposes in the Rand district, and barely enough of wretched liquid for domestic use. Vast pipe lines for conducting water from points thirty to fifty miles away have been constructed in the minds of the bankrupt boomers, but the lizards blink serenely in the sun where pipes are marked on the map.

$1,000,000 ASSIGNMENT LIFTED.

Columbus Buggy Company to Resume Work with About 1,000 Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—A formal entry lifting the assignment of the Columbus Buggy Company was filed in the Probate Court this afternoon and the plant will at once resume, with nearly the old force of 1,000 men. The indebtedness of the company, aggregating nearly $1,000,000, and scattered all over the country, has been compromised after weeks of patient effort on the part of a Creditors' Committee, C. D. Firestone of the company, and Frank A. Davis, a local attorney.

The company has extensive conditional orders upon which to begin. The forges were started to-day, and about 400 men set to work getting the machinery in shape after many months of rust.

ANOTHER COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

New York is soon to have another University Settlement. The work done by those already established in this city has been so successful, and they are such important factors in the moral betterment of the neighborhood in which they are established, that Calvary Episcopal Parish is to open one, the seventh or eighth in the city, about the 1st of November. This step has been expected ever since the Rev. Dr. Parks became rector of the parish, a year ago. Dr. Parks is a firm believer in this method of reaching the masses. In Philadelphia he had a wonderfully successful settlement on the Philadelphia docks, which is still doing good work.

The parish has secured the large four-story tenement house at 335 East Twenty-second Street, which will furnish a base for the work. No alterations will be made. The only difference between it and the surrounding houses is that it will be a little neater and cleaner. As a beginning, the settlement will have five resident workers, three curates, and two deaconesses. There will be no resident head, the work nominally being under the direction of the rector of the parish. Almost as important as the religious and philanthropic work that these persons will do, is the opportunity of a first-class study of the conditions which beget ignorance, poverty, and distress.

The means usually adopted by all settlements of similar character is to be adopted by Calvary, with probably the addition of greater effort toward reaching the souls of the people and making them Christians. Some of the lines on which the work will be carried on are a daily kindergarten, evening classes, and lectures. Clubs for the discussion of religious and social topics, Lending and Reference Library, Penny Provident Bank, and other ways so as to enter into fraternal brotherhood relations with the neighborhood. The distinctive religious work will be carried on in connection with Calvary Chapel on East Twenty-third Street.

The settlement is to be entirely supported by Calvary Parish. The work as outlined at present is only a beginning, and if it proves successful, will be enlarged and provided with a complete equipment.

The first University Settlement was Toynbee Hall, in the East End of London, which was established thirty years ago. It now has a residence of thirty-five men. So successful was it in reaching the masses and getting them out of the mire of personal and social misery that the plan has been adopted in the slums of nearly every large city. One of the most successful is the Oxford House, in London. Forty University men live there. New York has a number of very successful settlements. The University Settlement at 26 Delancey Street, which has in residence seven workers and sixty-four assistants; the Phelps Settlement, on Thirty-fifth Street; the East Side House of New York, at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street; the Grace Parish Settlement, the Union Seminary Settlement, in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and the College Settlement, in Rivington Street, Hartley House, so recently established, are all doing good work in their neighborhoods.

Declared He Was Martin Thorn.

A man, evidently crazy, created a disturbance on William Street, near Exchange Place, late last night by declaring that he was Martin Thorn and that he had killed Guldensuppe. Policeman McCoy of the Old Slip Station arrested him and sent him to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the pavilion for the insane.

Miss Aubry Not Engaged to Marry.

Miss Harriet Aubry, late of the Lyceum Company and now of the Frohman forces, has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES asking that the report of her engagement to Ralph Dixwell of Boston be denied. Miss Aubry says there is no foundation for the report, and that she is just now far too busily engaged to even think of matrimony.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Overalls

48c.

Just what is needed by most boys to protect their clothes during the summer vacation.

Everything else for their outfits, from Hats to Shoes—and for the girls too, in the variety only to be found at the "Children's Store".

60-62 West 23d St.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) who yesterday tried to induce the Senate to adjourn over until Monday, made the point of no quorum as soon as the Journal had been approved in the Senate to-day. Only forty-one Senators answered to their names, and on motion of Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) the Sergeant at Arms was instructed to notify absentees that their presence was required. The Senate conferees on the Tariff bill were summoned from their committee room and swelled the attendance to a quorum.

After the usual routine business connected with the presentation of bills and memorials the Senate, at 12:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) went into executive session. The doors were opened at 2:30 o'clock, and Mr. Morgan took the floor in support of the Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad.

He presented figures to show that the loss to the Government if the pending Union Pacific settlement was carried out would be $25,000,000, and he commented on the fact that through the settlement the Union Pacific would secure a property which it proposed to capitalize at $262,000,000. Mr. Morgan said the agreement for the sale of the Government interests in the Union Pacific was violative of the statutes. It was void as against public policy and decency, and the agreement constituted a flagrantly disgraceful combination to place the road in the hands of favored parties.

Mr. Morgan urged that the agreement by which the Reorganization Committee would bid $45,000,000 for the Government interest was expressly designed to shut out other bills, as it permitted the committee to use the $17,000,000 sinking fund in the Treasury as a part of its bid, while other bidders had no access to this $17,000,000. He presented a series of points, showing, he said, a "monstrous fraud" and "an outrageous crime of extortion and oppression," constituting the "most audacious plan of railroad wrecking ever devised." He said President McKinley could not afford to carry out the agreement concerning the Union Pacific made by President Cleveland; he could not afford to become the administrator de bonis non of an act of the Cleveland Administration so offensive as to work estoppel.

Mr. Morgan spoke throughout the afternoon, although at no time were there more than a dozen Senators present. He severely arraigned the executive authorities connected with the agreement for the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific, and declared that they should be rebuked, no matter how high they stood.

Mr. Morgan had not concluded, when at 5:25 o'clock he yielded for an adjournment.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. W. Rice, Jr., H. C. Lewis, Schenectady; Alfred Rodman, Jr., Boston; A. S. Goodfriend, Chicago.

ASTOR—George P. Wood, Washington; F. H. Woodward, S. B. Spencer, Boston; the Rev. John Murmacke, Augusta, Ga.; W. S. Pollak, Cleveland; E. W. Dawson, London; H. R. Nicol, Tacoma, W. P. Miller, Millwood, Penn.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles L. Levering, Taunton, Mass.; August Jacobson, Chicago; George F. Nelson, St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE—Hamilton Wood, Belmont, N. Y.; Horatio Berry, Nashville; R. O. Gonsalves, Mexico; C. Fairbanks, Terre Haute; R. F. Newcomb, Quincy, Ill.

GILSEY—George C. Coggswell, Hartford; C. Joy, Ohio; William Mackenzie, London.

GRAND—Lieuts. O. Edwards and J. C. Fox, United States Army; A. J. Devereaux, Binghamton; Gordon Foster, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—George Scott, St. Louis; George S. Prindle, Washington; John B. Cochran, Indianapolis; Ernest H. Every, London.

HOLLAND—J. Morris Meredith, Boston; S. Browne, Paris; Shelden Dale Seman, Chicago; Charles S. Gawthorp, Wilmington, Del.

IMPERIAL—Alex. T. Loudon, Birmingham, Ala.; H. M. Stivens, Boston; J. W. Robinson, Buffalo; Benjamin Reece, Cincinnati; Edward W. Vey, Washington; N. M. Matthews, Baltimore; Congressman James W. McLachlan, Los Angeles; W. J. Morgan, Cleveland; E. G. Carlisle, Chicago.

MARLBOROUGH—Gus. Greenfield, Fort Scott; Charles C. Schley, Jr., Savannah; R. I. Todd, Boston; C. H. Caldwell, Bainbridge, Ga.; A. G. Hancock, Milwaukee.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Knight, Hartford; F. C. Squire, Boston; H. J. Halle, Cleveland; J. F. McCabe, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—John B. Bunce, Hartford; W. C. Willson, Troy; J. I. Ward, Cleveland; Charles T. Cunningham, Chicago; F. R. Travers, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—George B. McLeod, Buffalo; Robert Harbison, Hartford; J. Cole Doughty, Lake City, Minn.; E. Hannan, Washington; W. H. Caulfield, Findlay, Ohio; J. C. Roulette, Harpersown, Md.

PLAZA—W. B. Newbury, Easton, Penn.; George B. Sloan, Jr., Oswego.

SAVOY—T. F. Williams, Philadelphia; W. H. Meredith, Hartford; James Doran, Kansas City.

STURTEVANT—John L. Mills, Jr., Washington; D. V. McCarthy, Cortland; S. Rawson, Cincinnati; F. H. Woodman, Boston.

WALDORF—F. A. Weeks, Providence; F. O. Porter, Cedarhurst; S. R. Knott, Louisville; Oliver Lupton, England; C. K. Farrar, K. F. Burnett, St. Louis.

WINDSOR—M. Tseng, Pekin, en route to England to take a post with the Chinese Embassy at the Court of St. James's; T. P. Hendy, Cleveland; J. A. Van Steinburg, Albany; James G. Spier, Goshen, N. Y.; C. P. Goff, C. M. Kittle, Wyoming.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston, Mass.—T. C. Newell & Co.; G. R. Henly, woodenware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Braddock, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Canton, Ohio.—Greene & Hardwick; F. M. Hardwick, hats and caps; Sturtevant House.

Chicago, Ill.—"The Fair"; J. A. Lyons, willowware; 96 Spring Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleveland, Ohio.—H. R. Hatch & Co.; H. R. Hatch, domestics and woolens; Grand Union Hotel.

Dawson, Ga.—Davis & Dozier; W. H. Davis, clothing; Sinclair House.

Fall River, Mass.—S. R. Read & Co.; R. P. Read, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Field, white goods, hosiery, and linens; Astor House.

Marion, Ohio.—Kleinmaier Brothers; S. G. Kleinmaier, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Pittsburg, Penn.—The Pittsburg Dry Goods Company; H. W. Neely, notions; F. B. Patten, linings; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co.; M. Rosenbaum, cloaks and suits; 422 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Selma, Ala.—W. Ullman & Son; W. Ullman, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; 478 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. Kohn & Co.; A. Kohn, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mannheimer Brothers; J. F. Langton, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Vicksburg, Miss.—W. E. Roberts, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

9 A. M.—217 West Sixty-fifth Street, Sarah Miller; damage, $50.

9:25 A. M.—118 West Ninetieth Street, Louis Burke; damage, $50.

8:10 P. M.—23 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Mrs. Travers; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—415 Ninth Avenue, Elizabeth Stuart; damage, $500.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Won the First and Lost the Second Game in Louisville Yesterday.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED

Clevelands Too Much for the Grooms—Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and St. Louis Were Victorious—Some Minor Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	48	20	.706
Cincinnati	44	21	.677
Baltimore	41	22	.697
New York	40	28	.588
Cleveland	38	30	.559
Philadelphia	34	39	.466
Pittsburg	31	37	.456
Brooklyn	31	38	.449
Chicago	30	41	.423
Louisville	29	40	.420
Washington	26	40	.394
St. Louis	15	54	.217

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Louisville, 3, (first game.)
New York, 6; Louisville, 12, (second game.)
Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 20; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Another double header was played to-day and each team scored a victory. The first game was hotly contested, and the Giants won out in the ninth inning. The visitors were never in the second game. Clark was batted hard, while Dowling, a recent acquisition to the home team, was very effective against the Giants. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tiernan, rf	2	1	0	0	0	F. Clarke, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	M'Creery, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	4	7	0	Pickering, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Stafford, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	0	0	Werden, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Wilson, c	1	1	6	0	0
W. Clark, 1b	0	2	1	1	0	Johnson, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Holmes, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Hock, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Meekin, p	1	2	1	1	0	Magee, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	10	27	15	0	Total	3	9	27	13	0

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 2; Louisville, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Magee, 4; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Magee, 3; by Meekin, 3. Home run—Stafford. Three-base hit—W. Clark. Two-base hits—P. Clarke, Davis, Meekin. Sacrifice hits—McCreery, Johnson. Double plays—Davis and Clark; Davis, Gleason, and Clark. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
F. Clarke, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McCr'ry, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
P'kering, cf	3	3	3	0	0	*Rusie	0	1	0	0	0
Stafford, ss	2	2	2	7	1	Davis, ss	1	2	3	6	0
Werden, 1b	3	2	13	2	0	Gleason, 2b	1	4	1	3	0
Wilson, c	2	1	3	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	0	1	1
Johnson, 2b	0	2	2	7	2	P. Wilson, c	1	2	1	0	0
Hock, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	Seymour, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Dowling, p	0	1	3	0	0	W. Clark, 1b	0	0	10	2	0
						Holmes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Total	12	16	27	18	6	W. H. Cl'k, p	1	0	1	2	0
						Total	6	9	24	15	2

*Rusie batted for Joyce in ninth.

Louisville	1	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	—12	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2—6	

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 2; off Clarke, 3. Struck out—By Dowling, 1. Home run—Stafford. Three-base hit—W. Wilson. Two-base hits—W. Wilson, Pickering, Stafford, Dowling, Davis. Stolen bases—Pickering. Double plays—Johnson, Stafford, and Werden; Hock, Johnson, and Werden; Gleason, Davis, and W. Clark. Hit by pitched ball—F. Clarke, Joyce, (3,) Holmes. Wild pitch—Dowling. Time—2:30. Umpires—Messrs. Murphy and Butler.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Wilson, the Cleveland pitcher, did as he pleased with the Brooklyns to-day. Only in two innings were the visitors able to make more than a single hit. The fielding on both sides was brilliant throughout. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Criger; Brooklyn, Kennedy and Grim. Errors—Brooklyn, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time—1:50.

Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The Reds had no trouble defeating the Washingtons to-day. Dwyer pitched a good game for the home team, while Swaim was hit hard throughout the game. Umpire O'Day called the game in the ninth inning on account of rain. Attendance, 4,200. Score:

Cincinnati	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	6	—14	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 18; Washington, 9. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz; Washington, Swaim and McGuire. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time—1:55.

St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Hallman made a successful début to-day as manager of the St. Louis team. His team played winning ball, outplaying the Philadelphias at every point. Nineteen hits were made off the deliveries of Fifield and Wheeler. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5	
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	0	—10	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 19; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—St. Louis, Hart and Murphy; Philadelphia, Fifield, Wheeler, and McFarland. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time—1:45.

Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Hawley pitched a good game for Pittsburg, but the Bostons made their hits at the right time. Pittsburg tied the score in the ninth on Padden's single, and Donovan's three-bagger. The visitors, however, squelched the Pirates in their half of the ninth with Stivetts's three bagger, followed by Tenney's single. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—5	
Boston	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—6	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 16. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley and Sugden; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—2:00.

Baltimore, 20; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Colts were never in to-day's game. Friend pitched two innings, giving way to Korwan in the third, after two singles, a double, and a triple had been made off him. The slaughter, however, continued, and every one of the visitors hit the ball when it happened to come over the plate. Corbett held the Chicago team down to four hits. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	
Baltimore	0	0	6	1	3	0	4	4	2—20	

Earned runs—Baltimore, 9. Base hits—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 22. Batteries—Chicago, Friend, Korwan, and Kittridge; Baltimore, Corbett and Clark. Errors—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Time—2:35.

Orange A. C., 11; Richmond, 7.

ORANGE, N. J., July 17.—The Orange Athletic Club team beat the Richmond Baseball Club at Orange Oval this afternoon in an uninteresting game. Score:

Orange	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	3—11	
Richmond	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—7	

Oritani F. C., 7; Montclair A. C., 6.

The Oritani Field Club and Montclair Athletic Club teams played an interesting game at Hackensack yesterday. Fishel of the home team was presented with a gold watch. Score:

Oritani F. C.	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—7
Montclair A. C.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—6

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Scranton—Scranton, 3; Montreal, 0, (first game.) Montreal, 11, Scranton, 5, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 1.
At Springfield—Toronto, 8; Springfield, 7.
At Taunton—Taunton, 10; Fall River, 3.
At Brockton—Pawtucket, 12; Brockton, 10.
At New Bedford—Newport, 8; New Bedford, 7.
At Philadelphia—Hertford, 11; Athletics, 9, (first game.) Hartford, 6; Athletics, 1, (second game.)
At Wilkesbarre—Syracuse, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Auburn—Palmyra, 8; Lyons, 7.
At Reading—Reading, 6; Lancaster, 5.
At Newark—Norfolk, 4; Newark, 2.
At Paterson—Richmond, 6; Paterson, 3.

POSTUM CEREAL.

Had the . .

HEART

. . to do it.

JAMES SMEDLEY Won the Great . . . Chicago Bicycle Race, May 31st.

His HEART was RIGHT! He Trained on

Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., 78 Hudson St., SALES AGENTS.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB'S RACES.

Torment and the Half Rater Rosette Were Sailed to Win.

The weekly regatta of the New York Canoe Club, which took place yesterday afternoon over the club's course in Gravesend Bay, off Bensonhurst, furnished excellent sport for a large gathering of enthusiasts.

The principal event of the programme was a race between the Torment, sailed by J. C. Mowbray, and the Pioneer, in charge of F. C. Moore, sailed over the three-mile triangular course. The Torment was first over the line at the start, at 3:08, and kept the lead over the entire course, finishing in 30:07.

The special race for fifteen-foot half-raters was twice over the regular course. The race was close and exciting from start to finish. I. A. Brownell's Rosette came in a scant winner in 59:20.

Mile Cycle Record Broken.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Harry Sidwell of Covington, Ky., in a mile race for time, made the distance in 1:40 3-5, breaking the world's amateur record of 1:47¾, made by Amos Hughes, at Denver, two years ago. The race was from a running start, and was paced by a quad. It was run on the Chester Park banked track.

Five-Mile Swimming Match.

LONDON, July 17.—The long-distance amateur swimming championship from Kew to Putney, a distance of five miles, was won by Cavill of Australia. Hart was fourth.

SOCIALIST OFFICE SEEKERS.

Candidates Nominated for City Offices at Labor Lyceum Last Night.

The Convention of the Socialist-Labor Party of Greater New York was held last night in the hall of the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street. Ninety-four delegates were present.

Chairman George Seeburg called for nominations for Mayor, Controller, and President of the City Council. The following nominations were made: For Mayor—Lucien Sanial of this city; Controller—Peter Fieburg of Brooklyn, and for President of the City Council—Charles H. Matchett of Brooklyn.

The platform deviates but little from those advanced in preceding campaigns. It provides, however, that the nominee for Mayor, if he be successful, must be subservient to the will of his party, and adds that all

YACHTING ON THE CLYDE

Strong Breezes Test Weather Qualities in the Corinthian Club Regattas.

ISOLDE DEFEATS THE CARINA

Dunraven's Audrey Scores a Victory—Fife, Watson, and Herreshoff Boats Compete—Alleged Unfair Treatment of the Dakotah.

GLASGOW, July 7.—The Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club was fortunate in fixing the first day of its regatta programme on July 8, since the spell of flat calms and paltry winds that have been exasperating yachtsmen in the Clyde was broken by a breeze of northwest wind quite good enough to prevent the owners who had been crying loudest for a breeze, from getting their anchors aboard. It blew the whole day fairly steady from the same direction, freshening toward the evening, till a tempest of foam was blowing out of the Holy Loch, at the entrance of which a fleet of 100 yachts had anchored. During the day one or two of the smaller yachts burst their chains or dragged their anchors, and drove on shore. One of Fife's new twenties sprung her mast before the start of her race, and was towed away for a new one. Herreshoff's Dakota carried away her bowsprit while in a race, and a good deal of canvas was split, and gear burst all round.

The direction of the wind made the courses pretty much of a turn to windward down the Clyde and a reach back. The courses were well chosen to give the yachts every sort of trial, their weatherly qualities especially, and those on shore had a rare show of weather bilges.

The Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club was only a lugsail club twenty years since, with its headquarters at Dunoon. It has made such rapid progress that it boasts a two-days programme, with as many races as the other clubs. It avoids spending its funds on big prizes for big yachts, or does so cautiously, and since Watson's new cutter Bona, 83.2 rating, had no rivals of similar rating there was no race made for her. The first race started included: Isolde, cutter, 96.02 foot, Mr. Peter Donaldson, and Carina, cutter, 65.4 feet, Mr. P. M. Inglis.

Isolde's Ramie Cloth Mainsail.

The mainsails of both cutters had single reefs down with small sharp-headed topsails set over them ready for further snugging if it should be needed. The mainsail of Isolde was new and made of the ramie canvas, which the American Defender has made popular here.

With a shorter boom and longer gaff than Carina, the mainsail of Isolde looks squarer than Carina's, which is also new, but of the usual canvas. Some anxiety was evident as to how the cutters would carry their canvas in the breeze. Both did a few turns in the slammers coming out of the Holy Loch before the start, in which they heeled until their decks were filled with broken water up to the mast. In the old days of lead for ballast, this was done with two or three reefs chocked down, but with fifty ton lead keels the strain on gear must have been wonderful. With preventors and lashings everything held, and the cutters started on an eight-mile reach for the first flagboat at Skelmorlie. But both the luff for the breeze backing westward, which it did not do before they eased sheets to run off the wind for their mark. Fetching down the Dunoon or Bullwood shore, tearing squalls laid both cutters down to the deck skylights, and with half of their mainsails dragging in the sea they were held on their course, since there was no time for luffing up.

Both yachts were bursting up clouds of spray, and Carina was drenching her crew with the surf all of Watson's fast yachts burst over their weather quarter. The small topsails were doing no good till sheets were eased, but there was too much canvas without them. After five miles both cutters hore away for the Skelmorlie flagboat, on the east shore of the Clyde. Going down past Dunoon the match brought a crowd to the shore, heedless of the heavy rain, to see the two crack cutters driven at their best. It was a broad reach up the Clyde from Inellan to Dunoon, where, with the bend in the Firth, spinnakers might have been carried to the lee mark boat at Kilcraggan, from which it was a run to windward for the three miles, to the flagship at Hunters Pier, where the timing was: Isolde, 12:53:53; Carina, 12:58:48. Both cutters retained the canvas they started with for the second turn, in which the breeze was at times softer.

The cutters had still quite enough canvas for the wind, and both cutters showed the finest weatherly qualities. The finish was: Isolde, (winner,) 2:45:44; Carina, 2:52:49. Of course Isolde, by Fife, and Carina, by Watson, were designed and built before the recent girth rule was passed and enforced.

Race for Twenty-Raters.

The second race was for twenty-raters, otherwise yachts not over 52 feet load water line measurement, which included Fife's two new twenties, Morning Star and Senga, both girth-rule boats, and Lord Dunraven's Audrey, a replica of Herreshoff's Niagara. Morning Star, with topmast housed and single reef in mainsail, was being canted out of the anchorage for the start, when a squall hit her and sprung the mast at the deck. She was towed away by a steam yacht for a new mast. The other two started, with Senga in the lee berth, and every one expected Audrey to drop her hand over Dhanis at the critics, but Fife's cutter was head-reaching Audrey and leaving her, if slowly. At the Largs regatta Senga, in the faintest of shifty breezes, beat Audrey by 19 minutes in a nineteen-mile course, and now she was leading Audrey with as much wind as both could stagger under with single reefs down.

In explanation I have heard that Fife had given orders to have all the lumber and fittings that could be removed sent ashore, which would help Senga in light winds. To account for her stiffness in the breeze, if have no doubt one ton or perhaps two inside replaced the stores and fittings landed.

Both cutters, of course, suffered more from the squalls and sea than the forties, and it seemed evident that the longer body of Senga above water was lifting her easier through the sea. With her extra length of counter Senga did look a bigger twenty than Audrey, when she laid over and was carrying her sail well. After a big dusting in the five-mile reach she rounded the Inverkip mark first and reached away for the Dunoon mark boat with the boom well over the starboard quarter. The programme provided for the crew being mostly amateurs, and these were not keeping a proper lookout.

Senga Out of the Race.

The consequence was that the amateur steering, who was the designer and builder, struck and capsized the flagboat, and with a lead of two minutes Senga was out of the race, leaving Audrey to complete the course alone and win.

A handicap twenty-rater race followed, which included Fife's Hermia, built for Lord Lonsdale and first named Euchris, and Zinita, built by Fife five years ago. Zinita is a big power cutter, and the weather that was believed would just fit her. But Hermia, raced by her owners, the Connells, about the best amateurs in the Clyde, led the Zinita all around and won. The finish was: Hermia, (winner,) 2:43:49; Zinita, 2:46:44.

The smaller class filled up a long programme, but although the entries were numerous, the starters were limited on account of the weather. This was not the case, however, with the new one-design class, which made the rough passage across from Belfast Lough, where the yachts were built, at Carrickfergus, for the Belfast Lough Sailing Club. These yachts were designed by William Fife, Jr., with long and handsome counters and Britannia bows. Seven of the class entered from Hunter's Pier, July 3, and with only twenty-five feet load water line, both wind and sea were very trying. But the Irish yachtsmen were equal to the weather, and the clever and apparently reckless style in which the yachts were sailed excited great admiration among the Clyde yachtsmen.

Belfast Yachtsmen Compete.

This Belfast Lough class have assumed the names of birds, but, Irishlike, the whole seven, with one exception, the Tern, are called after land birds. The six that started kept flying like geese in a string, with the Merle leading and head-reaching fast under a press of canvas, her stiffness being, perhaps, accounted for by one of her owners, W. A. Smyth, being an eighteen-stone man, who found a corner well up to windward. Running home before the wind, Merle was being taken in, which was not remarkable, since the eighteen-stone owner was putting her down by the stern badly. The finish of the first two was: Merle, (winner,) 2 hours, 34 minutes 8 seconds; Flamingo, (second prize,) 2 hours 35 minutes 7 seconds. The visit of the Irish invaders was highly appreciated, and they met with a warm welcome in the spacious Royal Clyde Club House at Hunter's Pier.

There was a weak attempt to account for the courageous seamanship of the Belfast amateurs by hinting that they must be Orangemen, but on inquiry it was discovered there was not "a black Protestant" among them.

The Sunday which intervened between the first and second days' programme of the Clyde Corinthian, like the previous Sunday, was a charming yacht-racing day, and impressed the younger yachtsmen with the cuteness of the French, who fix Sundays for their principal yacht races.

Monday, July 5, was in several respects worse than Saturday. The morning brought torrents of rain, thick mist, a nasty short sea, and various Rocky Mountain cyclones off the Argyleshire Hills. It was the opening holidays of Greenock and some other Clyde seaports, and Dunoon Pier was littered with families arriving by the steamers. Drenched wives were transformed into termagants, half-drowned and half-drunk husbands into blasphemers, and soaking bairns and soaking dogs were doing their utmost to drown the roar of the tempest. As Americans know, the Scotch are an independent people and will make no compromises even with the weather. Our great national bard Burns wrote truly of that typical Scotsman Tam o' Shanter that he galloped home at midnight "despisin' wind and rain and fire." The shelters at our piers and stations all tend to the glorification of Tam o'Shanter.

The Variety of Tonnage.

The first race started by the Corinthians on Monday included a variety of tonnage, and the yachts were denounced by an onlooker whose thirst and rain had failed to quench as a lot of "mongrels." These included: Hester P., cutter, 74.39 tons, Mr. John Nairn; Irene, cutter, 62.9 tons, Mr. Tarbell Fleming; Thalia, cutter, 63.44 tons, the Hon. Judge Boyd, with the forty-tonners Godnit and May. With breezes southerly, southwest, and westerly, as the winds listed, the cutters started with single and double reefed mainsails, and were immediately enveloped in the fog. The day was a real "deck scrubber," and the sea coming aboard was damaging the reputation of all the patent soaps as cleansers. The weather flag boat at Skelmorlie had to be stayed round, but after a broad reach across the Clyde to Inellan, the flagboat that had to be jibed round, which brought about the real "tug of war." In the jibe the mainsheet kavel of Irene was whipped off the stanchions, and the cutter had to be stripped of her canvas and run back to the anchorage. The cutter May's rigging carried away, and she had to give up.

May, built by Steel of Greenock, from Watson's designs, some sixteen years since, had previously weathered on Fife's famous Thalia, built six years since, under our load-water line and sail-area rule, showing that in a breeze the old narrow cutter was the faster in a head sea. Hester, from her size, dominated the others, and had first prize, while Thalia had second.

Cunarder Against Allan Liner.

The only other match sailed was between the cutter Alruda, a cruiser, built last Winter for Charles MacIver of Liverpool, and Herreshoff's DaKota. The Alruda is quite big enough to carry Dakota inside her, but by the girth rule Dakota had to give Alruda nine minutes, which, of course, won.

The handicap time of nine minutes Herreshoff's Dakota had to give to the Alruda was a little generous, since by our older and more sensible rules Alruda's tonnage is about double of Dakota's. But Dakota had to be beaten, because she was a Herreshoff, and Alruda belonged to Charles MacIver, one of the Cunard MacIvers. This was quite natural, as things go, and the MacIvers being good yachtsmen there is an inclination to laugh over a Cunarder whining by a heavy handicap over an Allan Liner, the owner of Dakota, who commissioned Herreshoff to build the Dakota, being one of the Allan Line Allans. But the outside public cannot follow the jokes of yacht club committees, and we intend to resent them when there is a flavor of prejudice and an apparent absence of fair play.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 17.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Marguerita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Sapphire, owned by J. J. Albright; steamer Parthenia, owned by A. N. McKee; steamer Enterprise, owned by Mr. Cassatt; steamer Elsa, owned by Miss Breeze; sloop Verena, owned by Mr. Morrison; sloop Harpoon, N. Y. Y. C.; sloop Minerva, owned by Mr. Fletcher.

The only departure was the sloop Thistle, owned by Mr. Chapman.

The yachts in the harbor are steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Wardena, owned by D. H. Wade; steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; sloop Wasp, owned by H. Lippitt; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman.

Labor Day Regatta.

The Middle States regatta will be held this year on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, on the Harlem River, where it took place last year. Entries will close on Aug. 30. All entries will be rowed over the regular one-mile straightaway Harlem course. They consist of the junior, intermediate and single shells, junior and senior double shells, junior and intermediate four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior and senior eight-oared shells, and Naval Reserve twelve-oared cutter races. The regatta officials are: Referee—Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club Time-keepers—H. G. Du Burlo, Vesper, Philadelphia; H. W. Walter, Dauntless; J. H. Abeel, Nassau; R. G. Allerton, Palisade, Yonkers; H. J. Behrens, Jr., Nonpareil; C. W. Pressendanz, Fairmount, Philadelphia. Clerk of Course—Leon Mayer, Lone Star. Judges at Finish—W. H. Fvown, Friendship; J. H. Rodgers, Flushing; G. Pick, First Bohemian; A. B. Hopper, Nonpareil, Newark; J. A. Mullen, Institute, Newark; W. A. Fischer, Varuna, Brooklyn; Thomas Firth Hudson; Albert Heyne, Atlantic, Hoboken.

UNION BOAT CLUB RACES.

A Fine Programme of Events Well Contested, Winding Up with a "Goose Chase."

The Union Boat Club held its annual club races yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, under favorable auspices. There was a large attendance of members and friends, and the events were interesting and well contested.

The first event on the programme was a novice single-gig race, which was won by J. Barron; after a lively race with C. Quimby. The single coxswain gig handicap was won by A. Wolf, scratch; W. Boland, five seconds, second.

The double-scull event was won by A. Wolf and E. Connell; J. Barron and H. Hjertberg second. In the four-oared gig event the winning crew was made up of J. T. Farrelly, stroke; H. Hjertberg, No. 3; M. Karsch, No. 2; P. J. Sinnott, No. 1; and D. E. Dealy coxswain.

The eight-oared shell race went to B. Fuller, stroke; J. Farrelly, No. 7; H. Brown, No. 6; H. Hjertberg, No. 5; W. Marshall, No. 4; T. Quinn, No. 3; E. Connell, No. 2; Dr. Stafford, No. 1, and W. Boyle, coxswain.

The final event on the programme was a "goose chase," which caused much amusement. The goose was finally captured by W. Wall. This event was protested, as was the single coxswain gig event. The prizes were club pins.

The officials were: Walter Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club, referee; J. Kemp, judge at the finish, and M. Kasch, starter. Last evening the house was decorated with lanterns and there was dancing until midnight.

On the Essex County Links.

ORANGE, July 17.—A goodly number of spectators enjoyed the golf playing on the links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon. Play was continued in the contest for the July Cup. There were four contestants, and these scores were made:

										G.	H.	N.
C. A. Gould—												
Out	6	5	7	5	6	4	6	5	5—49			
In	4	5	8	5	5	6	4	5	9—51—100	9		91
J. T. Colt—												
Out	8	7	9	6	5	7	5	8	5—59			
In	6	6	10	7	4	4	5	6	6—54—114	18		96
C. S. Dodd—												
Out	6	6	6	5	9	8	4	7	9—59			
In	6	8	13	10	6	6	5	4	5—63—122	12		110
Oscar Willegerod—												
Out	5	5	7	6	6	8	8	4	5—54			
In	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4—49—103	25		78

HAVEMEYER CUPS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The Newport Golf Club was the objective point this afternoon, when the first of the weekly competitions for two cups offered by H. O. Havemeyer was played on the links. There were over forty competitors, and some fine golf was seen. The two winners were F. C. Havemeyer and Roderick Terry, Jr., of New York, the latter champion golfer of Yale College. The winners' scores were as follows:

Names.	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
F. C. Havemeyer	88	4	84
R. Terry, Jr.	89	0	89

VENCEDOR LOST THE RACE

Handicapped by New Rigging, Mr. Gillig's Yacht Was Beaten by the Syce.

LITTLE WIND AT LARCHMONT

Emerald's Centreboard Jammed and the Colonia Passed Her—Raccoon Won Her First Contest of the Year—Large Fleet in Attendance.

Vencedor, Harry Gillig's yacht, made her first appearance in these waters yesterday at the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. She had a new pole mast and new sails, spreading much more canvas than when she sailed against the Canada last year. Hazen Morse sailed her and ex-Commodore Gillig looked after the sails. The Vencedor's competitor was the Syce, and, although the Syce won, the Vencedor did well. Her rigging is all new and stretched badly, and her mainsail was only bent just before the race.

The Emerald and Colonia raced again, and the Colonia won, but her victory was largely due to the fact that the Emerald's centreboard jammed and could not be used when going to windward on the first round.

The races yesterday were the opening of the Larchmont race week, and a large fleet of yachts is now in the harbor. There was no wind all the morning, and the start had to be postponed until 1 o'clock, when there was a little breeze from the southwest by west. The courses signaled for the yachts were schooners twice around a fifteen-mile triangle, sloops in the thirty-foot class and over twice around an eleven-mile triangle, and the others twice around a five-and-a-half-mile triangle.

When the preparatory signal was sounded the yachts were started in separate divisions as follows:

Schooners, 1:05—Emerald, Colonia.
Schooners, Class C, 1:10—Amorita.
Sloops, Class K, 1:20—Vencedor, Syce.
Sloops, Class M, 1:30—Acushla, Surprise, Pawnee.
Sloops, Class N and N Special, 1:35—Musme, Raccoon, Carolina, Penelope, Goblin, Kite.
Sloops, Class P, 1:40—Vaquero, Houri, Quantuck, Helmanus.
Sloops, Class Q, 1:45—Asthore.
Cats, Class S, 1:50—Volsung, Onaway, Kit, Uarda.
Cats, Class T, 1:55—Presto, Grace, Rob Roy.
Cats, Class V, 2:00—Minnetonka, Dorothy, Byna Jane.

Capt. "Hank" Haff was on the Emerald. He has been engaged by Mr. Maxwell to sail his yacht in coming races when he has to be at business. It was a broad reach for all on the starboard tack to the eastern marks, and kites were carried. The Emerald drew away from the Colonia, but try as he would Mr. Hoyt, on the Syce, could not get by the Vencedor. The times taken at the first mark were: Emerald, 1:45:45; Colonia, 1:46:50; Vencedor, 1:50:50; Syce, 1:51:00.

It was a beat to the next mark in Hempstead Bay. The Colonia soon worked out to windward of the Emerald and Syce drew clear of the Vencedor. The Acushla, sailed by Addison Hanan and F. M. Hausling, drew ahead of the Surprise, and to the general astonishment the Carolina was leading the thirties. The times taken at this mark were: Syce, 2:41:40; Vencedor, 2:44:18; Colonia, 2:55:50; Acushla, 3:00:03; Emerald, 3:03:27; Carolina, 3:04:50; Raccoon, 3:05:30; Musme, 3:05:50; Surprise, 3:06:20.

It was a broad reach on the port tack across the Sound. The Syce improved her position, and the Emerald cut down the Colonia's lead materially.

The times at the end of the first round were:

Volsung, 3:02:09; Houri, 3:03:40; Kit, 3:04:10; Quantuck, 3:04:44; Uarda, 3:05:10; Vaquero, 3:05:22; Asthore, 3:06:43; Skimmaug, 3:06:52; Vencedor, 3:11:28; Uarda, 3:12:44; Onaway, 3:14:37; Colonia, 3:16:22; Presto, 3:19:43; Emerald, 3:22:48; Grace, 3:24:35; Dorothy, 3:27:38; Acushla, 3:28:02; Rob Roy, 3:30:58; Amorita, 3:31:31; Minnetonka, 3:31:38; Carolina, 3:34:32; Raccoon, 3:35:06; Surprise, 3:35:30; Musme, 3:35:39; Pawnee, 3:37:19; Byna Jane, 3:43:32; Kite, 3:56:08; Goblin, 4:01:35.

All had to sail around again, and in the reach out to the eastern mark the Emerald still further reduced the Colonia's lead. The times taken at this mark were: Syce 3:33:50, Vencedor 3:38:08, Colonia 3:51:48, and Emerald 3:57:35. By this time the Emerald's board was all right, and could be lowered. She sailed much better, but still the Colonia gained. The Raccoon, too, on the leg, did better work and managed to take the lead from the Carolina. The times at the Hempstead mark were: Syce 4:14:30, Vencedor 4:27:58, Acushla 4:55:18, Raccoon 4:56:48, Colonia 4:57:52, Carolina 4:58:05, Musme 5:02:50, Surprise 5:00:00, Emerald 5:10:00.

Emerald gained considerably by the reach across the Sound, as the finishing times, which were as follows, will show:

Volsung, 4:08:34; Kit, 4:08:54; Houri, 4:13:11; Quantuck, 4:16:51; Skimmaug, 4:19:33; Vaquero, 4:23:32; Asthore, 4:26:08; Uarda, 4:29:01; Onaway, 4:31:44; Presto, 4:40:49; Syce, 4:43:06; Grace, 4:51:32; Vencedor, 4:53:44; Dorothy, 4:59:14; Minnetonka, 4:59:44; Rob Roy, 5:07:59; Colonia, 5:18:47; Acushla, 5:24:06; Raccoon, 5:26:22; Carolina, 5:27:19; Emerald, 5:27:54; Musme, 5:31:19; Surprise, 5:37:50; Pawnee, 5:44:06; Amorita, 5:48:07; Byna Jane, 5:53:08.

The table is as follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	4:13:47	4:13:40
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	93.07	4:22:54	4:21:38

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	75.48	4:38:07	4:38:07

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:23:06	3:23:06
Vencedor, H. Gillig	50.86	3:33:44	3:32:20

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Acushla, H. W. Hanan	34.04	3:54:06	3:52:50
Surprise, James Baird	34.68	4:07:50	4:07:50

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Pawnee, F. Alexandre	43.50	4:14:06	4:14:06

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

Musme, J. Macdonough	30.00	3:56:19	3:56:19
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	3:52:19	3:52:19
Raccoon, R. D. Lawton	30.09	3:51:22	3:51:22

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Goblin, C. Whitman	28.11	4:55:40	4:54:47
Kite, P. H. & F. W. Adee	28.45	4:40:27	4:40:27
Penelope, T. V. Ketcham	26.80	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	22.06	2:43:32	2:40:36
Houri, E. B.	22.09	2:35:11	2:32:15
Quantuck, J. L. Delafield	24.08	2:36:51	2:35:51
Skimmaug, T. Clapham	23.55	2:39:33	2:38:11

SLOOP—CLASS Q.

Asthore, P. T. Dodge	20.00	2:41:08	2:41:08

CATBOATS—CLASS S.

Volsung, De Forrest Bros.	28.59	2:18:34	2:18:07
Onaway, S. C. Pirie	25.89	2:41:44	2:37:36
Kit, T. J. Dunne	28.85	2:18:51	2:18:54
Uarda, H. H. Gordon	25.22	2:39:01	2:38:53

CATBOATS—CLASS T.

Presto, H. R. Hatfield	23.30	2:45:49	2:45:49
Grace, J. F. Lambden	22.55	2:56:32	2:55:11
Rob Roy, Charles Nhann	21.42	3:12:59	3:09:28

CATBOATS—CLASS V.

Minnetonka, S. B. Alley	19.75	2:59:44	2:59:44
Dorothy, J. E. Sanborn	19.57	2:59:14	2:58:49
Bynea Jane, F. S. Ray	18.84	3:53:08	3:51:00

The winners of first prizes are Colonia, Amorita, Syce, Acushla, Pawnee, Raccoon, Kite, Houri, Asthore, Volsung, Presto, and Dorothy. These won second prizes: Carolina, Goblin, Quantuck, Kit, Grace, and Minnetonka.

AL-ANKA LED THE 20 FOOTERS.

Mr. Crane Will Take Both His Boats to the Montreal Meet.

The Al-Anka won the trial race for twenty-footers sailed on Oyster Bay yesterday. The Momo was second. C. W. Wetmore of the Race Committee, announced after the contest that Momo and Al-Anka would probably be sent to Montreal, and that the two yachts could get in shape there, and whichever Mr. Crane decided was the better of the two could race for the cup.

Mr. Crane said he thought Momo was the better boat to represent the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club in the international race. He thought the idea of sending two boats an excellent one, and was perfectly willing to defray whatever the cost might be.

The course was from a starting line off the clubhouse to a buoy off Plum Point, then to a mark boat off Moses Point, and then to the starting line. This course was sailed twice over, a distance of eleven miles. The starting signal was given at 10:45, and the boats crossed in this order: Al-Anka, Skate, Momo, Keneu, Arauca, and Shark. It was a reach on the starboard tack, and after turning a channel buoy a run with spinnakers to the Plum Point mark. The Momo took the lead on this leg and turned the mark at 11:20:10. Then the Al-Anka, Skate, Shark, Keneu, and Arauca turned in the order named.

The next leg was a beat, and the Al-Anka gradually worked out, and, crossing the Momo's bow, lead until the finish.

They gybed around the Moses Point mark and ran home with booms to port. The times at the end of the first round were: Al-Anka, 12:17:50; Momo, 12:18:00; Shark, 12:19:00; Keneu, 12:19:44; Skate, 12:20:35.

On the second round the Al-Anka materially increased her lead. The race was really between the two Crane boats, and the performances of the two were watched with considerable interest. At Plum Point the times were: Al-Anka, 12:30:53; Momo, 12:31:28. Then they beat to Moses Point, where they were timed—Al-Anka, 12:55:30; Momo, 12:56:65.

The finishing times were: Al-Anka, 1:41:13; Momo, 1:48:29; Shark, 1:55:30; Keneu, 2:00:06; Skate, 2:13:07.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

Southampton Team Badly Defeated by the Easthamptons—The Score Twenty-nine to Nine.

A friendly rivalry in golf exists among the Summer residents of Southampton and Easthampton, in general, and in particular among the members of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and the Maidstone Club. The latter is the Easthampton Club, and while not making such pretensions to golfing excellence as the former club, has, nevertheless, a very sporty nine-hole course over 2,000 yards in circuit. On Monday afternoon the Maidstone links were the scene of the liveliest golf contest there this season, when a team match was played between six golfers from the Maidstone Club and six from Shinnecock Hills. It was a thirty-six-hole match, and was productive of lots of sport, and some good golf in the bargain.

The Southampton team was vanquished by twenty holes.

Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, did himself and the Easthampton team proud by defeating his worthy opponent, former Judge Horace Russell, by eleven holes. J. A. Merritt, a Dyker Meadow golfer of Brooklyn, beat his Shinnecock man, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, by three holes. The only Shinnecock victors were R. H. Robertson and W. A. Putnam, both well known in New York golfing circles.

The teams and scores are:

EASTHAMPTON.	Holes.	SHINNECOCK.	Holes.
A. H. Larkin	0	R. H. Robertson	6
R. B. Kerr	11	Judge H. Russell	0
J. A. Merritt	3	Dr. H. H. Curtis	0
M. Lyons	9	C. C. Murdock	0
Henry James	0	W. A. Putnam	3
Edward Johnson	6	A. L. Morton	0
Total	29	Total	9

The return match will be played on the Shinnecock links on July 26, the day before the open tournament of the Shinnecock Club begins.

A golf course has just been laid out at Monmouth Beach, and the Summer residents there are showing increased interest in the game. P. K. Pembrook is President of the club, Walter Watson, Jr., Secretary, and George Vanderhoff Treasurer.

The members of the Richmond Hill (L. I.) Golf Club are having a lively season, and matches are played every Saturday. Franklin Paddock, Captain of the club team, holds the record for the eighteen holes at 92 strokes. The team of six, besides Paddock, consists of Alger C. Gildersleeve, Arthur Mann, Fred Stimson, C. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Arthur Wells.

On the shores of Lake Champlain golf is being played with more enthusiasm than last year. The nine-hole course laid out then has been considerably improved, and its circuit is nearly 2,000 yards. The links are on the grounds of the Hotel Champlain, and command a beautiful and extended view of the lake. The professional record for the nine holes is 36, held by A. Ricketts, the greens keeper of the Albany Country Club, and the amateur record is 43, made recently by Lieut. George Burr of the Watervliet Golf Club of Troy. H. E. Sweny of Albany held the amateur record last year. Two tournaments are held every week, one being devoted especially to the women players, and on Saturdays a men's handicap is held.

Considerable interest is being shown in golfing circles over the coming foursome competition between H. R. Toler and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of the Baltusrol Club and W. H. Sands and H. M. Harriman of the Westchester Country Club. It is one of the very few amateur individual contests arranged this season, and as the match will be of 72 holes, it will test thoroughly the real golfing ability of the players and give the victory to the two who really earn it. It is to be a home-and-home match, 36 holes to be played on both the Baltusrol and Westchester links. The first half of the match will be played next Saturday at Baltusrol.

Toler won fourth championship honors at the annual championship meeting last year at Shinnecock, and Bayard is the Princeton student who recently won the intercollegiate golf championship. They make one of the strongest pairs that could be brought together in a foursome. The Westchester pair, however, are also first-class golfers. Sands is the present amateur champion of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, which he has held for two years in succession, and if he wins the honor next Fall for the third time, he will become absolute possessor of the John Reid gold medal. H. M. Harriman holds the members' record for the Knollwood Country Club course. He has improved rapidly in his game over last year, and is a worthy opponent for any golfer to meet.

The Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch, gives tangible evidence of increased interest in golf this season by announcing an open tournament for all golfers in the United States Golf Association on Aug. 19, 20, and 21. The Norwood Club links have been improved and enlarged this season, and August will be a delightful time for the golfers to spend a few days in the enjoyment of their sport near the cool sea breezes of Long Branch.

W. S. Edey of the Westchester Country Club is steadfastly adding to its golf trophies, and if he continues with the success that has recently been his, he may soon own as many golf prizes as he now does trophies of pigeon shooting. Mr. Edey was the popular winner of the recent Stock Exchange tournament, and he has lately won the silver cup offered by F. W. Jackson for the best two scores made in the Westchester Country Club handicaps for May and June. His lowest was 86 strokes for the eighteen holes.

GOLF AT LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—The first handicap match of the season for the woman players of the Lenox Golf Club came off today, and was an interesting and successful event. Everybody in Lenox went down to the links to see the sport. The prize was a beautiful silver cup given by the club. After the match a luncheon was served at the clubhouse. There were so many present that the rooms and piazzas of the clubhouse were crowded.

The Handicapping Committee was S. Howland Robbins, David W. Bishop, Jr., and Joseph W. Burden.

Miss Maud H. Curtiss, the only scratch player, won, and received applause for the brilliancy of her playing. It was a blind handicap, which made it doubly interesting, as none of the players knew who had won until the last stroke was made. It was nine-hole medal play. The score was:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Daud H. Curtiss, scratch	73	..	73
Mrs. Earl Dodge	99	16	83
Mrs. W. A. Taylor	101	12	89
Miss Marion Haven	95	2	93
Miss Richfield	116	23	93
Miss Morgan	107	11	96
Mrs. Warren E. Dennis	117	18	99
Miss Leonard	125	14	111

BALLANTINE GOLF TROPHIES.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 17.—The second of the preliminary trials for the Ballantine Trophies was played to-day by forty-four contestants. The first trial tournament, played July 3, resulted in 3 points for Arthur Berry, whose net score was 68, and 2 points for Mrs. Phipps and 1 for A. G. Hackstaff. The score to-day follows:

	Total.	H'd'p.	Net.
Arthur Berry	118	24	94
S. H. Little	123	22	101
W. J. Mason	101	7	94
H. Coghill	113	12	101
F. A. Seaman	143	36	107
William Shippen	93	3	90
C. B. Beckwith	108	8	100
B. L. Chandler	104	16	88
James A. Tyng	80	0	80
C. S. Watson	94	4	90
W. G. Frelinghuysen	125	20	105
Arthur Whitney	101	10	91
Charles M. Chapman	107	10	97
A. H. Bond	97	7	90
AFTERNOON.			
B. W. Kountze	129	15	114
Helen Shelton	115	24	91
J. W. Richardson	124	30	94
W. D. Kountze	121	15	106
R. Thomas	110	18	92
J. M. Chapman	105	12	93
W. B. Lord	139	45	94
A. G. Hackstaff	143	30	113
R. B. Williams	97	7	90
C. D. Chapman	103	6	97
H. P. Phipps	86	6	80
Marmaduke Tilden	95	10	85
W. D. Wood	123	18	105
Hoffman Miller	123	20	103
J. D. Dickson	116	18	98
Mrs. Phipps	116	33	83
George Little	104	4	100
W. Earl McVikar	123	27	98
Miss Willis	138	40	98
T. L. Manson	103	10	93
W. A. Flagg	95	7	88
Ridley Watts	120	24	96
Henry Shaw	129	20	109

Withdrawn—G. Van T. Sutphen, J. R. Brinley, Dr. Henriques, W. Sanger, Mrs. Shippen, Louis Thebaud.

WHEELMEN AT LONG BRANCH

Ten Thousand Riders Took Part in the Bicycle Parade There Yesterday.

OVER 75,000 SPECTATORS

Prominent New Yorkers Witnessed the Event from the Judges' Stand and Awarded the Prizes for Excellence in the Several Classes.

LONG BRANCH, July 17.—The bicycle parade here this afternoon was one of the most successful events in the history of this resort. Over 10,000 wheelmen were in line, and it is estimated that the spectators numbered over 75,000. Large crowds came from New York by boat and train to witness the event, and many others from nearby places.

The parade was under the management of Grand Marshal M. M. Belding, Jr., of New York. The line formed on Bath Avenue and moved at 4 o'clock. The route of the parade was from Bath Avenue to Broadway, to Cooper Avenue, to the Ocean Driveway, to Cedar Avenue, passing the Hollywood; to Norwood Avenue, thence to Lincoln Avenue at Elberon, again to the Ocean Driveway, and back to the judges' stand, which was in front of the West End Hotel. From Elberon to Pleasure Bay nearly every cottage and hotel was handsomely decorated in honor of the event.

The judges, who included a number of prominent New Yorkers, were as follows: Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs; Fire Commissioner James R. Sheff

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Turkey Agrees to the Principle of the Powers' Demands, but Opposition Is Feared.

GERMAN SUPPORT WITHDRAWN

Emperor William's Injury Creates Alarm Owing to the Bad Condition of His Health—Queen Victoria to Leave for Osborne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The announcement by Tewfik Pasha to the Ambassadors yesterday that the Sultan had agreed to the principal of their demands and was prepared to accept their views on the conditions of peace was due to a message sent him prior to the meeting to the effect that if the Porte had not previously replied satisfactorily the Ambassadors would adopt an important decision with regard to their attitude toward Turkey.

Tewfik Pasha turned up at the last moment and announced that he had been instructed to accept the proposals of the powers.

This change of front is now understood to be the result of the action of Germany. The reply of Emperor William to the Sultan's personal appeal was ambiguous, and had induced him to believe that Germany would support him. When, however, Germany found that the powers were resolved on coercion, the Emperor William, desiring to prevent such an eventuality, instructed his Ambassador to go to the palace and state distinctly that the Turkish Government must conform absolutely to the decision of the powers.

It is said, however, that the Council of Ministers is not unanimous in favor of yielding. Consequently further opposition is feared, although the Ambassadors pretend to be satisfied with Tewfik Pasha's declaration.

The Porte has informed the Ambassadors that it has abandoned its intention to send reinforcements to Crete. The Ambassadors and Tewfik Pasha met this morning at the Tophaneh Palace to continue the negotiations.

GERMAN ANTI-OPTION LAW.

Farmers Who Demanded It, Dismayed by the Suspension of Market Quotations.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Government, the Agrarians, and the producers are all placed in a very embarrassing predicament through a miscarriage of the Government's attempts to effect a compromise with the striking Produce Exchanges in the leading German cities, so as to enable the agrarians to have representatives on the Boards of Directors and yet have traders in futures attend the Exchanges regularly as heretofore. The farmers no longer know what prices to ask or expect for grain, no market quotations being published.

This condition of things is seriously felt in connection with the new crops, especially in the rural districts, where the small farmers are powerless and in the hands of unscrupulous speculators; for cereals have declined in price since May instead of rising 8 or 10 marks per ton, as Count von Kanitz, the father of the obnoxious new Bourse law proclaimed in the Reichstag would be the case, whereas Paris and Budapest cereals have increased in price.

Exclusion of Foreign Breadstuffs.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Farmers' Alliance has forwarded a memorandum to the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, to the Secretaries of the Foreign and Interior Departments, and to the entire Prussian Cabinet, urging the immediate exclusion of foreign breadstuffs, this exclusion to continue for a period of six months, or until the price of home grain reaches a moderate level previously agreed upon.

ENTOMBED IN AFRICAN MINES.

Several Europeans and Fifty Natives —Only Twenty Saved.

CAPE TOWN, July 17.—Reports from Kimberley are to the effect that several Europeans and fifty natives were entombed, as the result of an accident at the De Beers Mine last night. Twenty natives were rescued. There is little hope of effecting a rescue of the others.

ANXIETY FOR THE KAISER.

Returning to Kiel to Have His Eye Examined.

LONDON, July 18.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that the fact that Emperor William is returning to Kiel for an examination of the eye recently injured, confirms the fears that the accident is more serious than has been admitted, the danger growing out of the general low health of the Kaiser.

PROF. GOLDSCHMIDT DEAD.

Well-Known German Authority on Commercial Law.

PARIS, July 17.—The death is announced here of Prof. Goldschmidt, the well-known authority upon commercial law.

Levin Goldschmidt was born at Dantsic in 1829, and was the son of a Hebrew merchant. He entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Berlin in 1847, other careers being closed to him at the time on account of his race. The next year he was able to apply himself to the study of philosophy and law and was employed in the office of a lawyer. Then he established himself at Heidelberg and took a private course in law, afterward becoming a professor in the university. He was a member of the Superior Court of Commerce of the North German Confederation from the time it was constituted, in 1870, until he became a professor at the University of Berlin in 1875. Mr. Goldschmidt's works on commercial law are numerous. He was charged by the Institute of International Law with the preparation of a code for international arbitration.

BISHOP-ELECT BUTLER DEAD.

American Prelate Expires in Rome on the Eve of His Consecration.

ROME, July 17.—The Rev. Father Butler, Bishop-elect of Concordia, Kansas, died here yesterday of intestinal paralysis. The deceased was to have been consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Satolli to-morrow.

The Very Rev. Dr. T. J. Butler, who, had he lived, would to-day have been consecrated Bishop of Concordia, Kan., was born sixty-four years ago in Limerick, Ireland, and received his education under the direction of his uncle, who was then Bishop of Limerick. At the age of fifteen he and his three brothers were sent to the Irish College at Rome. He soon afterward became a member of the papal choir, and was quite a favorite of Pope Pius IX. After being ordained to the priesthood, Father Butler remained in Rome for some time and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The four brothers eventually selected the West as the field of their missionary labors, and decided upon Chicago as their domicile. They remained together until the war, when Fathers D. and T. J. Butler volunteered to go to the front. The latter went to the field as Chaplain in the regiment of Col. James Mulligan, was taken prisoner, sent to Andersonville, and finally ordered to be shot as a spy. Only a few hours before the order was to take effect a reprieve came. The hardships of prison life, however, undermined the young priest's splendid constitution, and he returned to Chicago broken in health, but nevertheless he insisted on attending to his clerical duties. He was assigned to the North Side of Chicago, where he built up a prosperous parish and was then transferred to Rockford, Ill. From there he went back to Chicago, assuming the rectorship of St. John's Church in Eighteenth Street, which position he held until his death.

Father Butler was considered a fine pulpit orator and one of the best singers in the Archdiocese. He was conversant with nearly all the Continental languages, and frequently numbers of foreigners would congregate in his church to hear him preach to them in their native tongue. He was also a member of the Legion of Honor.

COLLECTIVISM AND DEBS.

London Spectator Takes a Pessimistic View of the Future of United States Politics.

LONDON, July 17.—A somewhat pessimistic view of the proposed Debs Collectivists in the West is taken by The Spectator, which says:

"Collectivism hitherto has been confined to foreigners in the United States, particularly to Germans. But the new movement means a native collectivist party. Such a party seems to be in process of formation, and may portend great changes in the character of American politics. It is likely to exercise considerable influence throughout the world sooner or later.

"Assuming that the project were fairly successful, a collision between the colonists and the trusts would be bound to arise. The continued despotism of the trusts would easily occasion a combination of discontented farmers with the artisan population of the cities; and the year 1900 may see a Western Populist in the White House, a Congress angry and determined, and State Legislatures everywhere West of the Mississippi in complete sympathy with the revolutionary demands of the collectivists, who would differ only in details from the German social Democrats.

"Such a situation would be bound to lead to the employment of the Federal forces, which with Mr. Bryan as President and a Democratic Congress would take the form of a suppression of trusts and railway corporations. With Mr. McKinley the interference would be the other way. His eagerness for a bi-metallic conference with the leading European States shows an attempt to capture the silver vote of the West so as to break up the forces of discontent.

"The ugly temper which is growing on the basis of the revelations of the Tariff bill is adding fuel to the flames. In America action is almost always taken suddenly; and it may be but a few years before a great party will become dominant, determined to carry out a great collectivist scheme, perhaps including the State ownership of railways."

THE SINKING OF THE GANGUT.

Alleged that Gun Firing Parted Her Rivets—Utility of Watertight Compartments.

LONDON, July 17.—A big scandal is likely to develop over the recent sinking of the Russian warship Gangut. No trace of the rock on which she is supposed to have struck can be found. It is now openly charged that her loss is placeable to official speculation resulting in faulty workmanship.

The divers found that the plates had parted amidships for a distance of forty feet along the line of the rivets, half way between the keel and the curve in the vessel's side. The plates were neither bent nor twisted. The edges of the orifice, which was from 9 to 18 inches in width, were found to be quite clean.

It is believed that the firing of the guns started the rivets. At the time the ship was launched it was apparent that something was wrong, for she drew three feet more than was intended.

Meanwhile the question of the utility of watertight compartments seems to have been settled, for, despite an immense hole and the giving way of several bulkheads in consequence of faulty construction, the Gangut floated for six hours, practically without any pumping.

SPANISH-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A Paris Dispatch Reiterates the Report of an Agreement.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Paris to a news association says that a continued investigation into the report of the Spanish-Japanese alliance against the United States Government indicates that despite the repeated denials there is reason to believe that early developments may prove that there is some truth in the information.

The rumor of the Spanish-Japanese alliance against the Government of the United States came from Madrid. It is reported the rumor has been confirmed by persons connected with interested embassies who are likely to be acquainted with the subject.

COLLISION WITH THE PALATIA.

Boston City's Stem Damaged, and the Former Aground.

HAMBURG, July 17.—The British steamer Boston City, Capt. Hoberg, which arrived here July 12 from Montreal, and which had sailed outward bound, has returned with her stem damaged from collision with the Hamburg-American Line steamer Palatia, which arrived here July 15 from New York.

The Palatia is aground on the Island of Finkenwaerder, in the River Elbe, just below here, with her port bow severely damaged above the water line, and is discharging her cargo. It is probable that the Boston City can have repairs made without discharging her cargo.

EASTERN POLICY OF FRANCE.

Strongly Indorsed in the Chamber—To Maintain the Concert.

PARIS, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 334 to 114 voted confidence in the Government's Eastern policy.

After M. Hanotaux had replied to criticisms from M. Goblet, who had censured the weak policy of the powers and had declared that Germany was gaining prestige in the East at the expense of France, he said that the situation was improving daily; that the question of indemnity was almost settled, and that the question of the delimitation of the frontier was on the eve of settlement.

M. Méline, the Premier, also defended the policy of the Government, urging that collective action between the powers was the only thing possible, and that any support given to Greece would lead her to declare war on Turkey, behind which stood Germany. He added that Germany herself had recently urged the Sultan energetically to submit to the will of the powers.

"Peace," said M. Méline, is "now probable. It will be certain if the concert is maintained."

Case of Sir Charles H. Ross.

EDINBURGH, July 17.—The appeal of Sir Charles Henry Ross of Balnagowan Castle from the decision of a lower court which decided a suit for divorce which Sir Charles had instituted against his wife, Lady Ross, in favor of the latter, was heard in the First Division of the Court of Session here to-day. After listening to the arguments of counsel, the Court dismissed the appeal.

CRIME OF LESE-MAJESTE.

Socialist Members of the Reichstag in Prison—Russo-Polish Students Taken to Russia.

BERLIN, July 17.—Eight out of 48 Socialists in the Reichstag, including Herr Liebknecht, Herr Lütgneau, and Herr Stadthagen, are serving terms of imprisonment for the offense of lèse majesté.

For a similar offense a number of Russo-Polish students of the Technical High School at Charlottenburg were arrested yesterday and taken to the Russian frontier, where they were handed over to the Russian police. Among them was the noted Nihilist Witscherwin, who will be immediately sent to Siberia. There have been several other arrests upon suspicion.

As a result of a close espionage of the artillery barracks at Ulm, the son of a prominent citizen named Wagner and a freshman named Estocq are in custody. Upon the latter were found special maps and charts, with plans of fortifications and a number of letters written in cipher.

THE CAPTURE OF IRELAND.

British Naval Manoeuvres Become a Ludicrous Fiasco.

LONDON, July 17.—The whole programme of naval manoeuvres came to a ludicrous fiasco owing to a misunderstanding of the orders of the Admiralty. The fleet was divided into two parts, one commanded by Admiral Fellows. He had instructions to steam out of Blacksod Bay, Ireland, to await a declaration of war, and then to endeavor to return into the bay without being intercepted by the other division.

When still sixty miles from the rendezvous a manuse overtook Admiral Fellows and told him that war had been declared, whereupon he turned about, and meeting no enemy, entered the bay and telegraphed to the Admiralty, "The war is over." After several hours' silence the Admiralty sent him a curt order to go to a rendezvous 200 miles west. This he did and turned about again. As he approached Blacksod Bay last Sunday morning the enemy appeared and cleared for action.

The flagship Majestic opened fire, but Admiral Fellows did not respond. On the contrary he signaled that he had already captured Ireland, that church service was being held in the various ships of his division, and that he must decline to fight. The Admiralty was furious; and it will be a long time before the last is heard of the fiasco in naval circles.

REFEREE AGAINST TEN EYCK.

LONDON, July 18.—The Referee asserts that E. H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., the winner of the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta, was not a fit and proper person, according to the Henley idea of a duly qualified amateur. Says The Referee:

"Ten Eyck was of the same class as his father, a probationary professional, like the boxer who plays the amateur racket until being a professional pays better."

SOCIETY NOTES FROM LENOX.

Dinner Parties the Feature—W. C. Whitney's Game Preserve.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—The cottagers have given much of their time this week to dinners and other small entertainments for their house parties. They have been kept much of the time indoors, as there has been so much rain that it was impossible to play golf, and it was too muddy for driving until late in the week. Among the larger dinners this week was one given by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Curtis, Miss Maud Curtis, and A. L. Curtis. Another dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, who had about the same guests as the Sloanes.

Mrs. Frederick Sturgis of New York is the guest of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange for a few days. She was one of the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. J. W. Biddle on Wednesday. Among the other guests were Mrs. F. K. Sturgis and Miss Barnes.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a dinner on Wednesday night of a dozen covers. The floral decorations were very beautiful, sweet peas prevailing.

Mrs. George Westinghouse is now at Erskine Park, where she is entertaining a small party of friends. Mrs. Westinghouse has a beautiful electric launch, which she has put on Laurel Lake. It is run by a storage battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have taken the Bishop cottage, next to the Lenox Club cottage. They moved into it this week, and will remain through the season. Work is now progressing steadily on Mr. Foster's fine new country house. The marble work is being put up as rapidly as possible by an additional number of men, who have been brought on from New York.

The women are practicing on the golf grounds every day when the weather will permit. They will have some exciting handicap matches during the Summer. Among the players are Miss Maud H. Curtis, Miss Mildred Devereux, Miss Mary Stillman, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mrs. B. Kendall, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Miss Marion Haven, and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia.

S. Howland Robbins has presented the Lenox Golf Club with two handsome flags and also a pole forty feet high, painted white. One of the flags is the regular American flag, and the other the ensign of the Lenox Golf Club, a red groundwork, and with the coat-of-arms of the Duke of Lenox in green and gold in the centre. Mr. Robbins is the Vice President of the club and takes great interest in it.

Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, who had occupied their country house for a little over a week, sailed for Europe to-day. They will probably not return until late in the Autumn.

Gen. Alexander S. Webb, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, has returned to New York. He will be up again later in the season.

Very little is being done so far at the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Clubhouse. A few informal parties have been held at the house and the girls who own boats have had them out frequently on the lake. The best rowboats and canoes are owned by the Misses Barnes and the Misses Stokes.

Adrian Iselin and family have arrived at the Bennet Cottage for the season. Mr. Iselin has a fine four-in-hand here and drives a great deal.

Richard C. Dixey and family occupied Tanglewood this week, and will remain here through the season.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane have arrived in Lenox for a while, and are being invited about among the cottagers. They are frequently down on the golf club grounds.

Baron Thielmann, who has just gone from Lenox, remembered the golf club by presented it with a solid silver tankard made in Berlin. It will be one of the prizes played for in the coming tournament in the Autumn. Just before the Baron went away he gave a dinner for his intimate friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and several others.

The Lenox Club has voted to give the use of its tennis courts to the young people among the cottagers during the season. They will have tennis meets once a week at the court just in the rear of the clubhouse, in which the young women will be invited to play. The tennis players are anxious to get up a tournament this season to divide the interest between this sport and golf, if it be possible.

William C. Whitney has just received two carloads of animals for his October mountain game preserve. The animals came from the Adams ranch in Wyoming, and the Adams brothers came on with them. They were ten days on the road.

The most important of the animals brought on were thirteen buffalo. The largest, a bull, weighs 2,600 pounds. Another one weighs only 100 pounds less, while the rest of them were smaller. Mr. Whitney has had a large tract of land fenced off with a strong wire fence, where the buffalo will be kept. They attract a great deal of attention. They were removed from the cars to Mr. Whitney's place on Wednesday night.

Among the other animals were twenty antelope and twenty black-tailed deer. These animals are placed also on large tracts of land fenced in with wire fencing for the purpose. The elk which Mr. Whitney brought on last year have stood the climate so well that he was encouraged to bring on these other animals. The Adams brothers say that they had great difficulty in getting the buffalo, and raised most of them. They say that there are not more than thirty buffalo left in Yellowstone Park, and that it is very difficult to keep them there. It is the opinion of these Western ranchers that great pains will have to be taken or they will become extinct.

Mr. Whitney has divided off quite a large part of his 8,000 acres into tracts of from 400 to 1,000 acres each for the purpose of keeping the animals which comprise his game preserve. He is the first of the Lenox cottagers who has made any pretensions to having a game preserve. Mr. Whitney is expected up in a few days to see this new installment of animals.

BICYCLE MISHAPS PLENTY

Several Serious and Many Slight Accidents in Different Sections of the City.

WET ASPHALT IS DANGEROUS

Two Women Badly Hurt and One Man's Shoulder Dislocated—Scorchers Out in Force—A Policeman Arrested for Fast Riding.

It may have been the warm weather or it may have been some mysterious shifting of the centre of gravity, but whatever was the reason there was a great falling off in the sport of cycling yesterday. Not that there was a diminution in the number of bicycle riders. There was a falling off, literally, of wheelmen and wheelwomen. In various parts of the city they tumbled. Some took headers, while others sprawled, and some were hurt, while others escaped other injury than that to their conceit.

The troubles of the bicyclists are here chronicled:

Benjamin Block, aged twenty-five, and Nellie King, aged twenty-one, living at 181 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were on a tandem at the crossing of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, when they were run into by a light wagon driven by William Reese, aged fifteen, of 225 East One Hundred and Third Street. They were thrown heavily to the ground, and one wheel of the wagon passed over Miss King's body. Block was thrown away from the wagon, and escaped with some severe bruises and scratches. Miss King was injured internally and her scalp was cut. She was taken to her home. Reese was arrested.

Wagon Smashed Her Wheel.

Miss Tillie Schneider of 610 West Forty-seventh Street lost her wheel in a collision on the Boulevard. Michael Scallon of 210 West Forty-fourth Street, with an ice wagon, aided in the smashup. The wagon got in the way of the bicycle, and the young woman saved herself from injury by falling off before the collision occurred. Her wheel was wrecked and Scallon was locked up.

Harry Siegel of 83 Rivington Street, riding on the Third Avenue cable slot, was so busy looking at his narrow path that he dashed into a truck ahead of him. He was knocked senseless, and an ambulance surgeon treated him and then took him home. His wheel was smashed.

Louise Jennings of 225 West Thirty-eighth Street was turning into Fifty-ninth Street from Fifth Avenue, when her wheel slipped on the wet pavement and she was thrown violently to the ground. Her right elbow was cut badly, and she was otherwise bruised. She went to her home after an ambulance surgeon had dressed her hurts.

The wheel of Mary Hayden of 225 West Fifteenth Street, said to be an actress, slipped on the wet asphalt at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and threw her in the street with considerable force. Her left ankle was fractured and she was badly shocked. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Barney Senberg of 94 Allen Street fell off his wheel at Eightieth Street and the West Drive, and was severely bruised. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

John H. Darlington of 319 West Thirteenth Street dislocated his shoulder in a fall on the Boulevard. There was no collision. He just fell.

Policeman Scorcher Arrested.

The scorchers were out in goodly numbers yesterday, and although the majority of them scorched their way to freedom, there were some who fell into the hands of the police.

Daniel Ferguson, a lawyer of 227 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested for scorching at Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. He left his wheel at the East Fifty-first Street Station as security for his appearance in Yorkville Court this morning.

Robert Willitwitzer of 451 East One Hundred and Ninth Street was arrested for fast riding at the corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. He was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Thomas Mahoney of 172 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street was arrested for scorching at Seventy-seventh Street and Madison Avenue and locked up at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Leo Seigel of 315 East Thirtieth Street was arrested at First Avenue and Thirtieth Street. He left his wheel at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Policeman Ledergerber of 236 West Thirty-seventh Street was arrested at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard by Policeman Whitney and taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station for fast riding.

YELLOW FEVER AT BALTIMORE.

Tramp Steamer Ceylon Arrives from Daiquiri, Cuba, with Five Cases on Board.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Norwegian tramp steamer Ceylon arrived off this port to-day with five cases of yellow fever aboard.

The Ceylon comes here from Daiquiri, Cuba, with a cargo of iron ore. Previous to her arrival in Cuba she was at Colon, where, nine days ago, the fever broke out among her crew, four of whom were left in a hospital at the Central American port.

The fever made its appearance again on the run from Cuba to Baltimore, when five of the crew were stricken. Four of the cases are on the road to recovery; the fifth, that of a Norwegian cook, Solomon Olsen, whose condition is serious, was taken ashore and isolated in the hospital. The bedding and belongings of the crew were taken ashore and thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

The vessel is now held at Quarantine.

PAN-AMERICAN TOUR ENDS.

Brazilian Delegate to Present a Cane to President McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Pan-American pilgrims ended their forty days' jaunt to the industrial centres of the United States at 7:30 o'clock this evening. To-morrow there will be a symposium at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the organization which brought about the assemblage. At this meeting the delegates will state their opinions of the industrial and commercial conditions of the United States, and their views as to the probable consummation of the purpose of the trip—the promotion of trade relations between this country and Mexico and the republics of Central and South America.

J. Cordeira Da Graca, a Brazilian delegate, has a beautiful gold-headed cane, which he will present to President McKinley as the best means of expressing his gratitude to the whole Nation. It was made in Paris of Brazilian wood, and is valued at 1,000f.

ALABAMA'S GOOD SHOWING.

Car Service Report Shows a Large Increase in Business.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—The Alabama Car Service Report for June shows a total of 19,638 cars handled during the month, an increase of 135 cars over June, 1896, in spite of the fact that business was suspended at Greenville, Miss., which is in the association's territory, on account of high water, part of the month. Otherwise the increase would have been 1,000 cars, at least.

The first six months of this year shows an increase over the same period of last year of several thousand cars, and may be taken as a fair index of the increase in the volume of business in the Birmingham district and adjacent territory.

DINNER TO GEN. WOODFORD.

President McKinley Entertains the Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President gave a dinner to-night to Minister Stewart L. Woodford. Among those present were the President and Mrs. McKinley, Minister and Mrs. Woodford, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Porter, Secretary to the President, and Mrs. Porter; Judge Day, Senator and Mrs. Davis, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, and Miss Buckingham, who is a guest of Mrs. McKinley.

IMMENSE RUSSIAN CANAL.

A Project to Connect the Baltic and Black Seas by Canal 1,000 Miles Long.

Consul Monaghan sent an undated communication to the State Department from Chemnitz, received by the department May 26, in which he says:

"A deep and long canal is to be built by Russia to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea. This stupendous project indicates the giant aims of the great empire. The canal, as projected, is to connect Riga, on the Baltic, with Cherson, on the Dneiper, near the Black Sea; is to be 1,000 miles long, 65 meters (213.23 feet) wide at surface, and 35 meters (115 feet) at the base, with a depth of 8.5 meters, (27.9 feet.) It is to carry easily the biggest battleships of the world.

"From Riga the canal is to run into the River Dvina, thence by canals from Dvinaburg to Lepel, through the Beresina and Dneiper to Cherson. It is further projected to cover all the river regions with such a network of canals as will aid very materially in developing the whole surrounding country. Ships that went hitherto by way of the Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, and Marmora Sea, taking more than twelve days, will need now less than six days. Basins are to be built near Pinks and harbors at all important points, along the canals.

"Traffic is to be carried on day and night at a possible or permitted speed of eleven kilometers (about seven miles) an hour. The cost of the canal is put down at 400,000,000 marks, ($95,200,000.) Of course, it will cost more than this amount; such huge works always do. It is to be ready for traffic in five years. Germany's interest in this canal is twofold. She sees in it a new need for her iron and steel products; she sees also a possible cheapening of food products. Her eagerness to participate in any and every effort made by her northern neighbor is justified by the large trade, at fair profits, of former years.

"Surely some, if not all, of the dredging and canal machinery of the United States is much more easily handled and better adapted to such work than are those of this empire. Even here, the vast superiority of our tools is admitted. The only objection made is to their prices. Is it not possible to make tools cheap enough to more than meet the ones made here? The market in Russia grows more and more interesting. The share we are to have in it will depend upon ourselves."

CHARITY ORGANIZATION WORK.

Contributions for a Worthy Family—More Needed.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for $120 toward the support for one year of a worthy family: "In memory of Clare Louise," $20; C. E. Milmine, $10; "S. A. B." "Johnnie," "G. H.," "H. R. W.," "A. M. S.," and Charles F. Clark, $5 each; "M. A.," $2, and K. Otani, $1.

The family consists of the father, who has become blind, mother and four children under eleven years of age. Up to the Spring the family had not applied for help, nor would it do so now but for the great misfortune which has overtaken it. In a year's time it is hoped that both husband and wife will become skilled in occupations which will make them in future independent of charity. As $37 is still needed to make up the $120 required, the appeal is renewed. Any contributions for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be publicly acknowledged.

HAMMERSTEIN IS HOME.

London Theatres Poorly Patronized—Music Halls Doing Well.

Oscar Hammerstein returned yesterday on the steamer New York from a week's stay in London, where he went to engage attractions for the coming season. He announced last night that he had made arrangements for elaborate productions of the "Ballet of Monte Cristo," by Wenzel, at present running at the Empire Theatre in London, and the comic opera "La Poupée," by Audran. For the latter production he has secured the services of Mlle. Favier, the prima donna, and Frank Wyatt, the English comedian.

Both pieces will be produced in the Olympia Theatre, which, as has already been announced, will be run separately from the music hall and roof grden.

Mr. Hammerstein has also engaged Anna Held and a number of other vaudeville artists. The roof garden during the Winter season will be devoted entirely to athletics, and Mr. Hammerstein has arranged for a number of novel athletic acts. Concerning the theatrical situation in London, Mr. Hammerstein said that, while the theatres were very poorly patronized, the music halls were doing an enormous business.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Conferences of Unusual Importance to be Held at Lake Champlain in August.

Conferences for the purpose of gaining and diffusing knowledge regarding the best methods of conducting the Sunday school have been called by high Roman Catholic authorities to be held at the Catholic Summer School, Lake Champlain, during the first week in August.

The proceedings will be under the direction of the Rev. Denis J. McMahon of New York, and clergymen of distinguished associations in different parts of the country are expected to take part in the discussions.

Father McMahon says: "It is the aim of the conferences this year to call earnest attention to the great importance of systematic grading in the Sunday school. That this may be thoroughly and effectually accomplished it would seem needful to have quasi-diocesan examinations with regular inspection at proper periods. It will necessitate several grades which will be clearly distinguished by their various duties even to the monthly or quarterly tasks; it will mean the study of the Bible history in more than the highest class.

"In short, it means a methodical treatment of the studies of the smaller as well as the larger children, besides close attention to the requirements of teachers. All have felt the need of some general system which would mark out and classify the children according to their wants. It is true a step has been taken by the general adoption of the two numbers of the Baltimore Catechism."

"Diocesan Grading and Inspection" is to be the subject taken up on Monday, Aug. 2, and a paper will be read by the Rev. M. J. Considine, Inspector of Parochial Schools in this city. On Tuesday, Aug. 3, the Rev. J. T. Mullen of Boston will introduce a discussion on "Bible History in the Sunday School," and the following day will be devoted to the consideration of "Instruction of Small Children." The subject will be presented by the Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead of Peekskill, the author of the "Explanation of the Baltimore Catechism." The Rev. W. I. Simmons of Providence, R. I., will read a paper on "Instruction of Larger Children."

On Thursday, Aug. 5, and on Friday the Rev. W. P. Gough of Philadelphia will speak of the "Advantages and the Organization of Societies for the Teachers of Sunday Schools."

American Contractor in China.

A correspondent writes from Tien-Tsin to The London and China Telegraph, London, May 26, as follows: "The rail contract fell to Mr. C. D. Jameson, an American civil engineer, who has been for some time resident in Tien-Tsin. His figures were far and away the lowest sent in, and, as he quoted for Carnegie material, he was facile princeps. The total value of the two consignments is said to be just under 450,000 taels, ($310,950, taking the valuation of the tael on April 1, 1897.) As this is the first time American steel has triumphed over European in competition by closed tenders, it has attracted much remark."

Trusts in Germany.

A writer in the Revue du Commerce Extérieur, Paris, May 1, 1897, speaks of the centralization of industry in Germany. He says that the phenomenon is apparent in every branch of industry and finance of the empire. The list of associations includes manufacturers of cement, paper, pipes, bottles, articles of leather and jute, &c. Unions among coal miners, spinners, iron workers, ship owners and builders, railways and street car lines, insurance companies, &c., have been formed. The movement has extended to the banks.

TWO THIEVES AND A MILKMAN.

Chicago Robbers Drink His Cream and Make Off with Their Booty.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Two thieves had just finished ransacking the basement of Mrs. A. White's home, 417 Jackson Boulevard, at 3 o'clock this morning, and were making off with a coil of new garden hose and a lawn mower, when they met the milkman coming in with three quarts of cream. The thieves were equal to the emergency.

The man with the hose said "Good morning!" and, stooping down, began screwing one end of the coil to the lawn plug, while the fellow with the lawn mower shoved his burden into the grass and sent the green blades flying with a merry clip.

This nonchalance disarmed the milkman. He set the can of cream on the steps, lent the thief with the hose a pipeful of tobacco, chatted about the weather and the inefficiency of the Chicago police, and then went off to leave some more cans at adjoining houses. When he came back, the men, the hose, and the lawn mower had disappeared, and the cream can was empty.

WEATHER AND ITS ACTION.

It Made Holiday Observance an Agreeable Pleasure.

The weather was hot enough yesterday to make all industrious effort unpopular, and just hot enough to put more than ordinary zest into the recognition of the half holiday.

Very early in the day the holiday movement was apparent. Wage workers and salary winners, of course, made the tide of travel toward the city in the early hours, but long before noon there was a tide running out on boats and railways that distributed itself in country and along the shore.

The maximum temperature of the day was 82 degrees, at 10:30 A. M., and the minimum 71 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at times reached 81 per cent., followed by light southerly breezes. It averaged through the day 75 per cent.

WALNUT CROP IN ITALY.

Cold Rain and Wind Cause Shortage and Inferior Quality.

Commercial Agent at Castellamare di Stabia writes to the Department of State, under date of June 2, as follows:

"Having had some inquiries as to the probable walnut crop for the coming season, I have lately visited the parts of this peninsula where walnuts are grown. After a personal inspection and talking with the growers themselves, I have ascertained that the crop this season will be below the average.

"The warm weather in April caused the trees to flower well and abundantly in May; but, just as the fruit buds were forming, cold rain and wind caused the loss of many of the young buds, and at present the crop may be estimated as inferior to last year's, when about 9,076 cases were shipped from Sorrento, Castellamare di Stabia, and Naples to the United States. Our California growers may therefore reckon on high prices for their crop, as there will be less competition than usual from this country."

LEIPSIC WORKMEN'S LODGINGS.

Thirty-nine Houses Valued at $387,216 Already Built.

The following is taken from a report in the Recueil Consulaire, Brussels:

"The Society for Constructing Cheap Houses for Workmen of Leipsic, which recently built thirty-five establishments, has constructed four more, and now has 39 houses, valued at 1,027,000 marks, ($387,216,) with 361 lodgings for families and 38 for single persons. Since the society desires only 3 per cent. returns, lodgings can be rented in its houses at the following rates: Single rooms, 40 to 60 marks ($9.50 to $14.25) per year; apartments consisting of three rooms, from 130 to 160 marks, ($31 to $38;) of four rooms, 155 to 200 marks, ($36 to $47.)

"A small garden costs 15 pfennigs (nearly 4 cents) a week, and 20 pfennigs (about 5 cents) is paid for the care of a child during the day, including meals for the latter. Rent is payable weekly, and the deficit caused by delays amourts to only 6 per cent. of the total receipts. It is not allowed to sub-rent the rooms. The proprietor can give a week's notice and the renter three months' notice before changing."

CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME.

The American School Preparing to Award Fellowships Here.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy, is preparing to award three fellowships in 1898-9 to Bachelors of Art in the United States and to other American students of similar attainments.

The fellowships are one of $600, given by the Archaeological Institute of America; one of $600, given by the Managing Committee of the school, and one of $500, for the study of Christian archaeology, given by friends of the school.

The awards will be made on written competitive examinations, and the holders of the fellowships will be given a course of ten months' study beginning Oct. 15, 1898.

They will reside ordinarily at Rome, but a portion of the year may be spent in investigations elsewhere in Italy, or in travel and study in Greece.

The examinations will be held on May 17, 18, and 19, 1898, at Rome, Athens, and at the universities and colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of the school.

All candidates for the examintion should announce their intention to Prof. Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., before April 1.

REV. DR. STOKES'S FUNERAL.

Many Ministers to Take Part in the Services at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes will be held at Ocean Grove in the big Auditorium, which was built under the dead man's personal supervision, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The coffin will be carried from the cottage to the Auditorium by six men, where it will be received by six pall bearers who are members of the Ocean Grove Association. There will be eight other honorary pall bearers, four to be chosen by the citizens of Ocean Grove and four by the Asbury Park Board of Trade, one of whom will be James A. Bradley.

The sermon will be preached by Bishop Fitzgerald. Others who will take part in the services are the Rev. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the association; the Rev. J. R. Daniels, Presiding Elder Roe, the Rev. J. G. Reed, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Alday, Dr. Stokes's family physician. Resolutions will be read by the Rev. George W. Evans, Secretary of the association, and Bishop Fitzgerald will pronounce the benediction.

A guard of honor will watch by the body until its removal, and will be changed every hour.

A special train has been provided, which will convey the funeral cortège, including the members of the association and immediate relatives, to Haddonfield, where a brief service will be held and the body interred in the family plot.

Every minister in the State, as well as a number from other States, and the Mayor and Council and other city officials of Asbury Park have been invited to attend the funeral services, which without a doubt will be the largest ever held in this section of New Jersey.

At a special meeting of the Ocean Grove Association, held to-day, resolutions were passed on the death of Dr. Stokes.

Garfield Republican Club.

Norton Goddard is to tender the women and children of the Twentieth Assembly District an excursion to Oriental Grove, Long Island, on Monday, under the auspices of the Garfield Republican Club. The steamer Bay Queen and barges Columbia and Walter Sands will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street with the party at 9:30 A. M. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Robert W. Hall, Chairman; James L. Stewart, Walter Baecht, Joseph Boylan, James Hamilton, S. Russell Dye, Benjamin Stone, William Whitaker, and Peter Dankel.

Consul General at Shanghai.

John Goodnow, recently appointed Consul General at Shanghai, China, was in the city yesterday. His appointment was one of those that were held over and strongly opposed in the Senate. Mr. Goodnow lives in Minnesota. He will start for China in a short time.

MARKET FOR AMERICAN HORSES.

In Switzerland Large Draught Animals Bring $120 to $300 Each.

The following has been received by the State Department from Consul General Richman, dated St. Gall, May 26:

"It may be of interest to American deal

MAKING TIES AND RAILS

A Lecture Delivered by Samuel Tobias Wagner at the Wagner Institute, Philadelphia.

OLD AND MODERN METHODS

Wood of the Proper Quality the Best Material for Ties—Steel Ties a Failure—Rails Should Be Hard and Tough, but Not Brittle.

Samuel Tobias Wagner, B. S., C. E., recently delivered at the Wagner Institute, Philadelphia, a lecture from which the following excerpts are taken:

"When grades exceed 4 per cent. or 5 per cent., the adhesion of the locomotive is not sufficient to pull the weight and a special mechanism known as the rack and pinion enables them to ascend a grade of 25 per cent., i. e., 25 feet rise in 100 feet horizontal.

"One of the first railroads using the rack and pinion principle was that on Mount Washington, employing the ladder rail. The most celebrated cases of rack and pinion roads are up the Rigi near Lake Luzerne, Pike's Peak in America, and several roads in India.

"On the Pike's Peak Railroad there are some grades of 30 per cent. With the exception of the Mount Washington and Pike's Peak roads practically all the Abt (rack rail) system roads are constructed with metal ties, mainly on account of the facility of attaching the metal rack to them.

"One of the chief objects in railroad construction is to secure minimum grade and curvature. The big loops on the Canadian Pacific Road illustrate the tortuous method we are obliged to resort to in mountain railway building. The experience of the engineers on the Italian and Swiss side of the St. Gothard Road was similar. A blind valley much more abrupt than in this case; so that the railroads, instead of being enabled to pass around through the valley, was compelled to tunnel into the mountain; to proceed on a vertical curve underground, passing around over itself and coming out 150 feet above where it started, and then proceeding on further, on the side of the mountain, and again coming into the mountain and going through in a spiral manner; so that the ground gained was gained beneath the surface.

"The economy in the use of special machinery for excavating and hauling depended upon local conditions—being specially applicable where to excavate a cubic yard with ordinary appliances would cost 25 cents and more.

The Steam Shovel.

"The steam shovel is the great excavating machine for railroad construction. By means of certain mechanical arrangements, the shovel is able to move itself backward and forward on the track. When the shovel comes to a position at which point in the track at which the excavation is to be taken, a temporary support is placed upon the ground and the frame of the machine is pressed against it on either side. The other motions of the machine are a circular motion by means of a chain passing up and around a circular turntable, by which the mast and the beam are thrown in any direction, at right angles to the machine to a corresponding point on the other side, giving a sweep of something over 180 degrees.

"Again, from this engine and a couple of chains it is possible for us to raise or lower the mast to any angle, and by means of this rack and pinion on the beam it is possible to place the dipper in any position, so that we can by means of those movements place our shovel in the ground at any point, and then force it into the ground and up, taking a scooping motion, and thus fill the bucket full of material, either rock or earth. On the face of the bucket are provided, in cases where they are to be used, steel points, which in some sorts of soil, like shale rock, loose rock, or iron ore, enable the dipper to do considerably more work than it would otherwise. The material is taken up and deposited upon a car on an adjoining track, and thus removed. One of those dippers holds anywhere from a half to a yard and a half of material, and the working capacity of the shovel will be governed not by the size of the amount of material which it is capable of raising, but by the facility with which we can load and remove the cars upon which it is to be placed.

"Ordinarily, no foundations are required for railroads other than the ballast which is used to fill in, around and under the ties. Excavation is usually made to about two feet below top of rail, and same is known as 'sub-grade.' The ties are laid upon the sub-grade, the rails spiked to them, and the ballast put upon them. The best ballast is broken stone, on account of being the cleanest and requiring the least care in maintenance. Furnace slag is objectionable as not being strong, and the ballast is hard to keep open. Porosity and elasticity are the special requirements in a good ballast. In many cases it is necessary to support the rails on piles, especially along a river or swamp.

Material for Ties.

"The first ties ever used were blocks of stone upon which the rails rested. An interesting illustration of this exists at the present time on the old portage road from Hollidaysburg, near Altoona, to the top of the Allegheny Mountains, and thence to the western side to Johnstown. On this road the original ties, consisting of blocks of stone, still exist. Stone was used because it was supposed to be the most permanent material known, and therefore the best; but it was found to be lacking in elasticity, which is one of the most desirable qualities in a tie. Wood for ties is used to-day upon the majority of the railroads of the world—probably in about 80 per cent. of the railroads in Europe and Asia, and about 90 per cent. in America.

"Where timber is expensive it is becoming the practice to treat ties with some one of the preservative methods, to prolong their life, among which creosoting is taking the lead. Vulcanizing is also coming to the front. Creosoting consists in expelling the sap and injecting creosote oil under pressure. In vulcanizing, the process consists in changing the condition of the sap—not removing it, while in yet another process, the ties are steeped in a solution of bichloride of mercury.

"Unprepared timber will continue to be used wherever it is cheaper to renew every time a tie becomes unfit. In some places—for instance, the ties on the metal structure from the Reading Terminal Station out to Spring Garden Street—the difficulty in removing the tie would be very great and the cost correspondingly great, so that in all probability it would be advisable to treat a tie in such situation, while under ordinary circumstances, with ties at the price at which we can now get them in this neighborhood, it is not economy to use treated ties. Squared ties are only used on bridges and where switches and crossings interrupt the track, also in the case of a turn-out.

"First-quality ties should be white oak timber of good quality, free from injuries, knots, spot, rot, wind-shakes, or other imperfections. In many railroads chestnut is used. The last bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on railroad ties states that chestnut is equal to oak in point of durability. Chestnut may last ten years on light traffic, but on curves it does not hold the spikes well. The same bulletin specified the oak as best both for wear and durability, on account of its hardness and slowness to rot, but it generally fails by decay rather than by wear. Its average life is eight years under heavy traffic, though sometimes it wears twelve years.

"Pin oak is a medium quality; black, red, and yellow oak are decidedly inferior species, lasting only about four or five years, and as they decay from the interior they are somewhat treacherous. Pine is very largely used, white and yellow being the best. They are slow to decay, and last seven to eight years under heavy traffic. Redwood, a wood on the Pacific coast, is extremely durable, but, being soft, is very subject to the cutting action of the rail.

"What is known as a first-class tie is 8½ feet long, 7 inches thick, and not less than 7 inches on its face. When the tie is hewn all the bark must be removed. A second-class tie does not differ from a first-class in point of quality of material, but in the width of the face, which must be not less than 6 inches in the second class. A 'cull' is a tie with less than 6 inches face. Only a small number is allowed under any circumstances and very rarely in main tracks.

"In Europe and in India steel ties have quite an extended use, which is on the increase, although wood is preferred wherever it can be used with economy. Experimental sections of track with steel ties have been tried in America, but with indifferent results. Glass ties have been experimented with in Germany, but with no practical results.

How Rails Are Made.

"Rails were originally made of wrought and in some exceptional cases of cast iron. While wrought iron answered the purpose very well when nothing better was known, it has been entirely supplanted by steel. The manufacture of Bessemer steel revolutionized the character of the modern rail, and we are indebted in this country to the untiring efforts of Alexander Lyman Halley for the early manufacturing of the Bessemer steel rail.

"Iron rails under heavy traffic wear very rapidly, and easily crush out of shape, while steel rails are very durable and retain their form, except for loss due to abrasion. Wrought iron rails might be omitted entirely from our thoughts, as it would be impossible in the market at the present time to purchase a new wrought iron rail. They must essentially be of steel. We can at best obtain but one grade of wrought iron, while in steel we may obtain any grade between soft wrought iron and hard tool steel.

"The most critical specifications for steel rails require first, that certain details in the manufacture conducive to a solid rail be carried out; second, that a chemical analysis of the steel be made in order that the degree of toughness and hardness be obtained. We want in a steel rail essentially two features: First, a hard rail, so that it will not wear under the action of the traffic; that the abrasive action will not be severe upon it, and, again, that the rail be tough and not brittle.

"Some of the most serious accidents have occurred from the breakage of rails. It is wonderful, considering the great strength, the degree of hardness which is used at the present time in rails, and the terrific action on them by the unbalanced locomotive wheels in use, that there are not more accidents from this cause. The drop test, to determine toughness, is crucial, as it provides for a certain weight falling upon a rail over a given span without breaking the rail.

"In the specifications of the New York Central Railroad for an eighty-pound rail (80 pounds to the yard) there are required—a three-foot span of rail between supports; a drop of twenty feet, and that the weight of the drop shall be 2,000 pounds. Ninety per cent. of such tests must stand without breaking. In case of broken spans not showing 4 per cent. tension, cuts are to be made and the samples thus removed subjected to further investigation as applying to all rails made in the same heat.

The Bessemer Process.

"In every case rails are made by the Bessemer process. This consists in melting pig iron, the product of the blast furnace, in which the ore, coal, and limestone are melted, poured upon the floor in a casting, and then run into pig—forming a class of iron known as pig iron, a variety of cast iron. In some plants this pig iron, before it is passed into the Bessemer vessel, as it is known, must be melted in a cupola such as is used in an ordinary foundry. In the plants of the Maryland Steel Company, in Baltimore; the Illinois Steel Company, in Chicago, and the Carnegie Steel Company of Pennsylvania, the metal from the blast furnaces, instead of being cast into pigs, is run into vessels and transported to the converter. The action of the air through this metal burns out the silicon and the carbon, and produces sufficient heat to keep the mass not only hot, but very hot, until its completion. Upon the completion of the blow, which in this case lasts fifteen to eighteen minutes, the metal is poured into what is known as ingots. It is then steel.

"A steel ingot is 14 inches at one end, 18 inches at the other, and about 7 feet long. That ingot is taken and piled on cars, and is put into a furnace which heats the whole mass of the metal uniformly. At first cast the centre of the ingot may be liquid and the outside almost cold, but in the furnace it is heated all the way through. The ingot is elongated and drawn out, and finally comes down over a long table having a section about seven inches square. When the steel has reached the shears and is cut off into lengths required to make one, two, three, or four rails it ceases to be called an ingot and becomes a bloom, and is then ready to be sent to the rolling mill and be rolled into a rail, excepting that it first, after passing through the shears, enters another furnace arranged on the Siemens regenerating principle and is heated by gas.

"After being rolled into a rail two to four times as long as it is intended to be, and as it comes out of the rolls, it passes a saw hanging from a frame which saws the rail into the requisite length. Thence the rail passes out, and, before it reaches the hot bed where it eventually lies and cools off, it passes through a set of three rollers, which, instead of allowing it to go through straight, make it come out in a curved shape.

"The idea of curving the rail is this: The rail consists of the head, the vertical part, and the flange. About 45 per cent. of the metal of the rail is in the head. That metal in the head is a solid mass and cools slowly; the tread of the roll cools very fast and contracts in cooling. As the metal is soft and still partially affected it stretches that head, so that, if the rail were to go straight out into this bed, by the time it cooled off it would assume a wrong shape. A curve is made in the rail exactly the reverse way, equivalent to what it will curve the other way, and when the rail cools off it is straight. It is then taken off the hot bed and critically examined for straightness, put under a power press, and any little kinks taken out or adjusted. The rail then passes on under a drill press, where the holes are placed in it for the splice plates.

Finishing Touches on Rails.

"The last thing done to the rail in the railmill is the drilling of it for the bolts. The length of an ordinary rail is 30 feet, but they are now being made 60 feet long. This will be an advantage, as the joints are the most troublesome part of the track in old railroads.

"Railway rails range in weight from 100 to about 40 pounds per yard. The gauge of a track is the distance between the inner sides of the rails. Sixty-six per cent. of all American railroads have a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, called the 'standard gauge.' Other gauges in use have been 3 feet 5 inches, 4 feet 9 inches, and in some cases 3 feet 6 inches, known as 'narrow gauge.' Railroads of this kind were first built on the score of economy, but 4 feet 8½ inches is everywhere considered desirable for purposes of transferring from one road to another.

"The tendency at the present time is toward a hard rail the world over, in America especially. That has been brought about largely through the improvement in the manufacture of steel for ordinances, for our market has required a higher grade of steel than has ever been used before, and the manufacturers of such material are, and have been, advocating a higher grade used right straight through.

"The more modern specifications require a harder steel for rails than in the past. As the manufacture of steel progresses and is better understood they seem to be able to make the steel hard without making it brittle—in other words, they are manipulating the metal so as to get a more perfect and homogeneous metal and avoid the more dangerous elements. At first they made a hard steel, but it was treacherous, not being uniform. In modern practice that uniformity has been largely secured by gas heating. Further factors in securing uniformity have been a better choice of materials in the metal—that is, in the mixing of the metal—and in an increased knowledge of how the metal shall be worked in the mills. Before they might have burned it, they might have treated it imperfectly in the Bessemer vessel, they might have heated it imperfectly in the reheating furnaces, and it might have been cooled too suddenly in the rail-mill. Something of that kind which would have injured the metal in its various operations and given rise to the formerly widely discussed question whether hard or soft steel was preferable for railway rails."

RAILWAY SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

Too Many Employes and Poor Management Cause Large Deficits.

The Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris, 1897, gives an account of the condition of the railways in Brazil. In 1895 there were 7,678 miles in use, 5,590 miles in process of construction, and plans had been made for some 12,000 miles additional. Of the railway in use, some 1,800 miles belonged to the Federal State. They cost 500,000,000f., ($96,500,000.)

The expenses exceeded the receipts, and the deficits were considerable. This condition was due to an unnecessarily large number of employes and to the poor management of the lines, resulting in many delays and accidents. The rolling stock was very poor, only 121 locomotives out of 300 being in condition for use, and hardly one-fourth of the cars.

In 1895, an engineer of Brazil offered to take charge of the railroads for a certain indemnity. Arrangements will be completed this year, and the indemnity will amount to 275,000,000f., ($53,075,000.) In 1895 there were 13,000,000 travelers and 750,000 tons of merchandise carried, and tht gross receipts were 64,000 milreis ($12,800) per kilometer, (0.62137 mile.) The English have charge of over 1,200 miles of railway in Brazil.

Railway Concession in Bolivia.

A paragraph in the Revue du Commerce Extérieur, Paris, June 5, says that the Consul General of Belgium at Santiago reports that the Bolivian Government has granted the concession for a railway, to start from the port on the Pacific which Bolivia obtained from Calle by a recent treaty. The road will pass through Oruro and end at Cochabamba. Work on the road will be begun three months after the plans are approved, which must be presented within six months after the contract is signed. A length of 75 kilometers (46.6 miles) must be opened to traffic annually. The Government guarantees an interest of 6 per cent. on the capital.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Without Special Features, the Week's Dealings Make a Good Showing.

GEORGE CROCKER'S PURCHASE

Comparison of Values—Private Sales Reported—The Week at Auction—Mortgages Show Low Interest Rate.

While no transaction of the past few days has been of sufficient size or significance to cause talk among the followers of real estate, yet taken in the aggregate the dealings of the week make a creditable showing for a season during which one is not justified in expecting much. The sale of 143, 145, and 147 Franklin Street at an advance over the figures for which it was purchased less than a year ago is additional support to the statement made in these columns last week in connection with the sale of 42 White Street, that values in this section are not weakening. It should also be noted that on the day following the report of the purchase of the Franklin Street site, plans were filed for a new six-story building to occupy the entire plot.

The taking title to 70 Broadway and 15 New Street by George Crocker was one of the most interesting of the week's dealings. Considerable speculation has arisen as to Mr. Crocker's intentions; whether he is buying for speculation, whether he will complete the purchase of adjoining property, for which it was generally reported that he signed contracts some months ago, or whether he will build on the plot already purchased. At any rate the purchase deserves a place in the "high-priced real estate" table published last week. The total consideration reported was $450,000, which, estimating the plot at 2,915 square feet, is at the rate of $154.37 per square foot. In March, 1892, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company paid $375,000 for 68 Broadway and 17 New Street, 2,830 feet, or at the rate of $132.51 per square foot. In April, 1892, the same corporation purchased 5,420 square feet, including 64 and 66 Broadway, at the rate of $156.82 per square foot. The former purchase by the Manhattan Life, being immediately next to Mr. Crocker's plot and of almost the same size, forms a good basis for comparison.

A fair number of sales in up-town property have been reported with more important features in the sale of two handsome Riverside Drive dwellings, by William A. Merritt, and the purchase of the 100 by 75, at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Schmidt Brothers, the builders.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John P. Kirwan has sold for J. Blackburn Miller to Thomas Dooner the three six-story brick and brownstone apartment houses, at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, having a frontage of 100.5 feet on the avenue and 110 feet on the street.

The same broker has also sold for Margaret Ritz to Patrick Blute the four-story brownstone-front flat, 452 West Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 85 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold for Nicholas C. Seedorf to Louis W. Dinkelspiel for $30,000 the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,341 Fifth Avenue, 25.3 by 96.

McCafferty & Buckley, in exchange for the five-story stone-front dwelling, 16 East Seventy-seventh Street, the sale of which to Mrs. John G. Law was reported about ten days ago, have taken the four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension, 42 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 52 by 100.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for Joseph Carr and S. P. Lockwood to G. C. Havens for about $27,000 three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100. The buyer will immediately improve the property by the erection of five-story flats.

The Auction Rooms.

The past week in the salesroom has only been a continuance of the formal and uninteresting dealings that have been prevalent for some time. There was, however, a short awakening on Friday, when the five-story tenement 409 West Fifty-third Street was put up. An interested crowd was on hand, several of whom bid on the parcel and did not allow the auctioneer to call out one amount very long. The knock-down figure, $23,750, while not high, is certainly nearer the real value of the property than have been most prices at auction for the past few weeks.

The offerings for the coming week are slightly more numerous, but of the same general character. A number of desirable flats and dwellings are on the schedule, which would promise well were they not all put up at legal sale, with the plaintiffs as probable buyers.

The two four-story brick flats 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, appear twice in the schedule for Thursday. Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell them in foreclosure of a first mortgage, and John M. Thompson & Co. will sell them, together with Nos. 1,630 and 1,632, in foreclosure of a second mortgage.

There were fifty-four last week 325 mortgages for $4,042,548, of which 132, for $1,287,020, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $1,288,019, were at more, and 74, for $1,467,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 368 mortgages for $4,630,921, of which 146, for $1,887,547, were at 5 per cent.; 182, for $1,293,423, were at more, and 40, for $1,449,950, were at less.

That money is plentiful at low rates of interest is apparent from the above figures. Although the total amount of recorded mortgages for the week is almost $600,000 less than for the corresponding week last year, the amount of those drawing 5 per cent. interest shows an increase of $17,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, July 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 506 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and five-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $15,526.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Charles W. Ridgway, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,964.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 156 and 160 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 525 and 575 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each parcel, $21,342.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 25, 27, and 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, 350, 375, and 400 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on No. 25, $5,004; on No. 27, $5,000; on No. 29, $4,998; each parcel subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 1,402 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, 27.2 by 75, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 1,320 First Avenue and 403 East Seventy-first Street, being the northeast corner of the streets named, 27.2 by 75, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,260; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

THURSDAY, July 22.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 113 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,140.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, L. Laflin Kellogg, referee, 126 Second Avenue, east side, 53.8 feet south of Eighth Street, 26.8 by 125, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,587.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 34 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 107.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 17.6 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,956.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 159 Convent Avenue, east side, 68 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 15.11 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,885.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.11 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 by 100, four-story brick tenement.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 95, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 1,634, $10,817; on No. 1,636, $10,798.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, T. F. Hascall, referee, property in the immediately foregoing, together with 1,630 and 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, similar and adjoining. Due on judgment, $6,251.

FRIDAY, July 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,998.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, Edenwood Avenue, west side, 237.8 feet north of St. James Street, 75 by 106, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,918.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 15 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a one-story brick, iron, and glass greenhouse, 20 by 80; Frederick A. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; George H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fourth Street, northeast corner of Avenue D, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 24 by 94.4 by 99.7; Isaac Sacher of 12 Orchard Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eightieth Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story and basement brick and stone flat, 77.2 by 95; F. Stanhope Philips of East Hampton, L. I., owner; John H. Hinchman of 393 West End Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Lexington Place, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick medical college and infirmary; Women's Medical College of 3 Lexington Place, owner; R. Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 28 West Ninetieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John S. Cameron, premises, owner; Freeman Bloodgood of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 152 to 156 Wooster Street, to a six-story brick factory, with store; J. B. Bloomingdale of 111 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 126 to 128 Elm Street, to a five-story brick store, with shop; Albert Kellerhouse of 145 Centre Street, owner, M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 750 and 752 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Smith & Sills of 313 West Forty-sixth Street, owners, L. H. Lucas of 1,183 Broadway, architect.

Crosby Street, northeast corner of Houston Street, to a six-story brick business building; Theodore Merritt, and the Quaker Realty Company, owners; A. Havemeyer of 26 Church Street, owner, Robert Maynecke of 125 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 87 East Tenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Charles D. Huntemann of Wakefield, N. Y., owner; F. B. Pencken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 724 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Ries, premises, owner, George Hoffman of 539 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Jennings Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Niels Toelberg, owner and architect; cost, $375.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Michael Dunn of 2,150 Washington Avenue, owner, F. D. Miller of Bedford Park, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 17.

ALLEN ST, 132, 24.8x87.6; Samuel D. Hyman to Joseph Hyman.....$1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; William Metzrath and wife to Bronx Realty Company.....1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 108.11x43.6x99.11; Moritz L. Ernst and wife to Carl Ernst.....1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 108.11x99.11; the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York to Moritz L. Ernst.....5,000

COOKE PLACE, s w corner of Hoe Av, 60.11x—x100x25; Emil S. Levi to Michael T. Dwyer.....21

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 360 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Elizabeth H. Peterson and another to Amelia A. Ackerly.....100

FOX ST, w s, 249 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; John Reinschmidt and wife to Bronx Realty Company.....4,000

HOME St, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 25x62.11x27.4x64; John De Hart and wife to the Bronx Realty Company.....1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x67.8; Martha McIntosh to Martin McIntosh.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; Irving Washburn and wife to John S. Mapes.....1

PARK AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x 10; the will be an advantage, as the joints are 100.11; 103d St, s s, 112 ft e of Park Av, 46.6x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to William J. Rosenfeld.....100

PARK AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x 70; same to Augusta Slebold.....1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 500 ft n of Columbine St, 25x100; Louis Wiegel to Josephine Wiegel.....1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; John De Hart and wife to Bronx Realty Company.....1

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 50x165.7x50x165.5; Johanne Schledorn to Charles Schledorn.....15

WALKER ST, s8 and 90; Annie Pfluger and another to Leopold Hellinger.....Exchange

WALKER ST, s8 and 90; Richard Flynn to Annie Pfluger.....1

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 328.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x142.1x27x133.4; Emil S. Levi to Michael T. Dwyer.....100

2D AV, e s, 27.4 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Florence W. Gourand to Lena Grodginsky.....1

3D AV, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8x100; 3d Av, n w corner of 95th St, 100.5x80; Leopold Hellinger and wife to Annie Pfluger.....1

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x 100; Jeremiah Flanagan and wife to William H. Stanton, Jr.....1

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x 108.3; David Greene and wife to Jamie N. Zucker.....19,683

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100.5; Wilbur E. Cushman and wife to Louis Cushman.....1

60TH ST, 157 to 159 East; Henry L. Sprague to William Cauldwell.....$1

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 100.5; James A. McMillin to Mary E. Cox.....1

72D ST, 354 East, 18x102.2; Katie Chocke to Michael Crowley.....1

82D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x87; Martha McIntosh to Martin McIntosh.....1

85TH ST, s s, 67.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 40.11x102.2; Martha McIntosh to Martin McIntosh.....1

98TH ST, 213 East; 25x100.11; Samuel Gletzer to Fanny Horowitz.....1

117TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Bertha Sigesmund to Augusta Siebold.....1

121ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; John L. Speroni to Augusta Samuels.....9,000

121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 100.11; Christian Haase and wife to Danfel C. Moynihan and wife.....16,000

127TH ST, n s, 328.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9 x99.11; Zachary T. Benson to Emily Benson.....1

131ST ST, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Augusta Siebold to Bertha Sigesmond.....1

145TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; George F. Johnson to John E. Taylor.....1

150TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick Esper and wife to Carl Ernst.....100

165TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x116; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Albert V. Donellon.....9,000

Recorded Leases.

BAHLER, William, to William Schappelmann; 2,591 8th Av, 5 years 9 months.....1,200

PELUSO, Maria, to Pasquale Acconcia; 161 Mott St, 5 years.....600

WIENERS, John H., to Jacob Applebaum; 99 Essex St, n w corner of Delancey St, 2 years.....264

Recorded Mortgages.

BRICHELMAIER, Caroline, to Charles H. Wacherberg, as executor of Henry Klein; n s of Leroy St, 188.9 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year.....$5,000

CARLIN, Catharine M., to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company; s w corner of 149th St and 7th Av, 3 years.....994

CAULDWELL, William, to Henry L. Sprague; 159 East 60th St, 2 years.....3,000

COURTNEY, John, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 322 East 34th St, and 140 East 31st St.....6,000

DONELLON, Albert V. to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s s of 165th St, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, demand.....2,000

DWYER, Michael T., to Emil S. Levi; s w corner of Hoe Av and Cooke Place, 2 years.....636

DWYER, Michael T., to Emil S. Levi; e s of Wilkins Place, 328.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year.....582

ERNST, Carl, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 150th St and Convent Av, 1 year.....8,000

ERNST, Moritz L. and Carl, and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101, 112, 116 to 120 East 103d St, (five mortgages,) 1 year.....27,500

EUSNER, John, and wife to Ann E. Berwick; s s of 173d St, 33.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years.....6,500

HOFFMANN, Frederick, and wife to William Krals and Alice Rohkohl; 129 East 4th St, 5 years.....11,000

ROWE, J. Morgan, and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 47th St, 225 ft e of 6th Av 3 years.....14,000

KENDALL, Annie E., and husband to Stephen Kelly; n s of 130th St, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.....3,750

KLEIN, Samuel, and wife to Charles Thomsen; 71 Cannon St, 3 years.....2,500

MAHONEY, Daniel, and wife to Herman Mundheim; n s of Cottage St, e ½ of Lot 189, map of the village of Mott Haven, 2 years.....2,500

METZLER, John H., and wife to Lena Keck; e s of Valentine Av, 225.4 ft n of 179th St; also e s of Valentine Av, 50.1 ft n of 179th St; also n s of 179th St, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year.....1,500

METZLER, John H., and wife to Moses G. Wright; e s of Valentine Av, 422.2 ft n of 179th St, 30.5x102.11, 3 years.....2,500

MULLER, Jakob, and wife to Augusta Larned; Lot 117, map of the village of East Tremont, 3 years.....3,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Minerva V. Rockefeller; e s of Bathgate Av, 43 ft s of 179th St, 3 years.....4,000

PFLUGER, Anne, to Leopold Hellinger; 1,695 to 1,701 3d Av, 1 year.....4,000

PFLUGER, Anne, to Leopold Hellinger; 1,695 to 1,701 3d Av, 4 years.....31,500

PFLUGER, Anne, to Leopold Hellinger; n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 4 years.....18,500

PFLUGER, Anne, to Leopold Hellinger; n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 1 year.....10,000

PFLUGER, Anne, to Daniel J. Carroll; n e corner of 3d Av and 95th St; also n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, installments.....6,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Edward H. Gilbert; e s of Jackson Av, 198 ft of 165th St, demand.....2,000

SAMUELS, Augusta, to John L. Speroni; s s of 118th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years.....250

SCHMIDT, Conrad, and wife to Isaac Friedenheit; 69 1st Av, 6 years.....12,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Bertha Sigesmond; e s of Park Av, 24.11 ft s of 128th St, 2 years.....2,700

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Henry M. Denton; n w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, 1 year.....1,000

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Henry M. Denton; n w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, 1 year.....32,200

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Emma B. Marcoss, executrix, &c., of Samuel Marcoss, deceased; w s of 7th Av, 80.7 ft n of 146th St, 3 years.....16,000

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Emma B. Marcoss, executrix, &c., of Samuel Marcoss, deceased; w s of 7th Av, 53.7 ft n of 146th St, 3 years.....22,000

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Nicholas Mehrhof; n w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, ½ year.....18,000

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Hudson Plasterboard Company; w s of 7th Av, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 1 year.....1,000

WELCH, James F., to J. Sergeant Cram; 137th St, n s, 50 ft e of 5th Av, x199.10 to 138th St, 5 years.....6,500

WUYTACK, Maria A., to Judson S. Todd; w s of Webster Av, 261.6 ft s of 170th St, 1 year.....8,000

ZUCKER, Jennie N. and Alfred J. R. E., to the New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 15th St, 150 ft e of Union Square, 2 years.....40,000

ZUCKER, Jennie N. and Alfred J. R. E., to David Greene; n s of 15th St, 150 ft e Union Square, 2 years.....17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLAN, John, to Henry Turno.....Nominal

BRYAN, William W., to Robinson, Gill & Sap.....Nominal

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to John Allan..Nominal

SCHLEDORN, Johanne, to Charles Schledorn, (six assignments).....Nominal

SUYDAM, Robert, and another, executors of Angelina Henry to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees, &c.....$16,800

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan L. Clapp.....11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburgh Savings Bank.....17,000

THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of New York to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.....250,000

WEBBER, John, to James A. Deering....5,000

Lis Pendens.

61ST ST, 54 East; Harry B. White against Meyer L. Rhein and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, Blondy, Mooney & Shipman.

83D ST, n s, 118.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; John Belzer against Catharine Bode and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amendt.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 17.9x101.5x13.11x102.7; Archibald Campbell against Agnes R. Albinger and another, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, B. J. Tinney.

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 153 ft s w of 3d Av, 55x100; Emil Calman and others against Samuel Casey and another, (to set aside deed;) attorney, L. G. Rosenblatt.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 89.2

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Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.
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The most charming resort on the coast; everything in the way of outdoor amusement; prices to suit the times; send for circular. W. M. HAIGHT.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R. R.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN,—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 PM.; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
LAKESIDE INN, 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
NORTHWOOD'S INN,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.
THE GRAND VIEW, 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 PM.
AMES COTTAGE,—Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 8:07 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.
CASCADEVILLE.
THE CASCADE,—Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
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Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
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Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements, good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
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Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
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A high-class family hotel, with cuisine, service, and all appointments of high standard.
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AMUSEMENT HALL,
In which hops and entertainments will be held nightly, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, is one of the many recent improvements which have given the Scarboro the reputation of being the most attractive, most modern, and up-to-date Hotel at Long Branch.
A few good rooms, $30, $35, $40 per week for two persons; special rates to families for entire season. RICHARD MEARES.

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Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
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Many improvements added this season.
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Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

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Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

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The Bay Point has the most magnificent location on the Maine coast, with elevators, electric lights, salt water baths, and the most perfect water, absolutely pure. The cuisine and attendance will be of the best, rivaling any hotel in the State. Fine boating, fishing, lawn tennis, splendid drives, and beautiful scenery; an ideal home, with exquisite surroundings and complete table. Moderate rates.
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THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. NOW OPEN.
Golf links, with professional greenkeeper.
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THE JEFFERSON
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
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OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

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Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
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Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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ADULTS CAN GET GOOD BOARD, $7, $8, $10; large rooms; cool house. Mrs. P. J. HOGAN, Elizabeth, N. J.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—MICHAEL WINEBURGH, plaintiff, against HENRY WINEBURGH, Abraham Wineburgh, and Jesse Wineburgh, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the interlocutory judgment entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, as receiver of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property and assets of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, except the interest of said firm in the stock of the Union Street Railway Advertising Company. The property so to be sold includes the good-will of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, its office furniture, 479 shares of the capital stock of the Eastern Advertising Company of the par value of $50 each and the interest of said firm in various leases for advertising privileges executed by certain street railway companies operated in the Cities of Baltimore and Washington, respectively, and the interest of said firm in various advertising contracts owned by it, and all accounts, bills receivable, leases, and property of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as may be practicable and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at my office in the Times Building in this city.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1897. SAMUEL SANDERS, Receiver.
G. M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall St., N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:30 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, and half hourly from 4:10 to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS,"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.0, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30 2.30, 3.30 P. M., East 22d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTORS
are the only satisfactory Gas Engines
Suitable for
PLEASURE YACHTS,
LAUNCHES AND WORKING BOATS,
Single or Twin Screw.
It is the most compact and powerful engine of its size, NO PRESSURE GAUGE TO WATCH, no fear of explosion, engine is easily started and then needs no further attention. Call at our works to inspect motors and stock of finished launches now ready for immediate delivery and take a trial trip.
MOTORS FOR SALE
from 1 to 25 actual horse-power,
operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; private family; willing, obliging; city or country. Call, Monday, 247 West 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—French, Swedish, American; soups, entrées, desserts, pastry baker; excellent manager; market; carve; cater; family or public; city or country. Gensen, 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; all branches; excellent bread, pastry; coarse washing; good references. B., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in first-class private family; best city reference. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; city or country; good references. 169 West 48th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook in private family; city or country. 317 East 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris; more customers by the day, at home preferred; costumes from $5; evening waists, $2.50 up; lawns, $3 up; alterations; trial solicited. Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker, by day or week; families; highly recommended; perfect fitter; elegant in all branches; moderate; city or country. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first class; in private family; country preferred; $15 per month; references. F. M., 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Disengaged; employment in the country; will go as maid and seamstress; good references given. B. S., 206 East 73d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, NURSERY GOVERNESS, MAID, or Nurse.—German; diplomé; teaches kindergarten; school branches, elementary music, drawing; excellent needleworker; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young girl, capable of teaching children under ten drawing, &c. M. MacHugh, 338 West 145th St.; no cards.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By educated, refined American woman as housekeeper; no objection to children; musical; A1 references. A. E., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thorough se

LAWYER CLARKE'S CLIENT

Young Graves and Ryan, His Assistant, Held in $5,000 Bail Each for Robbery.

QUEER STORY BY THE PRISONER

He Says the Attorney Who Recently Saved Him from Extradition to Utah for Stealing Had Urged Him to Rob a Banking Firm.

Leon Graves and John P. Ryan were held by Magistrate Crane yesterday in $5,000 bail and committed to jail on a charge of assaulting and robbing Lawyer Robert S. Clarke at Graves's room, 237 East Eighteenth Street. Mr. Clarke is a member of the firm of Scott & Clarke of 150 Nassau Street. He lives at 19 Shepard Avenue, Brooklyn.

Graves is the son of Dr. M. N. Graves of Utah. He has an alias of "Andrew Johnson." According to the statements made in Yorkville Police Court by Messrs. Scott and Clarke, the firm some time ago defended Graves and a man named Barton, charged with stealing $5,200 from the Utah Loan and Trust Company. The Governor of Utah had applied for the extradition of the prisoners, but the lawyers fought it before Gov. Black and secured the release of the men on a technicality. Mr. Scott said that they had then been retained by Graves's father as counsel for the men in a suit for false imprisonment.

Graves, according to Mr. Scott's statement, must have then formed the design of robbing his lawyers, and made persistent but unsuccessful attempts to lure Mr. Scott to the furnished room, where he afterward attacked and robbed Clarke.

Mr. Clarke appeared as complainant, with a face considerably bruised and scarred and burned with some kind of acid. His head was bandaged on account of a scalp wound.

He said Graves was at his (Clarke's) office Friday, and knew that he had money to take up a note. He also knew that Clarke was looking for a piano, and said that his landlady had one to sell. An appointment was made for 9 o'clock that evening, but Clarke was late, and when he called at the house about 11 P. M. Graves was on the stoop waiting.

"Graves did not wait to light a match," he said, "but we walked up stairs, and when we got to a room Graves pushed the door open and thrust me in. Another figure came out from behind the door, and I was struck on the head with a piece of lead pipe."

Mr. Clarke said he was knocked down, thrust on a bed, and again hit with the lead pipe. The men then took his diamond pin, his watch and chain, his diamond stud, and $145 in money.

"One of them then said to the other that my notebook ought to be taken away, so that I could not be identified. By this I thinkined they wanted to kill me. The other said: 'We'll make the job safe, anyway,' and I felt them bending over me, and then something was poured into my mouth. It burned, and I closed my teeth and prevented the stuff from going down my throat. The villains then thought I was dead, for they relaxed their hold, and I sprang from the bed and rushed to the window, shouting 'Murder!' and 'Police!' The police arrived so quickly that the men were caught."

While Graves and Ryan, handcuffed together, were standing in the courtroom waiting for arraignment the former told a remarkable story to the reporters. He said: "For the past week Clarke has urged me daily to rob the banking firm of Meckler Brothers, at Greenwich and Warren Streets. He told me it would be an easy thing to rob it, saying that between 12 and 1 or 1 and 2 in the afternoon there would only be one of the firm in, and that all I had to do was to reach over and grab the bills and get away. I visited the banking place several times. Thursday evening I met Ryan in Stuyvesant Park. He told me he was hard up, and that he was ready for anything by which he could raise some money.

"When I asked him if he would go in and rob a bank he said, 'I'll go into anything that will keep me from starving.' I told him to meet me the next morning at my house. Then I told Clarke about Ryan. He asked if he could be trusted. I told him yes, and he gave me $5 to invest in a revolver and a club, and told me to do the trick during the day with Ryan, and he would meet us at my residence at 8 o'clock last night, where it was agreed we were to divide the proceeds of the robbery.

"We didn't rob the bank," said Graves. "At 8 o'clock last night Clarke came to my room. Ryan was there. We didn't use any acid on him, nor did we assault him in any way."

Both Clarke and Scott were present while Graves was telling this strange story, and they hotly denounced it as absolutely false.

Before Graves could finish he was called to the bar by Magistrate Crane. He said, after reading Clarke's complaint: "This beats Dick Turpin and all the others."

Graves pleaded not guilty to the charge, and Ryan said, "I have nothing to say."

The policemen who arrested them showed the two revolvers, the solder bar two feet long, which they got with the prisoners, the jewelry and money which were found on Graves, and the hearing was quickly concluded. Graves gave his age as twenty-one, and Ryan said he was twenty-two years old. Both were photographed for the Rogues' Gallery.

GULDENSUPPE MURDER CASE.

District Attorney of Queens County Preparing to Conduct the Trial.

District Attorney Youngs of Queens County had a long conference yesterday with District Attorney Olcott in reference to the Guldensuppe murder case. Mr. Youngs was accompanied by a stenographer, who took a copy of the testimony collected by the New York authorities.

After the conference Mr. Olcott said the case had resolved itself, as far as New York County's jurisdiction is concerned, into one of "doubt and no doubt." There is no doubt, he said, that a conviction obtained in Queens County would stand, while the disputed question of jurisdiction creates a doubt as to the ultimate result of a conviction obtained in New York County.

"We shall do nothing to jeopardize the case," Mr. Olcott added. "But nothing is decided as yet. After Justice Truax and Judge Newburger have handed down decisions on the points presented to them we shall know better where we stand."

Mr. Youngs said unequivocally that the case would be tried in Queens County, and that he is making himself acquainted with every detail of the murder in expectation of conducting the trial of Thorn and Mrs. Nack.

Thorn declined to talk yesterday about the letter he is alleged to have written to Carl Mertick, a barber at 389 Eleventh Avenue, about establishing an alibi. He talked willingly enough on other subjects, but to every question about the charge against him he said: "You must ask my lawyer. He told me not to talk."

Acting Inspector O'Brien still hopes to find the missing head in the East River. All the ferry slips have been dragged by the grapplers under Capt. Schultz's command, and to-morrow they will begin a search of the east bank of the river and of the waters of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

CHANGES MADE BY OLCOTT.

Old Employes of the District Attorney's Office Replaced.

Much gossip and some subdued excitement have been caused around the Criminal Court Building by the sudden swinging of District Attorney Olcott's axe. W. H. Broderick, chief subpoena server, has been asked for his resignation, to take effect Aug. 1. He has been in office several years under different District Attorneys, and was regarded as an efficient officer. His salary was $1,400 a year. He will be succeeded by James Riley, a Republican, promoted from subpoena server. Mr. Riley's salary will be $1,200 a year.

Edward V. Green, clerk of the Supreme Court, at a salary of $1,300; Cornelius Leary, clerk of General Sessions, Part II., at $1,300; William Gallagher, clerk of General Sessions, Part IV., at $1,300; John Creighton, record clerk, at $1,200, and Charles Grosswelier, Grand Jury clerk, at $3,500, have also been asked for their resignations. All the men removed are Tammany appointees. Leary has been in office eleven years, Gallagher nine years, and the others for shorter periods. It is supposed all will be replaced by Republicans, although nobody in the District Attorney's office would discuss the subject yesterday.

Mr. Olcott has appointed Joseph B. Simpson of the Eleventh Assembly District a law clerk at $1,200 a year. Only three of the Assistant District Attorneys who served under Col. Fellows now remain in office.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

In their

Linen Dep'ts

400 doz. Bleached Hemmed Huck Towels at $1.50, $1.75 doz.

160 doz. Hemst'd Huck Towels, 23 by 45 inches, at 25c each

145 doz. extra large and full Bleached Bath Towels, at $2.95 doz.

475 Hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads, at 75c and $1.00

250 Hemmed, Full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, at $1.69 and $1.98

West 23d St.

BIBLE NEEDED WASHING.

Kissed in Court for Twenty-six Years—Cleansed with Ammonia—Returned to Duty.

Recorder McDonough of Hoboken is now on his vacation, and Justice J. R. McCulloch is acting in his place. He noticed yesterday that witnesses did not kiss the Bible when making oath, though they pretended to do so. After adjournment he examined the Bible, and found it old and greasy. An inscription on the fly leaf showed that the book had been in use since Dec. 1, 1870. He procured a bottle of ammonia, and gave the covers a thorough cleaning.

"It took the outside skin from the calf binding," said he, in narrating the incident. "The cover may not look very pretty, but it is clean, at all events. No one need be afraid to kiss the book now."

CALL IT A SPITE FENCE.

Residents of Astoria Have Complaints to Make About Neighbor Burry and His Partitions.

Before closing his house for the Summer, John Burry of 124A Temple Street, in the Astoria section of Long Island City, erected a fence on the east side of his home, which shuts out the light and air, as well as the view of his next-door neighbor, Mrs. Amelia Munsingel, who lives at 126 Temple Street. Several of the people living in the vicinity refer to the wooden wall as a "spite fence." Burry and his family are at Fort Lee.

The fence is about 18 feet high, and extends from the street line to the veranda of Burry's residence. This wooden wall completely cuts off the view of the Munsingels and other neighbors. Burry also erected a fence 14 feet high above his porch, cutting off the light and air from the upper portion of Mrs. Munsingel's home. Another wall cuts off the light and view of Munsingel's bay window, which is a favorite resort of the family every evening.

Mrs. Munsingel built a row of cottage-like looking dwellings on Temple Street several years ago. Burry purchased two of them two years ago—122 and 124A. The house at 122 Temple Street is rented from Burry by Charles Lasour and his family. Since taking up his residence at 124A, Burry, the neighbors say, has kept aloof from them.

In the construction of the fences, Burry left the smooth side of the walls facing his residence, and painted the boards a light color. The rough sides face the Munsingels. The fences are erected on Burry's property, within two inches of his neighbor's land. Should the Munsingels attempt to paint their side of the fence, the neighbors say that Burry would prosecute them for trespassing.

By reason of the fence and its enormous height, a score of neighbors are complaining that they cannot get a breeze from the river, although within a stone's throw of the water. Several of Mrs. Munsingel's tenants and others living in the vicinity are contemplating the advisability of making a formal protest against the "spite" fence to the Board of Health, and having it declared a menace to the health of the people residing in the neighborhood.

Among those who are clamoring for the removal of the fence are John Meyer of 128 Temple Street, P. A. Sondheimer of 130 Temple Street, Frank Hoff of 132 Temple Street, Mrs. Styles of 134 Temple Street, and George Washburn of 118 Temple Street.

MINISTER ANGELL SAILS.

No Special Orders Given to the Representative to the Porte.

James B. Angell, the new United States Minister to Turkey, sailed yesterday on the French line steamship La Normandie. He said that his instructions from the State Department were only of the general kind imparted to all diplomatic representatives. Special instructions would doubtless be sent as called for. There were a few claims of American citizens growing out of the Armenian troubles to which he would be called upon to give his attention. The Grecian situation is not one in which American representatives to the Porte have interest, though his experience as Minister to China has encouraged a personal interest in Eastern politics.

Regarding archaeological researches, he said that he will take especial pleasure in assisting explorations. Occasions not infrequently arise in Oriental countries when the good offices of the diplomatic representative are of assistance.

Referring to the recent finding in Egypt of papyri containing sayings of Christ, Dr. Angell said that his work as an instructor had led him to take an especial interest in everything bearing upon the history of the New Testament. If the reports received here are accurate, he saw nothing improbable in the contention that the logia are a lost fragment of one version of the Gospel of St. Luke.

Dr. Angell expects to reach Constantinople about the middle of August.

Bad Boy Shot in the Leg.

Charles McMahon, aged fourteen years, of 608 West Forty-seventh Street, was shot in the leg last night by Antonio Caganio, an Italian fruit peddler. McMahon, at the head of a gang of boys, attacked the Italian with rocks and sticks, while he was driving his wagon of fruit on West Forty-seventh Street. The peddler shot into the crowd, with a 32-calibre revolver. He was arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The wounded boy was taken to his home.

How Mayor Wurster Won the Germans

Mayor Wurster has endeared himself to the German singing societies of Brooklyn by presenting them with a pedestal for the statue of Mozart. The statue was won by the United Singing Societies of Brooklyn at the recent singing contest in Philadelphia. Upon their return to Brooklyn, a committee presented the statue to the city, but were rather taken back when Corporation Counsel Burr said that the city could not appropriate the necessary money for a pedestal without authority from the Legislature. Mayor Wurster bridged the difficulty by announcing to S. K. Sanger, President of the societies, that he would pay the expenses of a pedestal, the expense not to exceed $1,000. The foundation for the pedestal will be furnished by the Park Department.

Stern Bros.

Will place on sale Monday

5500 Yds. Printed Japanese Pongee and Twilled Foulard

Silks

in desirable colors and designs at 28c, 33c, 42c

Heretofore 45c, 67c, 85c, yd.

Also

Lyons Printed Grenadines, 43c

Reduced from 75c, 95c, and $1.25 yd.

West 23d St.

A HOUSE OF PECULIARITIES

Begun in a Romance and Completed with Complications and Many Mortgages.

MADE OF SHREDS AND PATCHES

Established on a Rock, but Distrusted by the Solitary Tenant, Who Can Find No Landlord to Collect the Rent.

One of the queerest houses in New York was standing last night in East Sixty-first Street, bearing the number 413. Its occupants were doubtful whether it would be standing to-day, and thought it would have fallen, anyhow, if it had been numbered as high as 415, because it can barely sustain what it has. It is the ramshackle development of a romance which went awry and the crazy parent of a comedy of mortgages and litigation so complicated that the lawyers shy at it like a country horse at a steam fire engine.

Like one of the houses in the parable, the structure is builded upon a rock, but, unlike that house, it seems disposed to tumble. It is inhabited by a janitor, whose duties consist in watching for indications of a collapse, and by the family of George Savage of the Street Cleaning Department, who remains because there are so many landlords that nobody can collect rent from him. Savage said last night that it was a cinch, financially, but that, while he liked excitement, life there was too much of a game of chance to be permanently enjoyable. He walks on tiptoe, to avoid shaking his residence down, but is always afraid somebody will throw a rock or drive a heavy truck by and precipitate the finish.

On a Solid Rock.

The lot on which the house was standing last night was owned by a Mrs. Bertha Eckel, a widow. It is a solid lot—there is no doubt of that. It consists entirely of a rock rising about twelve feet above the surface of the earth, some seventy feet long and, supposed to be about two miles and a furlong deep. Its lower end is thought to be kissed by the waves of the seething sea of molten lava in the remote interior of this planet.

Mrs. Eckel had a very particular friend who is a builder. There is where the romance is. It was supposed that Mrs. Eckel and the builder would in time become more than friends, and they formed a kind of preliminary partnership to utilize the rocky lot by putting on it a four-story flat for twelve families. The resulting job was as rocky as the lot.

As the usual basement and foundation could be secured only by long and vigorous blasting, they were omitted. The lower walls were simply built against and around the rock, and a curious conglomeration of unassorted patchwork was put upon them. Every stick, plank, and brick in the building is second-hand, having once formed part of some other building. Having completed this triumph of his art, the builder married another woman, and withdrew from further participation in the enterprise.

A Fine of $1,000.

The Building Department has a little account of $1,000 against the structure for violation of the building laws, but can find no owner. It appears that the builder not only used second-hand material, but bought it on credit, and the people he bought it from have called to reclaim their property. One man came along and unscrewed and carried off all the locks. Another gave notice that he wanted the stairs, because they were his. Savage says a stranger arrived last week and claimed the mortar in the walls. A man was there yesterday trying to pull out the fire escapes, which he claimed, but the janitor prevented him.

On this composite aggregation of various properties a series of mortgages has been placed to hold it together. There are six of these, aggregating $15,400. The lot is valued at $5,000. The value of the building is problematical and contingent. If it can be distributed among those who say they own parts of it, nothing will be left but the nails.

Emanuel Goldberg holds one mortgage and Morris Weiss of 1,433 First Avenue has another. The other four are variously distributed. The city's claim comes in, of course. Superintendent of Buildings Constable is seeking counsel to sue for that. He tried Mrs. Eckel and Mr. Goldberg, but both repudiated ownership.

The house is therefore in the curious position of having no foundations, no basement, no owner, no coherency, one tenant, a janitor, six mortgages, and a thousand-dollar fine as a first lien. Among the thousands of buildings in Greater New York there is no other like it.

TRAIN WRECK AT KEENE, N. H.

Freight Cars Piled Up with Two Engines—Engineer Missing.

KEENE, N. H., July 17.—A freight train on the Fitchburg Railroad jumped the track at 1 o'clock this afternoon as it was just coming into this city, and two engines and six cars were piled in a heap.

Engineer Wilson Curtis is missing, and is supposed to be buried under his engine. The fireman and engineer on the other engine are very badly hurt, and were taken to the hospital. Traffic on both tracks is stopped, but it is thought that the road will be clear before to-morrow.

Universal Peace Union at Mystic.

NEW LONDON, July 17.—The annual peace meeting of the Universal Peace Union with the Connecticut Peace Society will be held at Mystic, Conn., at the Temple on Aug. 25, 26, 27, and 28. Several well-known clergymen and public speakers will be present and address the assemblage. Among them are President Alfred Love, Dr. Hershey of Boston, Mrs. Evans, Mary Frost Ormsby, Cullen B. Foote, and the Rev. A. Deyo. Last year the attendance at one session was 10,000.

Newburg Lawyer Sent to Jail.

NEWBURG, July 17.—Ex-Assemblyman Grant B. Taylor, the Newburg lawyer indicted last month for forgery and grand larceny, to-day, before Justice William D. Dickey, in Supreme Court, Chambers, withdrew his former pleas of not guilty and insanity and pleaded guilty to both indictments. Justice Dickey sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

CLEARING SALE

Tailor-Made Dresses.

Outing Suits. Dress Skirts.

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES of high-grade materials, comprising Etamines, Broadcloths, Scotch Tweeds, and Brilliantines, handsomely braided and stitched; blazer, reefer, tight-fitting, or fly front jacket effects; some lined throughout with Taffeta silk, all

At 10.50 to close.

Formerly $19.75 to $27.50.

HIGH-CLASS DRESSES in imported cloths (copies of Paris models), elaborately braided,

19.75;

Were $39.00 to $55.00.

DRESSES in fine Organdies and Lappets, trimmed profusely with lace and ribbons..... 16.50

FANCY DUCK OUTING SUITS, Blazer and Jacket effects, French seams, choice colorings,

3.75——were $9.75

DRESS SKIRTS of accordion-plaited Mozambique and Silk Mohair, with underskirt of fine quality Taffeta,

12.75——were $22.75

DRESS SKIRTS of Armure Moire Velour, lined with Fine Percaline and velvet faced, choice selection of colors,

5.69——were $12.75

DRESS SKIRTS in accordion-plaited Black Sicilienne, and Black and White Polka Dot Louisienne, with underskirt of Percaline,

5.75——were $11.50

DRESS SKIRTS of heavy Irish Crash, French finished seams, deep hems 1.49

BICYCLE SKIRTS of heavy Irish Crash, French-finished seams, with eight rows of stitching around bottom of skirt..... 2.39

BATHING SUITS in English Rep. Brilliantine, collar, yoke, belt, and sleeves trimmed with rows of white braid 2.98

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

TO EXPLORE MESAS CLIFFS.

Prof. Libby of Princeton to Examine the Famous Rocks with the Help of Kites.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 17.—Prof. William Libby of Princeton University, accompanied by several scientists of repute, will begin Monday an exploration of the famous Mesas cliffs in the United States Indian Reservation of New Mexico. It is expected that the task will require many weeks for its completion, and the scientific world will watch with interest the results of the experiments which the Princeton professor will conduct.

The Mesas cliffs occupy one-third of the territory of New Mexico to the west of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and bear great resemblance to gigantic fortresses of castles. In reality they are ponderous heaps of rocks, 700 feet in height—detached ranges of mountains. From the plains below can be seen peaks of extinct volcanoes and the tops of fertile hills, but white men have never possessed the skill and ingenuity required to scale the lofty cliffs and penetrate the unexplored region which are thought to abound in valuable minerals and relics of prehistoric ages.

Prof. Libby, who is a geologist and an arctic explorer, conceived the idea of attempting to investigate this district years ago, but no means offered itself until William J. Eddy of New York perfected his kite machines for aerial transportation.

Mr. Eddy has built a contrivance, formed of four huge kites, arranged in a square, fifteen feet apart. These kites can be sent up in the air to a height of 800 feet. The apparatus has been sent by express to the scene of action, and an expert in their use has been sent by Mr. Eddy to fly them under Prof. Libby's direction.

The plans are to send the kites into the air above the cliffs and to make them stationary. To the contrivance will be fastened a pulley and an automatic arrangement that, at a proper time, will drop a weight and cord to the earth. By this cord will be drawn through the pulley a small-sized rope, which will be succeeded by ropes of larger size, until one the size of a cable has been hoisted and thrown across the summit of the cliffs. Then the ascent will be a matter of ease. In case the kite contrivance fails to be of avail, recourse will be had to several large mortars borrowed from the United States Government, from which rockets will be propelled with ropes attached, as before described.

The object of the expedition is primarily to secure scientific knowledge. But it is well known that its promoters believe that there will be enough of valuable minerals found on the cliff's summit to defray the cost of the expedition.

In early days, at the foot of these gigantic walls, have been found the fossil remains of prehistoric animals—the Eohippus, the ancestor of the horse and the rhinoceros; then, from the base of the cliffs can be distinctly heard the sound of rushing water, and since the ground about the base is too arid to support vegetation and the cliffs' top is green with foliage, this fact leads scientists to believe that there is a vast lake on those heights which has no outlet. It is in the streams which are believed to exist there that gold is expected to be found.

The Indian tribes which occupy the territory about these cliffs believe that they are enchanted, and predict that the "pale faces" who are daring and impudent enough to ascend them will meet with certain death as a punishment for prying into regions that their gods did not intend men to explore. Superstitions and traditions, however, will not prevent Prof. Libby and his band of researchers discovering all that these strange regions have to reveal, and the prospects indicate that before long stories of wondrous finds will come from the cliffs of Mesas.

PERRY BELMONT'S OPINION.

Back from England, Where American Toadyism Displeased Him.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont was among the passengers who arrived on the steamer New York yesterday. He said that he was glad to be home again, and intimated that he was disgusted with what he called the "toadyism" of Americans in London during the Queen's jubilee.

"I left England," said he, "and crossed the Channel to France on purpose to avoid witnessing the spectacle. I have with me a copy of the address delivered by Whitelaw Reid at the dinner to the Colonial Ministers, in the course of which he stated that an American, to find out whether he was not an Englishman, would have to pinch himself."

Mr. Belmont stated further that he met Richard Croker while in London, but would not say whether Mr. Croker was coming here to take part in the approaching municipal campaign. He did not care to discuss politics for the present, but announced that he would have something to say on that subject this afternoon.

Bronchitis unchecked almost invariably terminates in consumption; but bronchitis is curable with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

From the Orient to Vantine's.

Japanese woman spinning.

Oriental cotton drapery cloths for Summer homes and seaside cottages.

Both the Japanese and the Javanese kinds.

JAVA PRINTS, 36 inches wide; fast colors; 20c. and 35c. a yd.

JAPANESE CREPE, 10c. and 25c. a yd.

Our men's light-weight Japanese wash silk coats are great promoters of Summer comfort.

All the regular sizes; all the fashionable colorings.

OUR STOCK OF JAPANESE YACHTING AND OUTING CUSHIONS IS VERY COMPLETE. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.

877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

BRENTANO'S

Exclusive Stationery.

Superior Writing Paper. Smooth surface; unruled, 125 sheets and envelopes to match, 50c

Writing Portfolio. Blue Denim, with White Leather Edges, containing Dictionary Blotter..... 98c

Visiting Cards. Engraved Copper Plate, with 50 cards, name only in script.. 1.00

Cutting of Monogram, Address Dies, Stamping of Note Paper at exceptionally favorable prices for the best quality of work. Out of town orders receive prompt attention.

BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQ., N. Y.

OBJECT TO THE TEA TEST.

India and Ceylon Importers Say Best Is Rejected Under the Law's Provisions.

The new law in regard to the inspection of teas at the different ports of entry to the United States, which went into effect May 1, has caused much dissatisfaction among the importers of Ceylon and India teas in this city, and they purpose trying to get the law repealed. The provisions of the law, although intended to shut out adulterated teas, they say, really result in the shutting out of some of the very finest teas.

As a result a large amount of tea has been held up by the customs authorities. The objectionable clause of the law reads: "In each of the seven standards selected by the Board of Tea Experts, the maximum percentage of dust or fannings must be restricted to 10 per cent. when sifted through a No. 16 sieve, made of No. 26 brass wire, inasmuch as any excess over that percentage of dust or fannings is liable to be made up of extraneous matter." A further clause reads: "Examiners are instructed not to consider as dust the metallic leaf which may pass through the sieve."

Mr. A. R. Robertson, one of the largest importers of India and Ceylon teas in the United States, having offices in Boston, Chicago, Toronto, and other large cities, was seen yesterday at his New York office, 138 Front Street.

"The Board of Experts had no desire to shut out India and Ceylon teas, I am sure," said he, "but the provisions of the law passed under their recommendation result in shutting out the finest of our teas. While intending to shut out impure teas, and doing it when applied to teas manufactured by hand, according to the Chinese and Japanese methods, the test with a No. 16 sieve takes out the finest of the tea when it has been rolled by machinery.

"The law was intended to keep out teas colored and adulterated with dust and dust. For such teas the test is all right, although the law applies a much finer sieve to Japanese teas, usually the most adulterated. It is certain that the very best part of the Ceylon teas go through the sieve designated by the law."

Magistrates Sue for Salaries.

Judgments against the city amounting to $598.53 each were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Police Magistrates Hedges, Meade, and Pool. These sums represent the salaries of the three new Magistrates for the month of June. The suits were formal proceedings, and the judgments were accepted by the city. When the amended act providing for the appointment of the new Magistrates was passed last May the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had completed its estimates for the year, and consequently no provision was made for the additional Magistrates' pay.

Name of Entire Family Changed.

Justice McCarthy in the City Court yesterday granted Dr. Moses Bilkis, a physician and druggist at 35 Rivington Street, permission to change his name and that of his wife and two infant daughters to that of Wilkis. He says that he is living in a Hebrew neighborhood, and that in common Hebrew parlance the word Bilkis means "Twisted loaves of bread used on Jewish holidays." He claimed he was constantly exposed to ridicule and annoyance, and that the name Bilkis injured his professional standing as a druggist and physician.

Attachments Against G. M. Miller & Co

Three attachments, aggregating $3,168, were filed yesterday against G. M. Miller & Co., wholesale dealers in boys' clothing at 33 and 35 East Tenth Street, in favor of the following creditors: H. W. T. Mall & Co., $1,576; Asabet Manufacturing Company, $905; O. H. Hayes & Co., $685.

RUSSIANS ARE FOR SETH LOW.

Alexander Grossman Speaks to the Eighth Assembly District League.

The Russian-American Citizens' League of the Eighth Assembly District held a meeting last night in the new Irving Hall, in East Broome Street, and passed resolutions approving the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. Alexander Grossman presided and opened the meeting with a short, straight-forward speech, in which he gave a resumé of Mr. Low's career as Mayor of Brooklyn and as President of Columbia.

In Mr. Low, Mr. Grossman said, the Russians believe they have found a man of marked independence and proved ability—one pre-eminently fitted to preside over the affairs of the second city in the world. This sentiment was warmly applauded, and there was no dissentient voice. Other speeches were made in Russian and English.

The Russian-American League in this district is said to represent about one-fourth of the total vote of the district. One of its objects in taking the field so early is, as Mr. Grossman stated, to show that the Russian-American is an independent citizen who approves a candidate whom he believes to be the best without waiting for any "inducement." Another purpose is to assist to citizenship such of the Russians as are legally entitled thereto.

Daniell & Sons Broadway Eighth Ninth Sts

We are selling all our

RICH SUMMER GOODS

at an Enormous Reduction much below cost of Production.

Everything appertaining to Summer use will be offered at fully

ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

AT A SINGLE TAX COLONY

How Fairhope Has Been Developing on the Shore of Mobile Bay, Ala.

ITS CO-OPERATIVE WORKINGS

Pioneers Came from Des Moines, Iowa, and Now Number One Hundred and Fifty—Land Free for Newcomers—An Electric Plant Contemplated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—For two years and more a colony of single taxers from the North has flourished on the shore of Mobile Bay, thirteen miles from Mobile and twenty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its origin was in Des Moines, Iowa, whence its pioneers came South sixty strong to demonstrate the theory of single tax and founded the town of Fairhope. To-day the colony has a population of 150, and Fairhope as an industrial association promises to be recognized everywhere by single tax bodies.

When the colony was organized a membership fee of $100 for each head of a family enabled the Fairhope Association to purchase 670 acres of Baldwin County land. In the beginning this fee was sufficiently large to provide each family with land sufficient for its use. Now it is proposed to do away with the membership fee and to give the new-comer all the land he may require, exacting only the ground rent for its use.

How the Village Is Built.

Fairhope is built of the plentiful timber of the forest. Each family has its own house. Each house has its own garden, in which vegetables and semi-tropical fruits are grown. While the settlement is to all purposes a village it covers a large tract of ground in proportion to its actual population.

A general store, which is a private enterprise, supplies the wants of the colonists in imported merchandise. A sawmill of forty horse power has been erected, and lumber is made for all purposes. Fish River, which flows through the county, has a large volume of water and a good current, and already plans are being considered by which it is hoped to develop 2,000 horse power. This power is expected to run electric lights for city and manufacturing purposes.

Baldwin County, Ala., is noted for its early vegetables, the first which find their way to Northern markets coming from its gardens. By boat across Mobile Bay to Mobile commission houses is the route, but so far the colony has not developed this trade, as have some of the non-residents of Fairhope, who have lands lying back of this territory. However, this is the intent of the colonists. A co-operative market garden is one of the projected features of the colony. Men have expressed themselves as willing to leave overcrowded sections, but have been doubtful of making a living from tilling the ground, having had no experience in it. The proposed garden would be in the nature of a school of instruction from which all operators would expect to profit.

In Place of Money.

A labor exchange has been organized to facilitate exchanges of goods and exchange certificates issued by a central house are expected to take the place of money.

Debt cannot be well contracted by a colonist. He is simply a leaseholder, and so cannot mortgage his acres. He pays the rental annually appraised against the land itself, irrespective of its improvements. This combined rental must be enough to pay all taxes imposed by State or county, as well as all assessments by the association for local purposes. In this manner the burden of government is thrown upon the land by making the share which each must pay for common uses proportionate to the share of common property which is for individual use.

In government, a secret ballot is provided and candidates are independent of political parties. An incumbent in office is always entitled to a place on the ticket to succeed himself, and opposition to him can only come when 10 per cent. of the colony's members are dissatisfied with his public services. Then, by petition, an election may be called to determine whether he shall be continued in office. Three times this power has been invoked, and twice officers have been deposed. In the Executive Council the same plan may be pursued regarding legislative measures, and in this way all laws may be dictated by the people themselves.

No Room for Speculation.

"There is no room for speculators," said an officer of the association, "but for the home maker, who desires a fair show and who is willing to live by his own labor, we have a welcome. Craftsmen here will find whatever employment may be demanded in their special lines, and by turning to the cultivation of the soil they may be sure of a good living. We have a good school. There are no hard Winters to freeze through; for all there is almost constant life in the open air, cooled by Gulf breezes in the Summer and tempered by them in Winter. It should be an attractive picture to many idle ones who have suffered through the last Winter in the North.

"Men at the head of the private sawmill are figuring on being able to build houses sufficient for the needs of the average family for $200 each. Such designs contemplate some architectural beauties; for plainer houses a smaller charge will be made.

"Promoters of the mill, too, are figuring on a building and loan association, through which a man who has invested his all in a home may procure ready money for other needs for himself and household.

"Fairhope is not to become an asylum, for the reason that it would thereby become a burden on single-tax followers such as could not be borne for a day. But for the man of family, crowded out of the workshops into enforced idleness, Fairhope is to become to him all that its name may imply."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The marine dry dock at Algiers was struck by lightning this afternoon and four or five men were knocked down. None of the men was hurt seriously.

HARTFORD, July 17.—In a trolley car collision this morning on the Hartford-New Britain line, near Cedar Mountain, Andrew Poupe, a railroad laborer, was killed and seven other laborers were injured.

BOSTON, July 17.—Capt. Rafuse of the British schooner Sir Hibbert, which arrived here to-day from Douglastown, P. E. I., reports that when off Cape George First Mate Blondin fell overboard and was drowned.

CRANFORD, N. J., July 17.—Two freight trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey came together at this place early this morning. One locomotive was badly damaged and three cars were wrecked. Nobody was hurt.

QUAKERTOWN, Penn., July 17.—A wagon containing Henry Keller of Rich Hill and his nephew, six years old, was struck by a Philadelphia and Reading train this morning near this place. The child was killed and Mr. Keller received injuries that probably will cause his death.

CHESTER, Penn., July 17.—A twenty-five-ton traveling crane in the works of the Penn Steel Company broke to-day and fell to the floor, instantly killing William Monahan of South Chester, and probably fatally injuring Peter Hughes. John Taylor, and James Brady.

AMUSEMENTS.

1877. TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY. 1897.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

To-Morrow, Monday, July 19.

4 P. M., Grand Special Concert.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Basso; Miss Nella Bergen, Soprano; Dante Del Papa, Baritone; Ida Kline, Soprano, in Gilmore's Favorite Selections. Mr. Hopper and Miss Bergen kindly volunteer.

7:45 P. M.—Pain's Grand Spectacle. Exhibition of Pyrotechnics.

8:45 P. M.—De Wolf Hopper "El Capitan."

11 P. M.—Grand Marine Spectacle. Destruction of a Ship by Fire and Explosion three miles out on the Atlantic Ocean.

To-morrow Evening, 7:45 P. M., Pain's Fireworks.
4 P. M. Sat. Mat. 9 P. M. except Sun. Evenings. De Wolf Hopper in El Capitan. Last week
4 P. M. Afternoon. 8. P. M. Evening. Sousa's Band To-day. To-day.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

GEORGE THATCHER

LIZZIE EVANS,

PHYLLIS RANKIN

BIOGRAPH

40 OTHER FEATURES.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.

Glass inclosed. Fully protected against weather. KARA and all new programme, including James Thornton, Dunbar Sisters, Salmo, Herr Grais, Gehrue Sisters, Genaro and Bailey, Couture Brothers, Webb and Hassan, Cora Routt.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Admission, 50c.

The Coolest Amusement resort in New York!

MAY HOWARD, ROGER BROS., TROJA.

15 OTHER STAR ACTS.

PROMENADE ORCHESTRA CONCERTS FROM 7:30 P. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

EDEN MUSEE

SENSATIONAL AND HORRIBLE.

New Group. THORN New Group.

Cutting up the body of

GULDENSUPPE.

Admission 25 Cents To-day.

POPS Madison Sq. Roof Garden POPS

THIS (SUNDAY) EVE. AT 8. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR CONCERT BY THE METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA. 50—INSTRUMENTALISTS—50 ADMISSION, 50c.

Madison Square Garden AMPHITHEATRE.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE. AT 8:15. Second Week of the Production of the New Spectacular Hawaiian Comic Opera,

CAPTAIN COOK.

POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c.

The Cool CASINO! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN! 3d Month! Crowded Nightly! Only Theatre Open! Creamed Ices Served Ladies! Roof—Concert To-night! Entire change next week!

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES To-morrow at 2:30. Take any Coney Island route.

"UP TO THE MINUTE."

By reason of its extensive telegraphic service and perfect system, the Kentucky Turf Commission enables its clients to place orders on turf events by using their own or any other telephone. All racing and other sporting information furnished, and has service guaranteed. Address KENTUCKY TURF COMMISSION, (Eastern Branch,) Camden, N. J.

PAID $32.50 ELEVATED FARE.

Ticket Chopper Counted the "Twenty-second"—Lump Sum Paid.

The Twenty-second Regiment, 650 strong, arrived home from the State camp yesterday afternoon. The regiment marched to the Forty-second Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road and took cars for the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. As the men filed past the ticket chopper they were counted by the chopper and the fares paid for in a bunch.

For the first time a National Guard Regiment marched through this city in the new regulation drill uniform. The men appreciated the change greatly. Instead of a heavy blouse, close buttoned, they wore the blue army shirt. When the men marched across

Sunday
July 18-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

After Months of Victorious Vice the Windy City Witnesses a Triumph of Decency.

GENERAL ELECTRIC DEFEAT

Mayor Harrison Disappoints the Gang —Visions of the Penitentiary— Johnnie Powers Seeks the Blood of a Reformer—More Bribery Charges.

CHICAGO, July 17.—After disheartening months of victorious vice, Chicago has finally witnessed a triumph of honest decency, and its citizens as they give each other the glad hand of congratulation exclaim on the turning at last reached in the long lane of fraud and corruption.

By sending back with his veto the proposed ordinance of the General Electric Railway, which gave the street car company the privilege of substituting overhead for underground wires, Mayor Harrison not only gained the regard of the reputable element, but he also secured the admiration and gratitude of the entire community by the ability and courage he displayed in whipping wavering Aldermen into support of his veto.

The gang had been predicting confidently the defeat of the Mayor, but at the last moment feared to let the matter come to a vote. By moving that the Mayor's veto message be placed on file, the gang avoided an exposure of its own weakness and left a faint possibility of renewing the fight at some future time. This, however, is improbable, as its inability to muster a two-thirds vote while its prestige was at its greatest makes it pretty certain that the Mayor, backed by the honest minority, will be able to hold in check at least the more glaringly vicious legislation attempted by the corrupt majority. If this proves to be the case, the victory of the Mayor in this instance is fraught with promised good for the future; for, if his veto can be sustained, he can prevent the corrupt Aldermen from using the power conferred on them by the Allen bill.

It will be remembered this bill, which went into effect on July 1, enables the Council to renew old or give new street railway franchises to an almost unlimited extent. For the first time since his election Mayor Harrison is now fully established in the confidence and esteem of all the respectable voters, including the independents, and if he keeps on in the course indicated by his action in this affair, there is no limit to which his ambition may not aspire, as far as it depends upon the support of the people.

The Mayor the Idol of Chicago Now.

He is certainly the idol of Chicago this week; and, indeed, he deserves great credit for the way he cracked the whip over the heads of recalcitrant or doubtful supporters. Many an Alderman was brought to the mark by the threat of loss of all patronage, and the visions of hungry retainers for whose voracious appetite there was to be no official pap kept more than one man with an itching palm on the straight but narrow path of virtue. Decidedly, the United States Senate is none too good for young Carter if he keeps on as he has begun.

But the defeat of the gang and the promoters of the General Electric Railway is far from being the most important or sensational development in connection with the recent history of that unsavory corporation. The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will remember that one Mr. Henry Brandenburg filed a bill in court last week in which he asserted that by chicanery and gerrymandering he had been done out of stock representing a controlling interest in this very road—the General Electric. Also, that in the course of his complaint Mr. Brandenburg made charges of general and specific corruption involving various promoters of the General Electric and divers members of the City Council, prominently naming the leader of the Council majority, Mr. John Powers.

Trials of a Would-Be Reformer.

No sooner had these charges been made public and Mr. Brandenburg made them incidentally as a portion of his civil suit, than Mr. John Powers and others of the accused swore out warrants for the arrest of Mr. Brandenburg on the charge of perjury, and also forgery—the latter in connection with a note involved in the business transactions of Mr. Brandenburg and the General Electric Company. In the meanwhile the air was full of rumors and reports of bribery, and as the evening of the Council meeting approached, definite names were connected with specific sums in a manner that caused people to wonder why the machinery of the law was not set in motion to take cognizance of some of those who were so freely accused of giving and accepting bribes. But it did not take long for the explosion to come, and as a result the defeat of the gang is not unlikely to be followed up by sending some of its members to the penitentiary.

On the morning following the defeat of the gang, Alderman Mangler, a prominent and respected member of the honest majority of the City Council, had a very sensational tale of attempted bribery to tell. According to his story, he was approached by a personal friend, a man of the highest business and social standing, who claimed to be deeply interested in the fate of the General Electric. This man, Alderman Mangler says, offered to give him in cash sums, which rumor variously states as ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, if he would vote to pass the General Electric ordinance over the Mayor's veto. Of course such a specific revelation created a big sensation, and it constituted the talk of the town.

Alderman Mangler Very Bold.

Alderman Mangler was very bold and outspoken for the first forty-eight hours. He was ready, he said, to tell the State's Attorney everything, and held himself prepared to go before the Grand Jury at any moment. He repeated and reiterated his story in all of its grave details, and showed that he fully appreciated its serious aspect. But, after awhile, a change came over the spirit of Mr. Mangler; he did not incontinently rush to the office of the State's Attorney to unbosom himself, and he manifested generally a desire to minimize the seriousness of the affair. It is evident that a most tremendous pressure is being brought on him, and it is feared he may succumb to the extent of shielding the personal friend and highly respectable business man who made the attempt on his virtue. State's Attorney Deneen, who is young and ambitious to make a record, vows nothing shall remain hidden, and that Mr. Mangler must talk, nolens volens. The latter still insists he will go before the Grand Jury next month when it meets, and among other things he said to a reporter:

"When I go before the Grand Jury I'll make good what I have said. I think I shall be able to demonstrate that this man called on me in relation to the General Electric and sent people to me with messages. I have a letter from him, too, and documentary evidence ought to be good."

Name of an Alleged Briber Known.

However, it does not make so very much difference whether Mr. Mangler consents to tell what he knows to the State's Attorney, as the latter knows the name of the man who offered to bribe the former. Information has been received, it is said, that $1,000 was first offered, then the price was raised to $1,500, and the offer put in writing. This hardly seems credible, especially as it is stated that in the writing were the names of several other Aldermen concerned in the deal.

It was after this document passed into Mr. Mangler's possession that he began to talk. It is, also, stated that the name of the briber is known to seven other people, besides those in the office of the State's Attorney. He is of the highest social and business standing, has figured as a reformer, is connected with one of the largest firms in the city, and is quite wealthy, so runs the story.

A Gambler Grows Sensitive.

In the meanwhile, that other depository of sensational secrets, Mr. Brandenburg, who was arrested for perjury for stating in a civil suit that Johnnie Powers wanted $250,000 for the boys in the Council, has been been bound over to the Grand Jury to answer to the charge. The town is smiling at Johnnie's sensitiveness, which a long career as keeper of gambling hells and grog shops cannot blunt, to say nothing of the scorching of the press.

Outside of the difficulty of proving the crimes which have made the administration of Chicago's business affairs the scandal of the decade, any man who attempts to expose the corruption of any of the boodlers that infest almost every department of official life, will have a very hard road to travel. To defy the gang means the fight of a lifetime, with the almost certain prospect of being unmercifully used up before the end comes. Those that talk so glibly of exposing rottenness do not more than half appreciate the size of the job.

After a long hunt the Mayor has at last found seven respectable persons to put on the School Board, and only just in time to have them confirmed at the last meeting for the Summer of the City Council. They are all good men and true, except one, who is a woman, and with four Democrats already on the board will give it a majority of that political complexion.

The Mayor has announced his intention of taking control of the board out of the hands of the clique which has so long been in the saddle, and which has lately been looked upon with much distrust.

The Old Crowd in Again.

However, the seven new Democratic members did not help the Mayor in his fight when the board organized last Wednesday evening, for the old crowd had a majority and elected its favorites to office. Of the four hold-over Democrats, some were pledged before the Mayor began to take a hand, and others train with the ring, anyhow. As a result the old President and Vice President were re-elected, the latter being the party against whom affidavits of corruption were recently made, as published in these columns. Notwithstanding the certificate of good character, and the indorsements given to themselves by members of the board in their speeches at the last meeting there is widespread dissatisfaction, and the citizens approve of the Mayor's determination to make room for new men upon whom he can depend by removing some of the old members who are blocking all attempts at reformation. The seven appointees of the Mayor are satisfactory to the public, and it is hoped this injection of new blood will give the board a healthy stimulus toward self-purification.

Reform from Within or Without.

If reform in its methods does not come soon from within, it is more than likely to be brought about from the outside, and in no gentle manner at that. The Chairman of the Council committee to investigate the board recently said in the course of some remarks, "It is the most extravagant affair in the city," and if well-defined symptoms can be taken as a guide, there is something worse than extravagance to be reformed.

As to whether it is in the Mayor's power to remove members of the School Board, that is a point to be settled when it comes to making the removals. The consensus of expert opinion up to the effect that he has the right to do so. At any rate, public opinion will sustain him if he strains the law in the present case.

No one can ever tell in Illinois whether a law enacted by the Legislature is good enough to be enforced or whether it means what it says until the Supreme Court has passed on its constitutionality and construed its intention. Every parody of a Judge in any burlesque of a court takes it upon himself to stop the machinery of justice when so inclined by pronouncing a law unconstitutional.

It is not an uncommon occurrence in Chicago for a Justice of the Peace to do this very thing, and to those who understand what these fellows and their justice shops are there is no lower depth imaginable into which legal proceeding can sink.

The New Jury Law Again.

Just now, however, the constitutionality of the new jury commission law is being questioned by much more respectable legal talent, and it is quite possible that Cook County is to have no relief at all from its scandalous jury system, or at the best must wait until the Supreme Court has passed on the mater. It would be a serious misfortune to Chicago should the law be pronounced void, as under the present jury system the name of justice is a stench in decent nostrils.

The child labor law recently signed by the Governor is another illustration of the tinkering methods of the makers at Springfield. It appears there is enough ambiguity about it to furnish a pretext for evasion to those interested in enslaving infants. The law absolutely prohibits the employment of children under fourteen, and between that age and sixteen it limits their employment to sixty hours a week. To an outsider the law seems plain enough, but it will have to go into the hopper of the Supreme Court, and there is no telling what it will be after it has gone through the mill.

As no child labor law has ever been enforced in Illinois to any appreciable extent, it is not probable that the new one, even if it proves a good one, will have any better fortune. About the only hope of making such laws effective lies in appointing women to enforce them. The only Factory Inspectors worth their salt have been female ones. But when Gov. Tanner throws away offices on non-voters out of a weakly sentiment of humanity, the rest of the State will be too good to stand in need of inspection.

The Original Anarchists Meet.

The original Simon-Pure Anarchists held a meeting for the first time in a long while last Sunday morning in Haymarket Square, the scene of the bomb-throwing in 1886. But, after the language indulged in by the eminently respectable citizens at their indignation meetings lately, there was nothing the Anarchists could say which would not sound tame in comparison. Indeed, there were no attempts at the old style of incendiary speechmaking. The speakers advised ballots instead of bullets, and most of them showed strong indications of having drifted into peaceable communism. The whole meeting had a desultory air, and the proceedings were of a perfunctory nature, which did not arouse even a ripple of enthusiasm among the 300 present.

Outside of the lesson taught them in 1886, there is an evident decline in anarchism; the wide acceptance with which socialistic ideas are meeting seems to satisfy the more reasonable to leave the propaganda to time and peaceful agitations. At any rate, no matter what may be in his heart, no Anarchist in Chicago is bold enough to repeat in public the language so commonly held before the outbreak and swift retribution of ten years ago.

New Civil Service Unpopular.

President Krauss of the Municipal Civil Service Commission has challenged the trades unions that found fault with the examinations to which artizans are subjected and with the merit system in general to send delegates to be present at the examinations. If the delegates decide that the questions are such that an ordinary skilled laborer cannot answer them, the Commissioners will pay the expenses of a new examination to give the rejected ones another chance. But if the delegates decide that the questions are fair, then the trades unions that passed condemnatory resolutions are to assemble and pass other resolutions confessing that they did not know what they were talking about in the first instance. Honest workingmen are thus given an opportunity of informing themselves as to the strict impartiality and reasonable character of the questions asked; but as the attack was less the work of laboring men than of small political hucksters, it is probable that President Krauss's challenge will not be accepted.

President Krauss, by the way, has brought Chief of Police Kipley up with a short turn. The latter gentleman owes his appointment largely to political services rendered during the recent Mayoralty campaign, and seems to have taken it for granted that politics was a bigger man than old civil service.

Chief of Police Rebuked.

As a result he attempted to make appointments in his department in defiance of the rules adopted by the commission relying, it is supposed, on a widespread notion that under the present administration civil service was to be a sort of a joke. But, President Krauss wrote Chief Kipley a letter this week, which the latter declines to show or discuss; still, he says it was all a misunderstanding, and that hereafter all appointments will be made according to Hoyle. The Chief, in common with the people generally, is beginning to see that Mr. Kraus declines to be a figure head, and there is also a growing suspicion that the Mayor is sincere in his attitude toward the merit system. Mr. Kipley has the reputation of being a political policeman, and during the campaign was at the head of an organization composed of 1,000 discharged members of the force, all of whom expected to be reinstated if Harrison was elected. Some of them have been disappointed.

No Deals in the Old Lines.

The Chief is rather surprised to find that things can't be run on the old lines, when a pull was all that was needed to get on the force or secure promotion. Despite the law, he has in several instances removed or degraded good men at the demand of ward bosses, and some of the changes have created most unfavorable comment. There is some curiosity to know how he could do this with such a dragon of civil service virtue at the head of affairs.

Chicago has the honor of being selected to try the experiment of creating a new rank among letter carriers. Sergeants of Letter Carriers are to be appointed for three months, and if the system is successful it is to be generally adopted. Each of the new officials will have the oversight of fifty carriers, and it will be his business to see that they attend to theirs. The scheme was suggested by Capt. McGrath, General Superintendent of City Delivery, and Postmaster Gordon secured authority from Washington to give it a fair trial.

There is nothing in the report so freely circulated locally and sent abroad to the effect that the consolidated gas companies intend to take advantage of an old charter for the purpose of largely increasing the price of gas. The company has good reason to be satisfied with $1 per thousand feet; there is enough profit in that price to make even the most greedy rest content. Besides, the gas magnates do not want to fight with the people and City of Chicago, wherein they show their wisdom. On the top of all this, the act permitting the consolidation does not allow the company to charge more than is now being paid. Any set of men not content with the privilege of selling gas at $1 to the whole of Chicago without competition for the next century or more, would be basely flattered if designated porkers. So, it is semiofficially announced that gas will remain at $1.

J. W.

RAILWAY THIEF SHOT.

Tragedy at the Lanesborough (Penn.) Station of the Delaware and Hudson.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., July 17.—The station of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Lanesborough was broken into late last night, and while the thief was engaged in looting the place he was discovered by Officer Lovelace, who fired two shots at him, both taking effect.

The thief will probably die. His identity is unknown, but he has confessed to having committed several crimes.

A JERSEY WATCHWOMAN.

Roughs Jeer at Her, and She Threatens to Shoot—Her Husband Arrested.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—Mrs. Mary E. Huber, the night watchwoman of this city, had her first unpleasant experience early this morning. She was jeered at by two men at 3 o'clock, and another man stopped her a short time afterward. She told the roughs if they did not leave her alone she would shoot, and they departed.

Later her husband talked to John Hefferman, another watchman, and, it is alleged that Hefferman sneered at Mrs. Huber. Huber said he was no gentleman, and Hefferman arrested him for insulting him. The complaint was dismissed by Recorder Sullivan.

BENHAM MURDER TRIAL.

One Expert for the Defense on the Stand Yesterday.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 17.—When court opened this morning for the trial of Howard C. Benham for wife murder, Dr. W. H. Heath of Buffalo was called to the stand. Dr. Heath testified that he professionally visited Benham at the jail yesterday and found him suffering with an ailment for which prussic acid was a common remedy. Dr. Heath testified that from all the knowledge he had of the case he did not believe that Mrs. Florence T. Benham died from the effects of prussic acid.

Dr. Heath declared that he knew nothing whatever about chemistry, and said he did not care to testify upon any points involving chemistry. In reply to a question from Mr. Mackey, Dr. Heath said that, all things taken into consideration, he thought it fair and reasonable to assume that the woman died from heart failure.

Court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE MURRAY HILL BANK CASE.

To Compel the Receivers to Turn Over the Last Day's Deposits.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 17.—The Murray Hill Bank case came before Judge W. D. Dickey this morning again in a hearing in the suit of John Stapleton against Edward H. Hobbs and Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., receivers.

The action is brought to compel the receivers to turn over the deposits made at the bank on the last day it did business. The claim is made that the President and Directors were aware that the bank was insolvent, and that their acceptance of the deposits was fraudulent.

Former President Hopkins was the only important witness. He testified that the failure of the bank was due to its operations in real estate. He said he had opposed such large investments in real estate, but had been outvoted by the Directors. He was questioned in regard to loans, and told of many cases in which loans had been lost, having been made on real estate which had greatly depreciated in value. The Court reserved decision. The amount involved is $107,000.

NEFF'S BODY STILL UNBURIED.

Committed Suicide in Los Angeles June 22—His Family Wealthy.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 17.—The body of William Neff of Cincinnati, who committed suicide at the Hotel Broadway on June 22 last, is lying in an undertaking establishment in this city awaiting a claimant.

For weeks before his death detectives were scouring the country to arrest Neff on the charge of forgery and embezzlement, committed in the far East just before he came to California, and it is now certain that Neff committed suicide because he had reason to believe the officers were close upon him. Neff's family is among the wealthiest and most prominent in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

His mother, who resided in Cincinnati, was informed that he was dead, but the physicians succeeded in resuscitating him, and another telegram was sent that he was alive. A third telegram sent to his mother announcing the facts was never delivered, and the body of the suicide still awaits burial.

Etruria Delayed by Gales and Fog.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The Cunard steamship Etruria, Capt. Ferguson, which arrived here to-day after having been out from New York since July 10, reports that her delay was due to violent easterly gales which were encountered during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, and to dense fog on the Irish coast, which necessitated proceeding at slow speed.

Baptist Young People's Union.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, held this morning, Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting, provided the Buffalo people give assurance that railroad rates and other minor details will be satisfactory.

Tore an American Flag in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 17.—Peter Martin, who tore down the Stars and Stripes from the City Hall yesterday, was fined $1 and costs, or thirty days in jail, as a disorderly, in this morning's police court.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Japan Flirting with Spain to Promote a Mutual and Beneficial Admiration Society.

THE BERING SEA BLACK BEAST

Mr. Sherman's New Style of Letter-writing Not Popular—Conflict Over the Military Academy—For Port Hudson Medals—Changes in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—With the British press growling about the Bering Sea correspondence by Secretary Sherman and uttering something like menaces against peace and good order between the United States and Great Britain, and newspapers as widely apart as London and Mexico intimating a Spanish-Japanese alliance to oppose the policies of the United States in Cuba and Hawaii, our "Jingoes" have had something to think about besides the immediate and unquestioned success that they have felt would attend upon the assertion of a perky and provoking policy of acquisition and insult. The report about the alleged coalition between Spain and Japan was discredited at the Japanese Legation here, as might have been expected. Even if the Japanese representatives believed it to be true, it is not at all likely that they would have admitted it to every newspaper inquirer who came for opinions or information. The news from Mexico that a leading paper in that city had considered the assertion worth mentioning recalls some information heard here, a short time ago, from a prominent Mexican gentleman in this country. This gentleman is in the habit of calling quite regularly upon a United States Senator who takes a leading part in all international discussions and is a very persistent advocate of Cuban recognition. To the Senator the Mexican gentleman made a statement that Japan was "flirting" with Spain, and that the two nations were endeavoring to find some way in which they could be mutually beneficial to each other. In the light of this talk the report from Mexico gives some importance to news that almost everybody has regarded as unfounded sensation. Just why Mexico should appear to be concerned about the annexation of Hawaii is not known. There may be some jealousy in that country about the extension southward of the United States or their jurisdiction. The fact is recalled that the Mexican Minister not long ago directed attention to the fact that the United States had not been very quick to extend aid to struggling South American countries. Mexico has resisted all efforts to commit that Government to the cause of Cuban independence. It is understood that there is no very high opinion in Mexico of the motives of the United States in encouraging the Cuban insurrection. It would be another embarrassment if there should be developed in Mexico a degreee of opposition to our acquisition of Hawaii that might be developed into something troublesome if President McKinley's party should decide that it would be a good thing to provoke an outbreak and a war between the United States, Spain, and Japan.

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From the mouth of a very careful and industrious newspaper man has come a very humiliating story about the Bering Sea correspondence. This writer called upon the Secretary of State to ask some questions about the letter which had just been printed. The Secretary heard the inquiry calmly, and after looking steadily at his questioner he answered directly: "I do not know anything about the letter." Similar answers touching diplomatic subjects have been quoted as coming from the Secretary of State. Indeed, so common are such statements that no one is astonished at them. The fact appears to be that Secretary Sherman has left all the correspondence to Assistant Secretary Day and the other assistants in his department. Most of such work is usually turned over to the assistants, but there has never been a Secretary in the memory of any person now in public life who trusted his assistants so completely as Secretary Sherman. At the State Department the information is gained that the letter to Salisbury on the Bering Sea question was the work of Mr. John W. Foster. As special commissioner or Ambassador, to mend up a case which with other representatives at Paris he has sometimes been accused of botching, Mr. Foster has naturally desired to justify his appointment and retrieve the reputation left by our unfortunate Bering Sea arbitration at Paris. The terms of the award have never been satisfactory to him or to any of the American commissioners to Paris. It was unquestionably the dissatisfaction with the award that led to the refusal by Congress of the proposition of Secretary Gresham to pay to Great Britain a lump sum of $425,000 to gratify the demands made upon us by sealers who had their vessels seized illegally, as they claimed. Mr. Foster and Senator Morgan are understood to have shared the opinion that they could find a way to get out of the award. Mr. Foster fixed up the special mission abroad upon which he is now engaged. He likes diplomatic employment, he does not dislike prominence, and he is ingenious and persistent.

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That the new style of letter-writing in the Department of State does not meet with the approval of some very eminent Republicans there is no doubt. If we had a strong case against Great Britain in the seal business it would not be necessary to resort to rude bluster to assert what we consider to be our rights under treaty and international law. Your correspondent is not at liberty to quote, with the name of the speaker, some words uttered in his presence by a Republican of prominence. The words would not be any truer with the name of the author attached to them, but they would be more impressive, and they would make a great deal more trouble in the family than they will if merely quoted anonymously. Speaking of several things done by the Administration, most of which were objected to, and the organization of the Congressional Library in particular, in the selection of the officers of which not one member of Congress appears to have been consulted, this Republican said: "It is a pity that we should be so badly governed. Here is a great library, a library that is capable of unique and important development. I have no doubt that some one of the ambitious and trained librarians, men who know what books are, and how they should be classified and made accessible, would have been glad to come here and undertake to make this the "best library in the world,' as the President hopes it will be. Instead of asking advice, the President gives the leading place to a clever writer who spent last Summer at Canton writing nice things about our candidate. It is a wasted opportunity, and the future of the library is clouded already by the mistake. Then this Bering Sea correspondence. There does not appear to have been occasion for the use of kitchen language to address the British Government, no matter how bad we felt about their conduct. Is it possible that all other countries exhibit to their people their seamy side at all times? They may do it, but we do not hear of it. We are getting a great deal too much of it, and one of these days the public appetite for that sort of sauce will be satiated."

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Army officers are disposed to dispute the findings of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the present year. The board report discourages the idea of increasing the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and recommends that greater care be exercised in the selection of cadets. This opinion comes in conflict with that expressed by Capt. James Parker, United States Army, in a very interesting article contributed to Harper's Magazine for the current month. Capt. Parker considers the academy something more important than a mere machine to supply the army with just enough officers to fill the vacancies as they are made by death, retirement, or other causes. Army officers who have read both the report of the Board of Visitors and the article of Capt. Parker express the opinion that the Captain is tne nearer right of the two. His idea is, briefly, that the Military Academy, begun with the idea of educating one cadet for every 30,000 of the population, does not now serve its intended purpose by educating as soldiers only one out of every 250,000 inhabitants. It is but natural that the army should accept the suggestion made by Capt. Parker that the Military Academy should graduate enough cadets each year to keep the country supplied with men prepared, if not actually in the service with commissions, to re-enter the service at a moment's warning, and as drill masters and disciplinarians to impart that instruction to raw troops that is needed to make steady soldiers of volunteers. It is pointed out that the Mexican War, fought almost entirely under the direction of West Point officers, was short and successful, while the war of the rebellion, conducted largely by civilian officers, who had everything to learn of military life, was a record of blunders until the indispensable drill and discipline had been acquired. Instead of reducing the number of cadets, Capt. Parker would increase it, and he would have three military academies, one in the West and another in the South, in addition to that at West Point, all conducted on the same plan, with 1,800 cadets at all times.

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At the risk of stirring up an old controversy your correspondent calls attention to two facts concerning these operations about Port Hudson in the Spring of 1863. Some persons who have been trying, ever since the war closed, to obtain medals for an "élite" storming party that was organized in a most remarkable manner by Gen. Banks, to do with 1,000 men what he ought to have done in the estimation of military persons, with his whole army of 13,000, demand to be decorated for their willingness to storm. As a matter of fact, they never did storm under their "élite" description, as the people who were to be stormed surrendered before the storming order came. There were two assaults upon Port Hudson by Banks's whole army. They were brave attempts to carry the works of the rebels. Many lives were lost, and there were many examples of heroism displayed during the onsets of our troops. The "élite" party, as Banks called it, to the ridicule of that fantastic commander, has made its assaults upon Congress from year to year, and recently the Senate for the 'steenth time passed a bill to medal the "survivors"—they were all survivors—of the storming party that did not storm, and the House will probably repeal its act of squelching the bill when it gets to the Military Affairs Committee. But Port Hudson men who did assault can get medals. One man received his only this week. Jean J. Beaufort of the Second Louisiana, who voluntarily went within the rebel lines on May 27, and at the head of a party of eight, destroyed a signal station, to the great help of subsequent operations, received the bronze medal for "distinguished gallantry in action." There are some others to be sought out and decorated, and may be among them will be members of the "élite" party that Banks misled by his mistaken order. It would be a grave mistake to give these medals to men who merely intended to be distinguished and gallant in action.

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The July Naval Register shows some changes in all grades of the line and staff, and a comparison of it with the official list of prospective retirements promises some promotions as well as the loss of some familiar names from the active list of the Navy. Already in this year three Admirals, Walker, Ramsay, and Brown, have quit the quarter-deck for good. Beardslee, who has just become an Admiral, will go out of the service in February of next year. Selfridge, now in the Mediterranean, will be retired on February 6, 1898. Kirkland will follow in July of the same year. Sicard, who has scarcely become acquainted with his pennant and uniform, must give up his service in September, and Matthews, J. N. Miller, and Bunce, who may be an Admiral by that time, will all disappear before the year is out, Bunce being marked for retirement on Christmas Day.

E. G. D.

CORTOLANO'S FIERCE LOVE.

For Six Years He Pleaded with His Inamorata, but She Loved and Wedded Another.

"I am an Anarchist and a Socialist. If you will not fly with me I will kill you and then kill myself. My life is nothing to me without you."

The words were spoken by John Cortolano, an Italian, young, manly, and handsome, but sick unto desperation with love. For six years he has worshipped Annie Davis, twenty-four years of age, of 6 Prince Street, but she is married and loves her husband. Annie is buxom and possessed of a very pretty face. She has known her Italian admirer since childhood, but lived to love and marry another.

Cortolano loved her with all the fierceness of his Italian nature, and lived in the hope that some day when the bonds of matrimony became irksome to his sweetheart he would win her from her husband. Every day he pleaded with her, and followed her breathing the words of his burning passion into her ears, but to no avail.

He promised her diamonds and money that her husband, a poor jeweler, could never give, but Annie remained faithful to her vows, and gently chided him for his wicked desires.

When the threat of death came Mrs. Davis became frightened and told her husband. The game that Cortolano was playing was a long and desperate one, and his unrequited love was burning out his heart. Mrs. Davis saw that he could not last much longer, and fearing that he would end his misery by the use of the stiletto she had him arrested.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday the young man pleaded his great love for Annie as his only excuse. He promised not to harm a hair of his beloved's head, but Magistrate Wentworth dared not trust him and so sent him to the workhouse for a month in the hope that his love would lose its fierceness through contact with hard labor.

SALVATION ARMY COLONIES.

Commander Booth-Tucker Selecting Lands in Colorado.

LAMAR, Col., July 17.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, in company with James A. Davis, General Industrial Commissioner of the Santa Fé route, and John E. Frost, Land Commissioner of Santa Fé, is looking over the lands of this country with a view of selecting a location for one of his colonies. He is making a tour of the West for the purpose of securing large areas of land on which to locate the poor people from the overcrowded sections of the East and enable them to earn a livelihood.

He has selected Southern Colorado as the section in which to commence operations, and will secure 50,000 acres of land adjacent to one of the large canal systems for the location of the first colony. He is reported to be backed by John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil millionaire.

High School Examinations.

Examinations for entrance to the advanced classes of the New York High Schools will be held Thursday and Friday, Sept. 9 and 10—for the boys in the building at 60 West Thirteenth Street, and for the girls in the building at 36 East Twelfth Street. For those wishing to enter the second-year classes, the subjects for examination will be English, Latin, French or German, algebra or geometry, history of Greece or of Rome or of England, and drawing. Adequate provision will be made for those desiring to be examined for still higher classes.

New Bank for Jersey City.

A new bank is shortly to be established in the Bergen section of Jersey City. It will be called the Bergen Trust Company. The promoters of the organization are J. Alvin Young, J. J. Zaney, Frank O. Cole, Myron Furst, Chauncey Holt, Enos A. Pyle, and William Knight. The capital stock will be $100,000, in shares of $100 each. A meeting to arrange the final details will be held at 177 Monticello Avenue Tuesday night.

The New York Lost a Sailor.

Patrick Finn of Dublin, a sailor on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, acted strangely after the vessel got to sea, and on Thursday morning last he jumped overboard from the forward deck. The alarm was given, the steamship was stopped, and a boat was lowered, but the man could not be found.

Arrived on the New York.

Gen. and Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Victor Mapes and Mrs. Thomas B. Eastman were among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship New York. Secretary Tzeng and wife and Ponk Soh of the Chinese Embassy, in London, were also passengers. They are going to Pekin.

OFFICE FOR T. V. POWDERLY

Nominated for Commissioner of Immigration by the President.

FOUR OTHER PLACES FILLED

F. Bostwick for Postmaster at Pine Plains, Two Collectors of Internal Revenue in Illinois, and a District Judge for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Commissioner General of Immigration—TERENCE V. POWDERLY of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—FREDERICK E. COYNE of Illinois, for the First District of Illinois; DAVID A. NUNN of Tennessee, for the Fifth District of Tennessee.

Postmaster, at Pine Plains—F. BOSTWICK.

United States District Judge for the District of Alaska—CHARLES S. JOHNSON of Alaska.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

Former Labor Leader Nominated for Immigration Commissioner.

Terence V. Powderly, whose name became familiar throughout the country some years ago as the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was born in Carbondale, Penn., in January, 1849, of Irish parentage. He received a common school education and served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade under James Dickson, father of Thomas Dickson, at one time President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. His spare time he gave to mechanical engineering and drawing.

At the age of nineteen he went to Scranton, where he joined the Blacksmiths and Machinists' Union, and was chosen President of the local branch. He early took an interest in the subject of trades unions and labor problems, and found the organization to which he belonged too narrow and excusive in its scope. He became favorably impressed with the Knights of Labor and induced his own and other industrial unions to form a district assembly of that body, of which he was chosen Secretary.

In 1878 the Knights had their first general assembly at Reading, and Mr. Powderly was chosen Worthy Grand Foreman, the second highest officer. In that same year he was chosen Mayor of Scranton, an office to which he was twice re-elected. At the second general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in St. Louis, Mr. Powderly was elected General Master Workman, and held that office for a number of terms. His leadership was often questioned and he himself violently attacked, but he always managed to defeat his enemies. Perhaps his most notable service to the Knights of Labor was when he enlisted for the organization the sympathy and good will of Cardinal Gibbons, at the time when it was feared the Vatican would approve the condemnation of the society which had been pronounced by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec.

Mr. Powderly has never been a believer in strikes, as he has always maintained that labor troubles can be settled without them. He has often expressed strong opposition to stimulated immigration or immigration of labor under contract. He has been a contributor to The North American Review, one of his articles being "The Army of the Discontented," in which he presented his views in favor of the curtailment of the hours of labor

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of New York Commissioner and His Assistants Reduced.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Gage has issued an order reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Immigration at New York from $6,000 to $4,500 per annum and of the Assistant Commissioner from $4,000 to $3,000. The salary of the Commissioner General of Immigration remains unchanged at $4,500. Herman Stump has resigned as Commissioner General, and will turn over his office to Mr. Powderly, the ex-General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, as soon as the latter is confirmed.

The nomination of Thomas Fitchie to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York was considered by the Senate Committee on Immigration to-day, but, owing to the absence of a quorum, a report could not be made A favorable report is expected when a quorum is secured.

The following employes in the immigration service at New York have been dismissed: Phil T. German, Assistant Supervising Inspector; James McKim, A. W. Bostroem, J. C. Jett, John J. Willett, and John Kassen, Inspectors; Otto Heinzman, Superintendent of Landing; Camilio Teschner, clerk; Charles Schang, interpreter, and Amie Anspitz and F. E. Hotchkiss, gatemen.

The compensation of the following employes has been reduced: John J. Quinlan, Supervising Inspector, from $3,650 to $2,500; Thomas J. Burke, clerk, from $1,000 to $900; Dr. Joseph Kratky, Inspector, from $5 per diem to $1,000 per annum.

The following named clerks have been promoted: S. A. Smith, Paul Koepke, and B. K. Moscopolous.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Favorable Action on Myron H. McCord for Governor of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate today confirmed these nominations: Myron H. McCord, Governor of Arizona; George W. McGowan, Collector of Customs, District of Bridgeton, N. J.; Horace N. Allen of Ohio, Minister Resident and Consul General to Corea; William J. Merry of California, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador.

Consuls—C. W. Erdman of Kentucky, at Furth, Germany; John C. Covert of Ohio, at Lyons, France; R. H. Ford of Maine, at Yarmouth, N. S.; William W. Henry of Vermont, at Quebec, Canada; Manlon Van Horne of Rhode Island, at St. Thomas, West Indies; Charles A. McCullough of Maine, at Saint Stephen, New Brunswick; Delmar J. Vail of Vermont, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Samuel E. Magill of Illinois, at Tampico, Mexico; William K. Anderson of Michigan, at Hanover, Germany; Daniel T. Phillips of Illinois, at Cardiff, Wales; Adam Lieberknecht of Illinois, at Zurich, Switzerland; James M. Shepard of Michigan, at Hamilton, Ontario; William H. Bradley of Illinois, at Tunstall, England; E. Z. Brodowski of Illinois, at Breslau, Germany; Grenville James of New York, at Prescott, Ontario; Charles Deal of New York, at Saint John's, Quebec; William L. Sewell of Ohio, at Toronto, Ontario.

Postmasters—W. Lee Brand, Salem, N. J.; C. A. Burt, Helmetta, N. Y.; J. W. Hughes, Birmingham, Ala.

Navy—Lieut. C. E. Colahan, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Commander N. M. Dyer, to be a Captain; Lieut. Commander H. P. Wood, to be a Commander; Timothy S. O'Leary of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Paymaster; J. C. Thompson of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon; F. T. Chambers of Kentucky and C. W. Parks of New York, to be Civil Engineers.

Army—Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel; Major G. S. Carpenter, Fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. S. Baker, Sixth Infantry, to be Major

CONSULAR FEES RESTORED.

President Will Rescind the Order of the Last Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It will be good news for the people who have been lucky enough to secure Consular appointments, as well as those who rest in confident expectation of favors of that kind in the near future, to know that the President has finally determined to restore the fees that were cut off by the last Administration.

The order will be promulgated in a few days.

Foreign-Built Vessels in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Hawaiian Government has given notice that no foreign-built vessels will be admitted to Hawaiian register pending action on the annexation treaty. Similar notice was given in January, 1893, when annexation was first proposed.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

4th Floor.

Three Old Timers in our WHISKY STOCK will sell at their present proof, as per statement annexed:

11 Barrels Old Crow, made by W. A. Gaines & Co., Frankfort, Ky., in the year 1879.

Original contents per barrel, 45½ gallons, at 100 per cent. pro

WOMAN

SHOPPING IN MIDSUMMER

Who the Buyers at This Season Are and What the Attractions at the Stores.

SHIRT WAISTS ARE IN DEMAND

And They Are Found in Plenty, Cheap—Negligee Gowns and Bicycle Bloomers—Dainty Belt Buckles—Scarlet Letter Paper.

"Talk about shopping in New York," said the woman with the traveling bag, "it does not begin to come up to Cleveland, where you know just where to find everything."

But there are not many Cleveland women or other women in the shops or in the streets just now, and both are in a state of midsummer dullness, though there is no difficulty in finding as many goods in as many pretty designs as any out-of-town, in-town, or has-been-in-town woman could desire, even if she had a mint of money to spend.

But New York will not complain at the patriotism of the woman who knows "where to find everything," in her own small city, but it will be some time before Cleveland is the shopping metropolis.

The streets of the city in the shopping districts are comparatively deserted, but not so much so as usual at this time of the year. The lateness of the season and the hard times both affect the number of people leaving town.

The most noticeable thing about the people to be seen in the streets and shops, particularly by the people who have already had a taste of salt water or mountain air, is the general complexion. Every one in the city is white, and has something of the nature of a real complexion, while the woman at the mountains or seashore has been long since as brown as a berry, and with no complexion to speak of.

The shirt waist is the favorite form of wearing apparel, and only a baker's dozen of people can be seen with gloves, and one-fourth of those unsophisticated individuals are carrying instead of wearing the hand coverings.

The greater number of shoppers are the people who will not leave the city until August or go away to be gone for a bare two weeks. They are buying the clothes they were not able to purchase earlier in the season. Shirt waists are being sold as well as worn, and the counters full of them are the best patronized in the shops. They are of all prices. Pretty waists can be bought very cheap, and many of the higher-priced waists, of silk and lawn, have been reduced. And yet the girl who likes a very smart waist says: "How high they are!" The very best things are seldom bargains.

But there are bargains at this time of the year, and it is now that the shopper, to find the genuine, not the so-called, bargains, must be a connoisseur. It is at this time that not only this season's goods are reduced, but very likely the goods of last year as well, and the two will be found side by side upon the same table.

Some Who Buy Early.

The smart people and the people with money buy their ginghams and lawns and Summer gowns as early as February. It is in the freezing days of that month that many of the shop windows are filled with fleecy Summer goods, and the people who know what they are about—and have the money—buy them. At that season of the year the new thin goods are in, in all the best styles, and they are all new, with no admixture of last season's stock.

It is the same with hats. March and April are the months for hats. A Summer's supply of eight or nine is purchased at one time by the girl who has an elaborate wardrobe, and she may not have to replenish it during the season.

If she does, she telegraphs into the city or sends her maid, and the young woman who is accustomed to attending to her wants in this line, uses her own judgment, and, following such directions as may have been received, selects a hat from the stock on hand or has one made up. And she is so familiar with her customer's tastes that her choice is always satisfactory.

This accounts for the few sunburned girls to be seen, even of a few days, around the city streets. With the telegraph and one's own milliner and dressmaker—and money—the tragedy of a whole conflagration of gowns could be repaired in a week.

What the Shops Offer Now.

The people who do get into the shops now will, if they have good judgment and like attractive negligée gowns at not too great cost, pick up pretty wrappers made of fine woolens in delicate colors, trimmed with falls of lace and reduced to a few dollars less than the materials for making them could be purchased for.

The bicycle girl can find something to satisfy her in bicycle bloomers, cool and comfortable, for this weather, at all prices, from linen at less than a dollar to black silk for less than $5. They will have a frill at the knee, be simply gathered, or—and she will perhaps pay a trifle more for these—be trigly buttoned.

There are dainty affairs to be found in belt buckles at even the most expensive shops—the high-priced jewelers—at comparatively reasonable prices. Buckles in pretty designs in delicate filigree work, in silver gilt, which have the appearance of Roman gold, and are set with semi-precious stones, are offered at from $10 to $15 or $16. A pretty buckle set with several turquoises will be at the former price, and a buckle set with a single large amethyst at the latter.

Buckles in plaid enamel of various styles, to be worn with plaid belt ribbons, or not, as desired, are $5 and $6. It is a satisfaction to be of Scotch descent in plaid seasons, to wear the tartan of one's own clan.

Letter Paper of Scarlet.

Letter paper of a brilliant scarlet is not new—two or three months is old for a violent fancy—but it can be obtained and used with either black or white ink. It is not used alone by people in quarantined houses. It would seem to be a shade appropriate for a time of epidemics.

The woman who wears a thin black gown, with nothing but one thickness of the goods between her bare arms and the outer world, is to be found on the streets. The gown she has seen in last had rows of wide insertion in the sleeves, the semi-thickness of the material of the gown giving her the appearance, as it alternated with the lace, of having arms cut in patches in a murderous fashion.

Once in a great while the out-of-town girl is to be seen upon the street. She can be recognized immediately by her brown cheeks. There are two of her together usually, one of her carrying the dress suit case and the other hugging a big box of bonbons. But she apparently knows that she is an anomaly, though she is only in a state of transition from one place to another, and she hurries through the street as fast as possible.

HAIR FOR COLORED FOLKS.

Dyed and Curled and Sold in Large Quantities Here.

There are a great many colored people in New York who are masquerading in white people's hair. Their hirsute adornment does not make any pretensions of this kind, being attuned to its new conditions, but when a colored woman is seen with a well-developed head of hair it may be generally taken for granted that the greater part of the hair grew on a white person's head.

There stands outside of one of the smaller stores on Sixth Avenue, not far from the shopping district, a glass showcase of a familiar variety which is filled, as it is marked, with "human hair goods." There is nothing unusual about any of this except the color of the hair; it is all of an inky blackness and closely curled. The establishment does one of the largest businesses in the city in false hair for colored people.

"Do colored people wear false hair?" said one of the clerks in answer to a question. "Well I should think they did. They haven't any hair of their own. It is all short, just long enough to braid into little pig tails. If you see a colored woman with any quantity of hair you may be sure that it is false. A good many of the colored people not only have short hair, but some are entirely bald. There was a woman in here the other day who was quite bald.

"But we cannot get colored people's hair for them. The colored people do not have the hair to give for that purpose. If there are a few who do have long hair, of course they are not going to cut it off and sell it. We use the hair of white people, and have it dyed and then curled. No, it is not curly hair naturally, and it is not very expensive. We will sell a big braid for 50 cents, and a smaller one for 25, and frizzes for 10 cents. If any of the hair gets out of curled it can be curled over again."

The colored human hair shop—it is a dry goods place, and this business is only a side issue—is kept by a white man.

THE BOY AND THE APPLES.

From The Adelaide (Australia) Observer.

A little boy sat on a fence and gazed
O'erhead at a drooping limb,
And a yearning deep and intense came by
And took possession of him.

His little red features were covered with dirt,
And his little brown legs were scratched;
There were awful rents in his little gray shirt,
And his little blue pants were patched.

From one little toe the nail had been torn,
And one little heel was sore;
A child apparently more forlorn
I had never beheld before.

At length he stood on the topmost rail
And reached for that drooping limb,
And, catching a slender branch, he pulled
It slowly down to him.

He pulled it hand over hand until
He could reach the verdant fruit;
I shuddered to think of the fate in store
For that innocent little coot.

He sat on the rail and ate and ate
The apples were small and green,
A clearer case of defying Fate
No mortal has ever seen!

I sighed for him, and almost wept
When I thought of the grief in store
For his tired mother at home, alas!
He pulled off a couple more!

Then he slowly slid from the fence and left,
I said to myself—"Good-bye!
Three days from now, my little man
In the graveyard you must lie.

"Out there on the hill, where the gleaming stones
In many a slanting row
Remind us that we've got to pay
One debt that all men owe!

"Good-bye," I sighed again, "I've learned
One lesson good and true;
Don't be a pig because you think
Nobody is watching you."

He was gone! I slowly turned away
With a heavy heart and sad;
And I dropped a silent tear that day
For that fated little lad.

* * *

A week had fled, and again I chanced
To pass by that fated tree;
And when at that drooping branch I glanced
A thrill passed over me.

For there on the fence that urchin sat,
As he'd sat on that former day,
Putting green apples into his hat,
To be secretly carried away!

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The practice, which has been attempted in England, of doing away with the use of table napkins is not likely to prevail here to any extent soon. The idea in not using napkins is that table manners should be so perfect that the fingers will be as daintily clean at the close of a meal as at the beginning. But we still have here the woman who finds it necessary not only to dip her fingers in the finger bowl, but to moisten her lips from it, and she is usually a lady in other respects. It is a practice only a shade more reprehensible than that of the woman who uses her drinking glass for a finger bowl. The individual who needs further ablutions than the ordinary use of the finger bowl will give should take to a bib and be relegated to the care of a nurse.

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She was a nice old colored woman, and she was having one of the very best times of her life. It was a trip to Coney Island under the care of some philanthropic women, and in addition to the cool salt air there was the nice luncheon and any number of other treats thrown in. Among these was a ride on the Ferris wheel. Would she ride on it? Yes, indeed, she would, but one thing puzzled her. If this big wheel went round and she took her seat in it and went up head up and then the wheel turned to come down why wouldn't she come down head down. Then was given an exhibition of perfect faith. Explanations were unavailing. She could not understand it at all. Why, of course, if you are going round with a wheel you go up one side with your head up and then you come down the other—no, it was not clear. But of course she would ride. If the ladies said it was right, why it was right, even if she did come down head first. So with much apprehension but with great faith she took her seat. Up, up, up she went, then over and down, down, she was coming down, head up still, and when she stepped from the car she looked up at the big wheel with great amazement, and she doesn't know yet how she came down as she did.

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With the bicycle faces and other sporting defects with which people are troubled nowadays should be noted the bathing bend. This is to be seen on all beaches where there is surf bathing. The women bathers are the ones usually addicted to the bathing bend. It may be noticed when a wave is half way in and the preoccupied bathers are preparing themselves to meet it. If there are two of them together, they bend together, the knees crooked and the back well slanted, the whole figure presenting something the shape of a letter "N" turned sidewise and standing on one foot. Then the wave comes and the bathers straighten out like jackknives, to make the bend again just as the next wave comes in sight.

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A Brooklyn flower merchant has an eye to business and the peculiarities of women shoppers. He has a big stand of flowers—plants in pots—on a stand in one street marked "Bargain Table. Greatest Bargains of the Season. The plants on this Table only Five Cents Each."

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At one of the hops at a big hotel on the Jersey coast, the other evening, among the maids and matrons gayly dressed in evening costume was a young woman in a short bicycle skirt. She was probably not a guest at the hotel, but, guest or no guest, her skirt attracted some little attention. It was eminently proper as a bicycle skirt, but it was as obviously out of place in a large parlor at an evening dance. The master of ceremonies at this particular hotel is a mistress. It was her duty to see that the offender to the ethics of good taste left the floor. A waltz was in progress, with only a few couples dancing. Shaking her finger in a pleasantly chiding manner, the mistress of ceremonies approached the young man and short-skirted maiden, as they danced, and though the words could not be distinguished, there was no doubt as to their import, as the couple stopped dancing and slipped out of the room, the young woman first, with a laugh which had something in it of bravado, but was evidently only the cover of a feeling of embarrassment. Then the criticisms could be heard from the spectators, but, strange to say, not for the short-skirted young woman, though no attempt was made to excuse her bad taste, but all the blame was for the mistress of ceremonies. "That was too bad," they said. "The girl need not have been stopped on the floor; it would have been much better to have waited until she had stopped dancing, and then spoken to her quietly." Then came another criticism which was interesting: "How much better a man would have done that." It may be said that the last remark came from a man.

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There is a charming sentiment expressed in one of the funds in Grace Church. It is the fund the interest of which is used for the floral decorations of the chancel at Easter, and it is called the Golden Wedding Fund. The donors were the first bride and bridegroom united in the church, and they celebrated their golden wedding at about the time the church celebrated its semi-centennial, when this fund was presented.

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A mother has solved the question of accustoming her small boy, almost a baby, to the salt water, salt air, and at least the sound of the waves, all at the same time, with no inconvenience to herself, while the baby gets all the needed benefit. A small tin bath tub is taken to the beach and filled with the water from the ocean as it rolls up on the shore; the baby is dressed in his tiny bathing suit, gets into the small tub, to which he is accustomed from home use, gets out again and plays in the sand, watches the bathers in the surf, enjoys himself, and will be anxious to play in the waves himself when he is a few years older.

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"The first thing we do," says the proprietor of the indoor salt baths at the watering place, "is, as soon as our patrons have left their rooms, to look around for valuables or any articles that may have been left behind. We have found as many as thirteen watches in a day and all sorts and kinds of articles of all descriptions. Frequently the bathers sit for a short time in the parlors before leaving, and we are able to return the articles immediately. If not, we keep them until they are called for, or, if we know the person who has occupied the room, and the article found is very valuable, we send it home immediately. I found at one time a very valuable diamond ring after the owner had left. I knew her address and started to return it, but met her, very much alarmed, on the way back for it. There are very few things which are not reclaimed."

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The New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs had its annual field day this week. It is only the second occasion of the kind for the Federation, but it seems to be a very satisfactory way of meeting. Plymouth was the meeting place this year, and on one of the four days in which the club women enjoyed themselves together there was a drive about the quaint old town and vicinity. It is a commentary on the interest taken by women in out-door life that even the regular women's clubs feel that they must have a field day.

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An interesting little club of girls is situated in the heart of Boston, Oswego Street. It is named after that lover of girls, Louisa M. Alcott, and is a club for young Hebrew girls started and directed by Hebrew women. The older girls of the club, most of them, work in shops. There are classes of different kinds for them as well as for the younger members, and concerts and talks on various subjects, and even the pretty, cozy rooms to give, with the work in other directions, the most elevating tendencies and the greatest help to the young people for whom the club was organized.

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People do not realize the important part the elements play in the affairs of life. The heavy rain which came up suddenly last Wednesday afternoon lightened the load of flowers consigned to a watery grave with every outgoing steamer by one large bunch of carnations, and one bridegroom sailed away minus the critical gaze of one more of the pretty bride's friends, and one unhappy woman dressed in a handsome gown, warranted to be utterly ruined by rain, sat in the Park Place down-town elevated station and waited and waited until she knew the steamer had sailed away, and still it rained. And then, picking up her flowers, she went home in the rain, after all. It is not of momentous importance, the seeing of friends off for Europe, but as the woman said as she sat and waited: "I haven't seen her for two years, probably I shan't see her now for two years more, and I should have liked to see that man."

GOING SLOW.

Ben Thornton in Brooklyn Life.

I'd take her out to dances,
She'd ask me round to tea,
And often up the Riverside
She'd go to drive with me.
Thus through flirtation's mazes
She led me quite a chase,
And all the people in our set
Agreed "Now there's a case!"
And yet somehow the matter
Ne'er to a climax came,
(I was really loath to end it,
It was such a jolly game!)
So when my friends remarked to me
"Old chap, you're rather slow!"
I merely pulled at my mustache
And said "Oh, I don't know!"

And so I let things drift along
Till—to my lasting shame—
A rival older far than I
(And likewise richer) came.
In vain I strove a grace to take.
That old bond-holding cove
In less than no time cut me out
And married her, by jove!
The fellows guyed me fearfully,
And jeered "This is a go!
He left you at the post, old man!"
I drawled "Oh, I don't know!"

Her husband died. I lost no time
In offering consolation,
(She was the prettiest widow,
I'm sure, in all creation!)
I called to see her daily,
(To extend my sympathy,)
She accepted my condolence
And in time accepted me.
And when folks said "I hear he left
A million cool or so!"
I dropped one eyelid, rubbed my chin,
And said "Oh, I don't know!"

MRS. JOHNSON OF NEW YORK.

Observations of a Venerable Colored Woman Who Knew Twenty-second Street as Lover's Lane.

Probably the most interested woman in New York during the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was Mrs. Jane Johnson. Mrs. Jane Johnson approves of Queen Victoria. She approves of her as a Queen and as a woman, and she has followed her life since her coronation with great interest up to this Jubilee celebration, which she considers a well-earned honor.

Mrs. Jane Johnson is one of the comparatively few colored people born in New York. All the colored people in the city now, she says, come from the South, but she was born here eighty-two years ago, and has lived in the city all her life, the early part of it on the corner of Broome and Varick Streets, while she went to school in the brick schoolhouse on Mulberry Street, which was used for the colored children at that time. A few days ago Mrs. Johnson was giving reminiscences of the days when she was a young girl and lived down town, and also about Queen Victoria.

"Yes," she said, speaking of the latter. "She was a good woman. Think of the long reign she has had, no wars to speak of and no trouble. There's no other monarch has had a reign like that. I remember when she was crowned. That was in 1837; then she was married in 1840, and in 1844 the Prince of Wales was born. Then came the one who is the Empress of Germany and Louise—I always call her Louise—I can't just remember the name of the one she married, but her daughter married the Czarich—pronounced with the long sound of the "i"—and now she has a daughter. Then there was Beatrice, the youngest one, and I can't remember them all now.

"The Queen is a good Christian woman, and she brought up her children well. She didn't bring them up above their station, and now when they are grown up they are just the same. It troubled the Queen a great deal to have her children marrying, as they did, so many cousins. She didn't like it at all, and I guess she has pretty well stopped it now.

"New York isn't what it used to be at the time Queen Victoria was crowned. It is the Greater New York now, and I wouldn't know much about it. When I was young the nice people lived down by the Battery and on Bleecker Street and had their country seats.

"My father used to hitch up the horse sometimes on Sundays and bring us up to Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. It was lovely here, and used to smell so sweet—the flowers, you know. They used to call Twenty-second Street Lovers' Lane. The trees used to meet overhead, and there was just about room for two people to walk along together.

"One thing I used to like to do when I was little was to go to the funerals in the old cemetery—St. John's Cemetery. All my people are buried there. Funerals then were not like the funerals now. They didn't have any carriages and ladies didn't go to the cemetery. Only the men went, and they walked behind the bier on which they carried the corpse. I tell you, it was a solemn sight. I used to like to get in in time to hear them say: 'I am the Resurrection and the Life.' Those are solemn words. I'd get right in between the minister and the coffin if I couldn't get in in any other way, and sometimes if I thought I wasn't going to get in to see them commit the body I would just crawl through between the minister's feet. I don't know what my mother would have said if she had known that. But no one ever said anything to me. I suppose they thought I was just a little colored girl who didn't know any better.

"My mother was very particular about me. She used to work, if she was married, and I used to go out with her, and the white people were very nice to me, and I never knew any difference. There were only a few colored people around there then. My mother couldn't read and write, and I used to wonder how she could teach her children all she did, all about manners and to be cultured and to be select. I never used to go around with everybody. I am very select now. I am very cautious. I didn't know at first how my mother could do all those things, but now I know it was mother wit.

"I didn't have the opportunities for education that the children have now when I went to the school in Mulberry Street. That was where I shook hands with Lafayette. That must have been in '24. He wasn't very good looking. I don't think Frenchmen ever are. And he was getting to be an old man then.

"He was very polite, and shook hands with us all, and the boys spoke pieces about him, and every time his name was brought in, he would bow very politely.

"The prison used to be at the foot of Bank Street when I was little, and I used to like to go up there and see the soldiers march sentry. There was Trinity Church on Broadway and Grace Church just across from it, and Bunker's boarding house down below, and the Irving House was on the corner of Chambers Street.

"There was a pump on the corner of Chambers Street, and that was where Colt, the brother of the Colt's revolver man, washed his hands after he murdered the man Adams. They had a quarrel when the man came to bring him a bill. He said afterward he killed him in self-defense. And I don't know what to do with him and he cut him up in pieces and packed him in a box and had it taken to the ship, and I knew a man who carried the box to the ship. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He's dead now. But they found what was in the box.

"Then they took this man and put him in prison. He was going to be hanged, but the cupola of the Tombs got on fire just before it, and some people said he got away in a fireman's coat, and some said he committed suicide, and people did not really know.

"My sister did his washing while he was in prison. And the last time she took his clothes to him he told her she need not do any washing for him again. 'I shall not have any more work for you, my good woman,' he said, just as brave as could be, for he was going to be hanged the next day.

"There was another pump on Broome Street where I lived, and many's the pail of water I've got there. It used to taste a little salt sometimes, but it was very cold. Now it is all so different around there, not the nice houses where the people lived are degeneration houses now, and it makes me so angry. There wasn't any emigration when I was little. Then, after the war, all the colored people from the South came into the city.

"There used to be a great many nice people here, the Kips and the Schermerhorns, and so many others. I don't think people are as good as they used to be; they care more for show, and there is more wickedness. There's that Mrs. Nack and Thorn. The nearer it comes to Christ's coming the more wicked the people grow. And it is getting near His coming now, for, don't you know, it says there shall be wars and rumors of wars, and then it says there shall be earthquakes, and the people are growing more wicked all the time."

CHILDREN SHOW HOW IT RAINS.

A Realistic Patter Song in a Vacation School Kindergarten.

The laughing faces of more than sixty little girls—the oldest not more than five years—gave a ready acquiescence to their teacher's proposition to "show how it rains," in the kindergarten department of the vacation school, in Grammar School Building No. 40, East Twenty-third Street, a day or two ago. Half a dozen of the subscribers to the vacation-school fund had called at this particular school to see how the work was progressing. The Principal, Albert W. Garrett, explained its various features, and finally took the visitors into the room where "the little tots" were playing at school, with their blocks and bits of bright-colored paper.

"Our babies have some quaint little songs which they like to sing when strangers come in," explained Mrs. I. W. Hart, the teacher in charge of the kindergarten. "One is descriptive of a shower. Now, children, how many of you would like to show how it rains?'"

Instantly every chubby hand went up into the air. "Very well," continued Mrs. Hart, "now, all do as I do." She knelt on the floor, and the sixty vivacious little ones formed a kneeling group around her. Another teacher seated herself at the piano and began playing a patter song accompaniment. Each pair of child eyes was directed intently upon Mrs. Hart. Waving her arms softly, she began to sing a gentle, purring song about the gathering clouds. The children's voices, modulated to the same subdued strains, accompanied the melody if not the words, and their little arms were waved in vigorous imitation of their teacher.

When the words "now the rain is falling" were sung each one rubbed the palms of her hands together, producing in a surprisingly effective way a series of "swishing" sounds like gusts of rain blown against a window pane. This part of the performance engaged the most zealous efforts of the children, and each little face wore a comically serious expression while the palm-rubbing was in progress. Nor did this serious expression diminish as the climax of the "thunder rolling" approached. When the proper time came for the thunder to be heard Mrs. Hart paused an instant to be sure of concentrated attention, then closing her hands tightly she pounded vigorously on the floor. Simultaneously 120 tiny fists pounded a spirited accompaniment. Aided by the piano accompaniment, the effect was sufficiently realistic to excite hearty applause from the small party of spectators, whereat the little girls scrambled to their feet and laughed gleefully. The next minute they were clamoring to "show how to rain" again.

TO TEACH WOMEN A TRADE.

Free Scholarships for the School of Industrial Art and Practical Design.

Several club and society women of this city, whose names are to be made public soon, have given to the School of Industrial Art and Practical Design a limited number of free scholarships. The scholarships, valued at $200 each, will enable the beneficiaries to become self-supporting by giving them instruction in practical designing for silks, wall papers, carpets of all grades, book covers, stained glass, dress goods, and all textiles printed or woven. Applicants for these scholarships are requested to apply at the school, 159 West Twenty-third Street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, July 19, 21, and 23, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and bring with them specimens of their work in any artistic line.

Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory, the President of this incorporated institution, has been for more than twenty-five years identified with the education of women in the practical industrial arts, and seventeen years ago she founded the school, which is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only existing school where women are taught to make practical working designs for goods where the design is brought to the surface by means of the Jacquard loom.

The success of the pupils of this school of practical design in obtaining lucrative positions in the design rooms of factories, and in the sale to manufacturers of their work, has demonstrated that women can, and do, master the requirements and limitations of machinery, and learn to adapt their designs to such requirements. Any woman or girl who is faithful and persevering, who can do neat, careful workmanship, who can prove her necessity of becoming self-supporting, her desire for this education, and her utter inability to pay for instruction, is eligible for a scholarship. She must, however, be prepared to give satisfactory references as to worth and the need of such assistance, and show evidence of a taste for artistic work.

It Was Not "He."

"Elizabeth! Elizabeth!" called an earnest, manly voice.

"Yes, dear, I'm coming," answered the gentle feminine tones of the woman sitting lost in thought at the window. But as she rose from her seat the hot blood surged into her cheeks and she sank back, while an expression of great unhappiness marred the high-bred repose of her fine face.

It was the Jersey train, and the conductor was calling the station in stentorian notes.

SUNDAY MORNING IN SURREY

From Murky London into the Fresh Air and Green Fields of Surrey.

SOME MODEL COUNTRY ROADS

Suburban Residences and Garden Plots Such as Americans Want, But Never Get—Railroad Comforts and a Few Inconveniences of Travel in England.

LONDON, July 3.—"Sunday Morning in Surrey" is the title of a picture that has long been familiar to me. Alfred Parsons painted it, and Robert Hoskin engraved it beautifully on wood, and it was published in one of the American magazines, so I have no monopoly of it. An old countryman in smock frock is standing in front of the door of his thatched cottage, a long "churchwarden" pipe in his mouth, looking placidly at his crops of turnips and potatoes, evidently on good terms with himself and all the world. It is a perfect picture of contentment and rural bliss, and when the fates arranged that I was to spend a "Sunday morning in Surrey" the picture came up as plain as though it hung on the wall of this house in London. Pictures have a habit of doing that sort of thing quite as much as songs. No stranger, I suppose, ever crosses the Suwanee River in Florida without thinking of "'Way Down upon the Suwanee River," and no one, I am sure, who knows Mr. Parsons's painting could spend a Sunday morning in Surrey without having it before his mind's eye.

There were many reasons why a visit to Surrey should be looked forward to with pleasure—a visit that was to include not only a Sunday morning, but several other mornings and evenings. To see an old friend, an American, was a matter with the first foremost. But besides that, though of much less account, I was to become familiar with one of the London suburban towns and see how people live in them, and why, and what kind of houses make up a suburb on this island, and the way of getting there and getting back, and something of the more rural parts of Surrey and Kent, and a hundred more interesting things.

Seeking Fresh Air.

There was another reason, too, if more were needed. I was sure of having some air to breathe—real air—over on the heights of Surrey, which are called the Kentish Hills, because they run through Kent and Surrey alike. A few weeks ago I climbed to the summit of Primrose Hill, up by Regent's Park, and found there was air up there—not the heavy mixture of air and smoke and fog that we pump into our lungs here in town. There I saw that the Hampstead Heights on the north and the Kentish Hills on the south form the two walls of a valley ten miles across—the valley in which London lies. There was pure, fresh air up there when down in the valley everything was stagnant, with the dome of St. Paul's and a hundred church steeples peeping up through the mist, and the rest of the city represented by a wilderness of chimney pots. In London town there is a chimney pot for every inhabitant. Each room has its fireplace, each fireplace its flue, each flue its chimney pot. Five million people, five million chimney pots, and all smoking. Primrose Hill, like the Kentish Hills, is only between 200 and 300 feet high, but when one climbs it he sees that he must go out of this packed valley of London to find pure, fresh air.

On the afternoon of my visit to Primrose Hill the sun was shining full upon the Crystal Palace, ten miles away, trying to turn it into a great sparkling diamond. Between the two high points, down somewhere in the mist, lay the great London town, all in the shadow and moisture. It was to one of the suburbs near the Crystal Palace that I was to go; to a town called West Norwood, on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, hardly more than six miles from London Bridge, yet out among the hills of Surrey.

Baggage and Time Tables.

To start for a London suburban town is precisely the same as starting on a long journey, if there is any baggage to go. There is the same whistling for a cab, the same array of porters, the same sorting out of first, second, and third class cars. One does not need to wonder, after traveling in this country, why the English carry a great array of portmanteaus and bags to be taken in hand, rather than the big trunks in vogue in America. That is an outcome of the different systems of handling baggage. If the traveler here has trunks, he must hurry to the "baggage van" to claim them at the end of his journey; but no matter how many satchels and hatboxes and bundles he has, they all go into the passenger car with him. And this is still more of an advantage when traveling on the Continent, where trunks are charged heavily for, but all hand baggage goes free. To lighten the weight, nine Englishmen out of ten travel with basket trunks, rounded on the top, and covered with black oilcloth.

In the railway stations, even the large ones like Victoria, a passenger can have all the information he cares to pay for, and no more. There are no time cards posted on the walls, no little folders handed out with the tickets telling when your train is to start and where it is going. For a penny you buy a time table, which is a book the size of a small novel; and having bought it and begun to search its thin pages, you hopelessly give it up in one minute or less, and look up a porter for the information you desire. The obliging porter is always ready to give information, and it is generally wrong.

These little troubles of the start, however, are atoned for by the comfort and cleanliness of the "carriage" and the smoothness with which the train glides over the rails. The cushions are soft and springy, the windows are clean, the floor thickly carpeted. This is a first-class carriage, as it ought to be at the price, for they charge me a shilling for the six miles, or 4 cents a mile. But they gave me the worth of the money in one sense, keeping me in the car nearly half an hour. An American road would have had only half as much; but then it would not have let me enjoy its cushions half as long.

Crossing the narrow Thames by train is hardly more than a whisk and a wink, and in a few moments we were in Surrey, crossing a dozen other railroads, but not one at grade. We were over most of the others, on iron bridges, arches of masonry; and on one of the roads beneath us a train was evidently trying to make a big snake of itself, going under us to the eastward, then turning about and going under us to the west, and so continuing, in and out, till at length it disappeared in a tunnel. Where no grade crossings are allowed, a large share of the track must be laid through tunnels or on stone elevations.

All the way out I kept my eyes open for a frame house when we were out of the city, but saw none. Nor have I seen one in city or suburbs that looked less than a hundred years old. Occasionally one finds an old shingled house, so darkened with time or paint that the wood can hardly be distinguished from stone; but nowhere a new house of boards bright with fresh paint. Everything is of light stone or muddy yellow bricks.

It was a sunny Saturday afternoon, and the young Briton was out for sport. In the six miles we passed through or over at least six towns, and in each of them boys and young men were playing cricket on the common. This was particularly noticeable at Streatham, where the common is very large, and where at least twenty games of cricket were in progress at once. Another thing that was particularly noticeable was the absence of private carriages at the stations. We all know how shining equipages crowd about our New York suburban stations in the late afternoon, waiting to carry their owners home. There was nothing of the kind here, though on every hand were houses that could have been occupied only by people of wealth. Evidently the suburban Londoner either takes a four-wheeler from the station or walks.

There being no such thing as calling out the stations on an English railway, the passenger must watch the station signs when he thinks he has gone about far enough. Presently West Norwood appeared upon the sign, and I stepped out, accompanied by two persons and two satchels. The five or six other West Norwood passengers quickly disappeared up a long stairway to the street, leaving us alone with a single railway porter.

"Can I get a porter to carry these satchels to Windsor Road?" I asked, knowing my destination to be only around a corner or two.

"I don't think there's one to be had, Sir," the railway man answered; "not just now. In about an hour there may be one here. But I can get you a four-wheeler, Sir."

That is the British solution of nearly every problem of travel. When all signs fail, take a four-wheeler. In answer to my nod the porter opened a big door in a side wall, for the station stands on the slope of a hill, and called up the street:

"Growler!"

Down came growler with a rush, and in went passengers and baggage, and in two minutes we were driving down Windsor Road, six miles from London Bridge, but to all intents and purposes a hundred miles from the roar and rattle of the big city. On the left hand the smallest brick church I ever saw anywhere, no bigger than a room, with a sign in front, "Primitive Methodist Church," and beyond that a big florist's garden, full of blooming flowers. And on the other side three or four broad brick houses, so hidden behind trees and shrubs one would hardly know they were there. And at the end of the road a wall, with a gate opening into a thick wood, which belongs to the estate on which the houses stand. Of course, the houses belong to an estate. Under the English system a man seldom owns a single house. Either he is rich enough to own fifty, or poor enough to own nothing worth speaking of. There are exceptions to this, but that seems to me to be the rule.

Typical Suburban Homes.

This is one of the occasions, I think, when I may describe a house in which I was a guest, as my host merely rents it for a few months just as it stands, with all its furniture and belongings, and is no more responsible for its good or bad features than I am. The renting of furnished houses, with everything complete, seems to be much more common in London and its suburbs than it is about New York. A family with a houseful of expensive furniture and plate and all the other housekeeping requisites takes a fancy for a change of scene and air. An agent is called in to make an inventory of the effects, and the name of everything, down to the salt spoons and clothes pins, is neatly written in a little book. A tenant is found at so many guineas a week for many weeks; the owners pack their trunks and have a four-wheeler and disappear; and the tenants come with their trunks, also on a four-wheeler, and begin housekeeping as if nothing had happened. Sometimes, as in this case, even the servants are rented with the house, and the new tenant has nothing to do but step into the drawing room, ring for the cook, and give her orders for dinner.

A London suburban house of the West Norwood kind (and it is the same as I have found predominating in other London suburbs) is easily described, because perfectly plain and sensible. There are no towers or many-cornered roofs to look grand at first and make the owner's heart sore afterward. It is solidly built of the yellowish bricks, a plain, quadrangular house, two stories high, with an inclosed brick portico around the front door and a good, broad hall running straight through in the middle of it; with a long drawing room on one side of the hall and a large dining room and kitchen on the other; with four large chambers up stairs and rooms somewhere above for the servants; with a real bathroom, in which stands a real bathtub, and taps from which one can actually draw hot or cold water at pleasure; with gas all over it, and a comfortable big fireplace in every room, and with an addition at the back, in which are pantries and storerooms galore. That is the London suburban house, nine times out of ten; and for comfort and convenience it is unexcelled. There are so few things we Americans need to learn of the English that I take pains to mention this. Our suburban architects might learn something by coming over here to see these plain London suburban houses. I know some architects at home so busy designing useless towers and ells and pagoda-roofed piazzas that they sometimes neglect to bring the chimneys below the second story.

What an English Yard Is Like.

A Sunday morning in Surrey depends largely upon the hour at which it begins and somewhat upon the proceedings of the night before. "Morning" is a very flexible term in England, capable of stretching from dawn to dark. From my own experience I am compelled to think 2 o'clock about the usual Surrey hour for retiring, and, as the sun rises at 3:30 o'clock at this season, there is not much leeway between bedtime and daylight. But in speaking of the sun rising it means that it rises theoretically, not always, in fact. On the Sunday morning that I awoke in Surrey a drenching rain was falling, and there was no inducement for early rising. Indeed, early rising is not one of the Surrey failings, unless it may be among the farmers. They follow there the sensible French plan of having the coffee and strawberries and rich cream in stone jars carried to the sleeping rooms as soon as they are rung for, with some other necessaries, to stay the stomach till time for the late breakfast.

Some time after noon the rain ceased enough to admit of going outdoors, and gave me an opportunity to see the large yard back of the house, which is more truly English than the house itself. There is no nonsense in this country about tearing down your fences "to make the place look like a park," otherwise to give free ingress to all the neighbors' cats and dogs. Here a yard belongs to the occupants of the house, not to the public, and he who would pry into his neighbor's affairs must be tall enough to look over a wall seven or eight feet high. Not only was this particular yard thoroughly walled in, but trees and bushes grew in front of the walls, hiding them completely and adding further to protecting the view from without. And there was a Summer house furnished with tables and chairs, convenient for the afternoon tea of the ladies or the cigar boxes of the gentlemen. Most American ladies here seem to take rather kindly to the English custom of afternoon tea, perhaps from the force of example. And in a shady corner a fine collection of ferns grew. Altogether it was a real English garden, with its roses and cacti and its rich, green lawn.

The roads cannot be passed over lightly in any description of Surrey, though vehicles pass over them lightly enough. They are for the most part narrow, barely wide enough for two carriages to pass, but some are broad. Macadamized, every inch of them, and smooth as a floor, with a narrow stretch of green between the road and the hedge. Those "shady lanes" we read about in descriptions of rural England were very much in evidence—the narrowest of little roads, but all paved, and all shaded by great oaks and elms that often join overhead and make an arch of green. There is nothing to be said against the rural roads of Surrey and Kent. Most of our American roads within a few miles of a large city (at least within a few miles of New York) are as well made, but not as well kept. We are too fond of making a macadam road at considerable expense and then trusting to providence to keep it in repair. And we have no such rows of fine old trees lining our roads, except in rare instances. Some of the lanes reminded me very much of shady roads in Bermuda, where one can go long distances without exposure to the sun.

Picturesque Cottages and Fields.

Nothing short of a camera could do full justice to many of the picturesque old buildings we passed. An artist could walk along these roads and get a good picture at every turn; and many artists have done it and still do it. Here is a curious old stone house, octagonal in shape, with a roof of thatch, and queer little dormer windows peeping through the thatch. Thatched cottages are common enough, but this place is of some size, and has neatly kept grounds. The thatch evidently is not for economy, but for picturesqueness. And here is an old stone house standing well back from the road, covered from top to bottom with ivy. And there, in very large grounds, reaching back fully a quarter of a mile, is an old church and burying ground, and beside it a stone dwelling much too large for the rectory unless the rector is a Mormon, and the dwelling with no walls but the greenest of ivy, as far as can be seen. Here and there a little cottage with the sign out, "Tea's Furnished," invariably with an apostrophe before the s. But it is merely wasting time to try to describe the houses without taking each one up separately. There was not one in the whole route of twenty or twenty-five miles that has anything like a counterpart in America. And very seldom were two alike.

There were fields of cabbages, fields of potatoes, fields of vegetables of various kinds, these more particularly in Kent. And hay fields, where the hay had been cut and was still lying upon the ground. And fields of clover so full of poppies that the whole surface was red with them. And you will ask, perhaps, as I did: "Are the fields better cultivated than our American fields?" No, they are not. A thrifty American farmer would not have left his mown hay lying out over Sunday to be

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mid-July finds the Summer season still a lagging one. The weather conditions, of course, have had something to do with this, for the heavy rains of the early part of the week, following the great heat of the week before, rather discouraged all efforts at gayety. Newport continues to register new arrivals of prominent people, but the ball season is still a fortnight in the future, and only a few dinners and luncheons and one picnic have marked the week. Bar Harbor has had better weather than the nearer coast resorts, and begins to be gay, while from Narragansett and Southampton come the usual stories of the absence of men and of their hoper-for appearance in August. The hunting set is still in its favorite camps on nearer Long Island, and has been enjoying polo at Cedarhurst during the week, while the yachtsmen have been at Oyster Bay, watching the trial races of the little 20-footers, held to select a boat to win back, if possible, the international small-boat trophy captured by the Canadians last year, and to be sailed for on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, next month. Notwithstanding all these incidents, the week has been, from the social standpoint, rather an off one, and if this and next week do not bring more gayety and life, it is to be feared that the Summer will not be marked with a red letter.

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The nearer Jersey coast resorts were en fête yesterday on account of the annual bicycle parade and evening illumination at Long Branch, to which the Summer residents from Seabright to Barnegat repaired by every imaginable means of conveyance. They wheeled from Seabright, they drove from Lakewood, and they trolleyed from Asbury Park. The parade was larger and more successful than that of last year, and was a pretty and attractive sight, and the gentlemen who organized it and through whose liberality it was held received many and deserved congratulations. The illumination which followed the parade at evening was very effective, and the thousands of visiting cyclists who participated both in the parade and in the evening fête were royally entertained. Seabright and Monmouth Beach are the gayest of the nearest Summer resorts this year, and there is a constant round of dinners and other entertainments in their hospitable houses at evening, while golfing, bathing, driving, and wheeling fill the daylight hours. Among new-comers at Seabright this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, whose hospitable house is constantly filled with guests.

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Croquet has been revived at Southampton by the ladies, who find their existence from Monday until Friday, when the place is deserted by the men, rather a dull one. The greatest improvement made at Southampton this year is in the new bathing houses on the beach, which are almost as large and commodious as those in the bathing pavilion at Narragansett, and which add much to the attraction of the daily bath. The Friday table d'hôte dinners at the Meadow Club, with the following dance, are the chief attractions of the week. The music at these dinners and dances is furnished by a well-known New York orchestra, which comes down each week to play at the Meadow Club on Friday and Saturday. Saturday and Sunday afternoons find the majority of the Southampton residents at the golf club, and, of course, the links are in constant requisition. Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Henry Barclay, and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb have been the chief entertainers of the season thus far. Mr. and Mrs. "Nat" Thayer have been recently visiting Mrs. Robb and Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, her daughter and son-in-law, will spend August with her at the Dolphins.

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Bar Harbor is looking forward already to the visit of the New York Yacht Club and of the North Atlantic squadron in August. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who is very fond of Bar Harbor, has had the pet ambition, it is said, for some years to be the first Commodore of the New York Yacht Club to bring the fleet on its annual cruise to the Maine resort. The dances of the Kebo Valley Club on Wednesday and Saturday nights are unusually well attended for mid-July, and are really more enjoyable than in August, when the crowd becomes too great for dancing with any comfort. The Misses Sedley of New York and the Misses Sturgis and Willing of Philadelphia are the chief belles of the Bar Harbor season thus far.

Mrs. W. S. Gurnee and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend are among recent arrivals. The news of Narragansett this week is to the effect that golf is still the chief attraction, that tennis is no longer a fad, that the Casino dances on Wednesday and Saturday evening are growing more animated and crowded, and that August promises to be a gayer month than usual at the Pier. There is scarcity of men at Narragansett, as elsewhere, thus far, but this want will doubtless be supplied as soon as the vacation period really opens.

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There were two weddings during the week which created some surprise, due to the fact that their celebration was not anticipated just at this time. The first was that of Mr. Francis Hillhouse and Miss Susan Clyde Fitch of Norwich, Conn., and the second was that of Mr. James Talmage Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Ely Parker. Mr Hillhouse and Miss Fitch announced their engagement last Autumn, and it was understood that their wedding would take place in September. Miss Fitch's mother was taken ill two weeks ago, and died on Monday, and a few hours later Mr. Hillhouse and herself were married by her desire at the side of the coffin, where Mrs. Fitch's body lay. This strange union seems to have been actuated by sentiment on the part of the bride, who has a very impulsive nature. She sorrowed greatly over her mother's death, and recalling that her mother had promised to give her away at her wedding, which had been arranged for October, she suddenly decided to have the marriage celebrated in the death chamber, and held her mother's hand in hers during the ceremony. The same minister who had attended Mrs. Fitch on her deathbed a few hours before was recalled to perform the ceremony. Mrs. Hillhouse, through her mother's death, receives a comfortable little fortune. Mr. Hillhouse, who was graduated from Yale in 1879, is well known in New York, where he has resided for some years. He is a younger brother of Mr. Charles B. Hillhouse, who married Miss Georgie Remsen, a daughter of Mr. Robert B. Remsen, and of Mr. James Hillhouse, who married Miss Hildegarde Speyers. Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Parker have been engaged for some months, and on Thursday afternoon proceeded quietly to the residence of a mutual friend, a Mr. Pendleton, and were there married in the presence only of the members of Mr. Pendleton's family. Mr. Van Rensselaer is a member of the old family of that name, and has long been a well-known figure in New York life. Mrs. Parker is the widow of Gen. Parker, who was the last chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and who was a brave officer during the war, where he served on Gen. Grant's staff. The engagement has been announced at Lenox of Mr. Pierre Jay and Miss Louise Barlow, daughter of Gen. Francis C. Barlow. Their wedding will take place at Lenox in September.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, will soon start on a trip to Alaska, which they have planned for some time past. They expect to go as far north as Juneau, and may be able to bring back to their friends some new stories of the rush to the wonderful new Klondike gold fields, near the headwaters of the Yukon. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will hardly themselves feel the necessity of repairing to any gold mines, as they are the fortunate possessors of permanent gold mines in the shape of gilt-edged investments. Late letters from Europe tell of the movements of Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, who went abroad on their wedding tour, were the guests last week of Mr. Howell at Henley during the rowing races. Mr. Chauncey Depew and his niece will sail for home next week, and will go at once to Newport. Mrs. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid also expect to sail for home next week. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, his brother, Mr. George Vanderbilt; Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. Creighton Webb, and Mr. Winfield Hoyt have been doing Russia, and last week went from St. Petersburg to Moscow on a special train. The party made a stay of two days in Moscow, and then returned to St. Petersburg. The schooner yacht Yampa, with Mr. Richard S. Palmer and a party of friends, was at Stockholm last week, and has now gone to Kiel.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Mr. Johnston Livingston has been elected President of the Mount Desert Reading Room, Mr. Edward Coles Vice President, Mr. J. Montgomery Sears Secretary, and Mr. Gardiner Sherman Treasurer, while the Board of Governors for the ensuing year will be composed of Messrs. Montgomery Sears, George B. Dorr, Charles T. Howe, De Grasse Fox, and Drs. F. F. Smith and Robert Amory. This annual election at the Bar Harbor Reading Room is an event or more importance and significance to that fashionable resort than often appears on the surface. The reading room really represents the centre of social masculine influence at Bar Harbor. There in its pretty house overlooking the bay and the steamboat wharf the men who have really made Bar Harbor what it is to-day and most of whom are no longer young meet in the mornings to look over the newspaper and discuss the dinner or dances of the preceding night, and in the afternoon and early evenings for their daily rubbers of whist, and the conditions of Bar Harbor life are nowhere better understood and are no more strongly influenced from any source than the reading room. The inevitable struggle between the New York and Boston and Philadelphia contingents, which began long years ago at Narragansett Pier and Newport and which ended in the rout and following almost total disappearance of the Boston and Philadelphia elements from those places, is now approaching a crisis at Bar Harbor. The outward signs of the conflict have been few, but it is going on nevertheless, and experienced observers are watching it with undisguised interest. The undisputed sway which Philadelphia once held over a certain portion of Bar Harbor society when Lynams was in its glory and Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. Sturgus, and other Philadelphia matrons of the older school were Summer queens has passed away. Philadelphia was willing to share general control with Boston, and had not New York stepped in the double rule might have been continued for some years, but the New Yorkers are not content at Mount Desert, as they were not content at Narragansett and Newport, with anything less than absolute control, and this from all indications they will secure within a very few years.

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Mr. Livingston, the new President of the reading room, and Mr. Coles, the Vice President, are New Yorkers. The new Secretary, Mr. Sears, is a Bostonian, as is also Mr. Gardiner Sherman, although the latter has resided in New York the past few Winters. Boston has the majority of the Board of Governors in Messrs. Howe, Sears, Dorr, and Dr. Amory, and Philadelphia's slackening hold is well evidenced by the fact that she has only one representative on the board, Mr. De Grasse Fox. The giving of the Presidency to New York is therefore very significant, and means much for the future. The Kebo Valley, which stands to the reading room about in the same relation as does the Country Club at Newport to the reading room of that resort, is still under the control of Philadelphia and Boston, but it may be safely predicted that New York will run it within the next three years. The movement looking toward the erection of a casino at Bar Harbor, to be built near the centre of the town, and thus to form a more accessible and convenient place of social assemblage than the Kebo Valley Club, two miles distant over a dusty and hilly road, and which it was thought and hoped would result in something this year, is still only in the air. Bar Harbor needs a casino more than any resort near New York, and the building of such a casino would greatly add to the attractions of the place.

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Polo has again held the interest of a large number of clubmen during the past week, and the tournament which began some weeks ago and was continued at Meadowbrook was transferred this past week to the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst. Some of the best playing of the tournament has been done at Cedarhurst, and the success of the home team was very gratifying to the large number of spectators whose social interests centre so much in this club. Many of the guests who had not had the opportunity of visiting the pretty clubhouse at Cedarhurst were agreeably surprised at its facilities and appointments, and those who were familiar with the birth of the club, but who have not noticed its progress since then, could not refrain from an expression of surprise at its remarkable growth and present prosperity. The Rockaway Hunting Club, which was first known as the Far Rockaway Hunt Club, was founded by Messrs. John D. Cheever, Charles A. Cheever, Lawrence Turne, Jr., Louis Neilson, Middleton S. Burrill, Samuel P. Hinckley, Newbold T. Lawrence, Ernest and René La Montagne, and a few other gentlemen at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, about 1883. The club organized a good hunt at that time and occupied for some years a very modest little house near Wave Crest. It was distinctively and distinctly a sporting club from the start, and was the first hunt club near New York to hold a steeplechase meeting of its own. After some years of varying fortunes the club built its own house some four miles to the eastward, at the new settlement of Cedarhurst, about 1890. This house was destroyed by fire, but from its ashes rose the present beautiful and commodious structure, which is as much of an improvement on the building burned as was that on the first house of the club.

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The club was incorporated on Jan. 29, 1894, by Messrs. George C. Rand, Middleton S. Burrill, René La Montagne, David L. Haight, Newbold T. Lawrence, and George H. Adams. These gentlemen, with Messrs. John E. Cowden, F. Tilden Brown, Walter Trimble, Leonard Jacob, William A. Hazard, and John D. Cheever, constituted the Trustees for the first year of the club. Mr. George C. Rand is the President of the club at present, Mr. Middleton S. Burrill is Vice President, Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence, Secretary; Mr. Amory G. Hodges, Treasurer, and Mr. Eben Stevens, the Master of the Hounds. The Governors, with these officers, are Messrs. A. Clifford Tower, John C. Kilbreth, Russell H. Hoadley, René La Montagne, David L. Haight, H. Hobart Porter, Jr., Albert Francke, and William A. Hazard. Dr. David L. Haight, and Messrs. René La Montagne, and William A. Hazard constitute the efficient House Committee; Messrs. Middleton S. Burrill and William A. Hazard the Hunt Committee, and Messrs. John Elliot Cowdin, Albert Francke, and William A. Hazard the Polo and Race Committees. The club limit of membership, exclusive of honorary members, is 500. It now has about 110 resident members, a few non-resident members, and 8 honorary members, who are the masters, respectively, of the Meadowbrook, Myopia, Westchester, Genesee Valley, Radnor, Richmond County, Chevy Chase, and Monmouth County hunts. The entrance fee is $50, and the annual dues are $75.

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The residents in Summer on the east bank of the nearer Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers are jubilant over the pronounced and continued success of the Ardsley Casino, now in its second year. The success, in fact, of this new organization has greatly affected social conditions in the Summer life of the suburbs on the east bank of the Hudson. It has brought the heretofore somewhat scattered and diverse society elements nearer together and has given a central meeting place for all, has provided well-equipped and beautiful golf links, and, in short, has supplied a want which was really not realized before. Real estate dealers do not hesitate to claim that the founding and success of this casino has had an appreciable effect upon real estate values, not only in its immediate vicinity, but along the east shore of the Hudson as far north as Sing Sing. The officers were extremely well chosen on the opening of the casino, and most of them retain their places. At the annual meeting of the club in June Mr. Philip Schuyler was chosen President, Mr. Amzi L. Barber Vice President, Mr. Frederick L. Eldridge Treasurer, and Mr. Cyrus Field Judson Secretary. The affairs of the club are administered by a board of twenty-one Governors, who are Messrs. John D. Archbold, Amzi L. Barber, Walston H. Brown, W. L. Bull, Frederick L. Eldridge, Samuel Goodman, Edwin Gould, E. G. Janeway, Cyrus Field Judson, William F. Judson, George H. Mairs, Philip Schuyler, O. J. Smith, John T. Terry, John T. Terry, Jr., Roderick Terry, Samuel Thomas, Henry Villard, John Brisben Walker, L. C. Warner, and Charles C. Worthington. The casino now has a membership of over 200 club and associate, and has over 120 subscribers. The limit of membership is 300 associate members and 200 subscribers. Club or incorporating members pay $1,000 initiation fee, which entitles them to ten shares of the Ardsley Casino Company; associate members pay $100 initiation and $75 annual dues, and subscribers pay $50 annual dues. Associate members and subscribers have no voice or vote in the management of the club.

CLUBMAN.

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

Storm That Lasted Three Days Interfered with Social Diversions.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The storm this week, lasting from Monday night to Thursday, interfered with many arrangements for social diversion and kept many persons away from Newport who had planned to be here this week. The wind blew almost a gale from the southwest, making it rough in the bay and causing heavy surf at the beaches. The waves broke over the beach road and flooded the pavilions.

At the famous spouting rock the sight was grand. The waves rolled under the rock and broke, forcing the water through the hole in the rock, and sending the spray at least forty feet in the air. Members of the Spouting Rock Beach Association gathered at Bailey's Beach and watched the sight, and some persons not members of the association also managed to gain entrance to the place and enjoy the exhibition.

The golf games for cups presented by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., will take place this week, and will be followed through the season by contests for cups presented by various members of the club. It is understood that H. M. Brooks will offer a cup at an early day.

There was a sort of family match this week, the contestants being H. M. Brooks and his son, Reginald Brooks, and the Rev. R. Terry and his son, Rego Terry, the champion golfer of Yale College. The match resulted in a victory for the Brooks family by two holes up, after a close and exciting contest.

A committee was appointed this week by the Newport Country Club to confer with a committee from the Newport Golf Club on the subject of consolidation. The question as to the use of the links will be fully considered. It now begins to look as if there would be no consolidation, after all, and that the two clubs would settle their difficulties. There is no reason why these two organizations should not live independent of each other, and at the same time no one would be the loser if they were to consolidate. The matter that is troubling the Country Club just now is the fact that the polo field is unfit for use, and that the club has thrown away nearly $50,000.

F. P. Garrettson, the Secretary of the Fête Night Committee, has received word from the Admiral of the British North Atlantic squadron that he will be unable to have any of his fleet at Newport Aug. 5, the night of the celebration. The North Atlantic fleet, however, will be in attendance, and that and the fleet of the New York Yacht Club will take up about all the room in the harbor. Elaborate preparations are being made to make the event interesting. Oliver P. Belmont has offered a silver loving cup for a rowing race in the morning, which will be competed for by crews from the various Government stations here. There is much rivalry between the stations, and the race will be contested hotly.

The project of a fire station for the cottage district is still in the air, and there is little prospect of the people who pay the bulk of taxes having any better fire protection for some time to come. It is said to be the fault of a few stubborn ones who have selected a site for the house and mean to have that lot or none. They wish the house built on Coggeshall Avenue, a thoroughfare not owned by the city, and at certain parts of the year unfit for travel.

The Spouting Rock Beach Association has elected I. T. Burden as President and now is ready for business. It has been decided to erect a pavilion between the two bathhouses, where society can sit and watch the bathers. The structure is to be provided with a Japanese roof, and the place will be made as attractive as possible.

There has been little entertaining of note this past week. The principal affair was the picnic given Thursday by Oliver H. P. Belmont at his farm, Gray Craig. Mr. Belmont showed his guests his sacred cattle and the other animals which he has collected there. Dinners were given in the course of the week by Mrs. C. S. Brice, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. I. T. Burden, and others.

The thirty-footers began their season's racing on Thursday, and will continue to race well into September. Eighteen cups are offered, so that there will be racing three or four times each week. The Asahi, formerly owned by Bayard Thayer of Boston, one of the lucky boats last year, will not be here this season. Much interest will be centred in the racing between the two boats Vedia and Dorothy, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr., and H. P. Whitney.

It has been reported that Mrs. Potter Palmer has secured exclusive use of the greenhouses of a certain florist, and that she will start a round of entertainments in a few days that will excel anything of the kind ever before given here. She is to begin next week with a series of dinner dances.

The horseless carriage is attracting a great deal of attention, and many of the society people are talking of using them. Richard Peters can be seen almost any time of day driving one up and down the avenue and at the Golf Club. He has become quite an adept in managing his wagon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. De Lamar, who have been abroad all Winter, are expected at the King Cottage for the season.

IN PITTSFIELD SOCIETY.

Amateur Theatricals—The Opening of the Country Club.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The young society people are now engaged in preparing for a series of amateur theatricals, which will be attended by many city people who are spending the Summer here, including many guests at Maplewood. Two plays will be presented at Central Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week for the benefit of a local charity, and a number of theatre parties have been made up to attend.

The comedy "A Rice Pudding" will be produced by Miss Mollie Macy, Miss Olive Barker, Miss Winifred Baldwin, Mr. J. McA. Vance, and Mr. Harold Hall. The latter is a Columbia man who took part in the recent theatricals given by the college students at the Berkeley Lyceum. The other play to be produced, J. Madison Morton's well-known farce, "Betsy Baker," has in the cast Miss Macy, Miss S. Elizabeth Barker, Mr. William E. Baldwin, and Mr. Thomas Safford of Brooklyn.

An event of importance in social life in Pittsfield will be the opening of the Country Club, which will take place within two weeks. The golf links are being laid out, and arrangements have been made to make the club the centre of Summer life here.

Mr. Walter L. Cutting of Harvard University is in town, at the house of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, who occupied a house on West Twentieth Street, New York, last Winter.

The third dance of the season, given at The Maplewood last evening, was largely attended, and was one of the most brilliant events of the season here thus far. Many of the young society people from town were present, as well as the hotel guests. Maplewood is now well filled, and Mr. Plumb has bookings reaching far into the Fall, including many prominent people.

LONG BRANCH, NEW AND OLD

Mehitabel Finds the Beach Not What It Used to be, and Comments Accordingly.

GIRLS AND GRANDMOTHERS

German Spoken Almost as Much as English There—The Gossip It Excites to be a Belle—Where Taste Goes Begging as Wealth Increases.

LONG BRANCH, July 14.—"Long Branch is not what it used to be." That is what we all of us here say, we who care to think and moralize and wonder why it all is and compare the past with the present with a wise air, and imagine we are philosophers and not quite as other men are.

"Yes, Long Branch is not what it was twenty years ago."

That is what some of us say, with a sigh of regret. That is when the other some of us stop moralizing and find, after all, that we are very much as all men are; twenty years back is a long time to remember. We really do not remember Long Branch as it was twenty years ago.

But there are people here now who were coming in Long Branch's meteoric days, and they come back still to the same hotel, take their annual allowance of salt air and salt water, and are off again for other hygienic supplies.

There is an old Washington darky here who is a genuine relic of Long Branch's past. He was here twenty years ago, has drifted around Summers to different watering places, and now is back at the same hotel.

Servants as Philosophers.

Servants should be the true philosophers. They are the only human beings, the family physician not excepted, who get an insight into the real inwardness of other people's lives, and while people and places change, they go on forever. But if they moralize there is always the force of gravitation to drag their philosophy to the ground; it never rises to their superiors.

"Ah, Miss," the old man says, "it's not what it used to be here. They didn't have so many cottages when I was here befo'. They had to build the cottages to hold the people, the hotels were so full.

"That was when you'd see the dress and the style, Miss. Every one had plenty of money, something going on all the time, and the drive was like Broadway in New York. There's not the same people here any mo', Miss."

The names of the people who used to come here regularly and still continue to do so may not have been representative of the people of the earlier Long Branch—O'Brien and O'Callahan—but they stand at the antipodes from those of the people who represent the wealth here now.

Seligman, Untermyer, and Rothschild are now representative names. There could not have been more wealth if there were more brilliancy and more show in the earlier days.

It is estimated that at a single hotel as much as $100,000,000 is represented, and this is a dull and backward season. When one takes the arithmetician up into large figures to begin to compute the money represented in the hotels taken together, not to mention the cottages, from which the greater number of the handsome turnouts which, with their occupants, make the Ocean Drive a brilliant kaleidoscope of color on pleasant afternoons.

Significance of the Millions To-day.

But $100,000,000 or $50,000,000, its possessors are hard working men who go down to New York to business most of them every day to look after, at least, the interest of their moneys and leave their wives and daughters to rest and feast upon salt air and more tangible viands and gain in health and avoirdupois.

Broadly speaking, neither wives nor daughters seem to be in any great need of either of those two essentials. Avoirdupois is becoming the bête noir of all American women of late years, since we have come to have a semi-leisure class or classes, and the wives of so many households are content to array themselves like the lilies of the field—they outshine them this year—and like them toil not, neither do they spin.

This is particularly true—the avoirdupois—of the women here. The German descent and many years of beer drinking ancestors, before America was old enough to go into the business, show in the greater number of them. The language here, par excellence, after the English, is German.

"Wollen Sie mit Grossmutter gehen?" says a fine-looking, gray-haired matron, driving up to a beach pavilion, where a pretty child is playing, in charge of a nurse. "Ja," the baby answers, and is taken to drive "mit Grossmutter."

Typical Long Branch Matron.

The typical matron is short and stout. She is too short and too stout to meet the required standards of beauty. But she is often comfortable and motherly, and she takes her tri-daily constitutional on the veranda and enjoys life.

"It is good to see the young people have a pleasant time," she says, with a slight German accent, as she watches the dancers.

The daughter is a pretty girl. She has a complexion like a damask rose and a skin like satin. Her dark hair crisps up prettily in the damp air, and a coat of tan is not unbecoming with her dark eyes.

She shows the process of evolution. She is a head taller than her mamma, sometimes a head and shoulders. Her figure is perhaps a trifle too heavy for her age, but her round arms shine plump and white through her pretty organdie gowns; that is, if she is not too much addicted to the water, and she usually is not—not many people here are.

That particular young woman known as "the belle of the season" is here now. She is stopping at one of the big hotels. It is not, however, a safe thing to speak of "the belle of the season." It is a little early, perhaps, anyway, and there are always people who dispute any one's claim to belleship. This young woman is certainly very pretty, and no one would dispute her claim to originality in dress. Hence the "they says" are kept busy.

Is She a Belle or Not a Belle?

THEY SAY she is the belle of the season, and THEY also SAY that she isn't, but she'd like to be. THEY SAY she is rich, and THEY also SAY that she has no money except that which appears several times daily in her numerous gowns.

THEY SAY she is down here to catch a rich husband, but THEY SAY she won't.

"You should just hear the men talk about her," THEY SAY. "They like well enough to go around with her, but they wouldn't marry her; dear, no."

All of which goes to show that there is no more originality of feeling and expression here than anywhere else.

In the meantime Miss Beauty wears her elaborate wardrobe, which is quite unlike any other here, and apparently enjoys herself. Her gowns are many and gorgeous.

She wears a regular evening gown to dinner. That is quite right in itself, the only point of originality being a striking one—that no one else does. Consequently, Miss Beauty's décolletée bodice attracts universal attention. It is not so very décolletée, just décolletée enough—very modest, in fact, as such things go.

A Decollete That Troubles People.

But it troubles the people.

THEY SAY they should think she would take cold when she promenades on the open plazza, where Long Branch is gathered en masse to watch the dancing inside, and they criticise the two single straps of ribbon which support her bodice at each shoulder. They also talk about her hat. The hat is worth it.

It looks something like a big parasol of drooping white ostrich feathers, only there never was a parasol quite so fluffy and drooping as the hat appears from the back. The salt air takes out some of the fluff, but leaves more of the droop. Taken altogether, the hat has more of the appearance of the one fluffy garment worn by the South Sea Islander, if that garment were white and worn on the head.

But the bicycle gown which Miss Beauty has worn to breakfast is more startling than her evening attire. The blouse was of silk of the most vivid red. With this was worn a scarf, a four-in-hand or something of that nature, of a green as vivid as the red. The belt was less startling, and of green and red. The linen skirt was trimmed with red of darker shade, enough like a maroon to protest at being worn with the bright red above. On her head, Miss Beauty wore a sailor hat, her two veils being, one of black dotted, and the other white lace.

Whether she went out on her wheel or not does not appear. She at least enjoyed the comfort of her bicycle suit on the plazza for a time—that was one Sunday—and was ready in another gown for the midday dinner.

Another Gown—Another Shock.

That dinner gown was another shock to the people. It was a pretty gown and conventional enough in all but one feature—it had short sleeves.

It, the frock, was of white muslin with black lace insertion set in, and with it was worn, on the head, the South Sea Islander's dress, and then there were those sleeves. They were short puffed sleeves, showing almost the full length of Miss Beauty's bare, plump, white arms, as she stood in conspicuous places where the always interested "people" might see.

It was prettier than a dress suit on a man in the daytime, but it may not have been in better taste.

They say that Miss Beauty has common manners. Apparently she is a very healthy, happy sort of a girl. She neglects her dinner in the dining room to attend to the wants and arrange the napkin of a tiny boy who may be her nephew, who sits beside her, and listens with great interest to his various remarks.

If she marries the rich man she will undoubtedly be a devoted mother to any number of pretty, healthy children, who will in time improve upon their mamma's taste in dress. In the meantime she gives people something to talk about.

The Match-Making Mammas.

Long Branch has the reputation of being a resort for matchmaking mammas who are looking for eligible husbands for their pretty daughters. Possibly it is true. No one likes to make a didactic statement upon so delicate a subject. They, the mammas and daughters, come year after year, and the former learn the exact state of the matrimonial market, while the daughters wear pretty gowns and probably think no more of matrimony than a pretty girl should. The papas may possibly take a hand in the matter, so far as ascertaining the exact financial status of possible sons-in-law; the masculine head of the family is not supposed to be connected with delicate matters like love affairs.

And why not love affairs? A pretty girl may fall in love with a nice young man notwithstanding the fact that he has money. Certainly she will not fall in love with him or any other nice young man if she does not meet him. Why is it not quite legitimate to take her where she will have a chance of meeting and falling in love with the man whom her parents consider a desirable part?

Matches are made in heaven, no doubt, but it is like farming; heaven sends the sun and rain, but some one must till the field and sow the seed.

There Are Unfortunate Matches.

Every one knows that the unhappy marriage of the world is made by the girl who is kept modestly at home to dream over her ideal of a husband. The first man she meets she clothes with the qualities of her ideals, marries him in the face of all opposition, like a heroine, and lives to be degraded like a slave. She doesn't recognize every-day manly qualities when she meets them. There are not many such girls now.

But matchmaking or no matchmaking, one sees the whole thing in a nutshell here. One year, a pleasant acquaintance; the second, already an engagement; the third, a new family is begun.

It is the older people, who come early and stay late, that grow to feel at home—the people whose children are married and who like the restfulness of life in one place.

Long Branch is restful. There is the soothing throb of the ocean and there is the bathing—people may bathe, though they do not—and the driving. There is always the walking, the talking, and eating. Nobody loses things are exciting. There is bicycling. No one could resist a wheel on Long Branch's fine roads, and the hotels and cottages are full of bicycles and bicyclers, and gray-haired matrons look extremely well in their bicycle suits. Bicycling is the greatest excitement. The Drive is not like Broadway, and the young people come and go and leave the stout mammas and papas or stouter gross-mammas and gross-papas.

There Is Bathing After All.

It is not accurate to say there is no bathing here, but a wonderfully small proportion of the people go into the water. The song "On the Beach at Long Branch" has no significance now. What was it? It must have dated back twenty years, but only the echoes of the first line remain—"On the beach at Long Branch on a Summer's day"—and must have been significant at the time it was written.

Now only a handful of people go into the water in a more or less perfunctory manner and with a feeling of surprise at the sportive familiarity of the waves.

In speaking of fortunes here it may be said that fortunes at Long Branch are made with combs.

The statement is of a similar nature to that made by the small boy in the composition when he said: "Pins have saved many lives; they have saved the lives of the people who have not swallowed them."

So it may be said of combs; they have made the fortunes of many people who have not bought them.

This was an observation made in the bathing pavilion in front of one of the most exclusive hotels.

The Democracy of the Comb.

In the open space outside the bathing houses was a mirror, and in front of the mirror a brush and two combs. One of the first persons who was seen to make use of one of the combs was a corpulent gentleman, whose two grown children were in the water. He combed his curly locks, apparently for no reason except that the comb was there, and there was no reason why he should not use it.

After him came a long line of boys of all ages, from small boys to young men; then an immaculate-looking elderly gentleman, as thin as the other was stout, and wearing a cool-looking pongee coat and vest with his Panama hat. And so on. The women were not numbered among the patrons of the comb, possibly because it is an all-day task for a woman to comb her hair which has been wet by the salt water.

But there are more direct means to which fortunes can be traced. There is one man here with his wife, who is said to be Mr. Extra Dry. That is wrong, however; the couple are Mr. and Mrs. A. Certain Label Cliquot, and a handsomely handsomely-dressed woman is Mrs. Old Rye, from the West. They are examples.

But all the fortunes were not made in liquids. The man with the finest turnouts is a lawyer, and so it goes.

And if there are no more races, if Long Branch does not spend the greater part of its time on the beach, if the girls are not quite so chic in their pretty gowns as the girls are in other places, yet it is Long Branch still, and people are here from all parts of the country, from Texas and from California and across the water from the right little, tight little island itself.

MEHITABEL.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, July 17.—The widow of Joseph J. O'Donohue of New York has leased the large Hoey mansion, at Hollywood Park, for the remainder of the season. This is the first time the old homestead of Mr. Hoey has been leased or occupied by any one but his own family.

The Rev. Robert Blackburn of New Scotland, N. J., has been tendered a call as pastor to the First Presbyterian Church at this place.

Irving Brokaw is here again this season and is busy organizing a baseball team composed of men from the different colleges.

E. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, accompanied by Mrs. de Lome and two children, is resting at the Elberon Hotel for the Summer.

AT MONMOUTH BEACH.

President McKinley Will Probably Visit There Next Month.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., July 17.—President McKinley is expected to spend several days at this place next month. He will probably be the guest of Manager Houghton at the clubhouse.

A new croquet ground has been laid out by the Country Club in addition to the two tennis courts.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club is the title of a new organization which promises to give to the Summer residents of this place a first-class golf course. The officers of the club are: President—T. K. Pembrook; Vice President—T. F. Shaw; Treasurer—G. W. Van Derhoef; Secretary—Walter Watson, Jr. The club has leased its grounds of the Hasting estate, which lie on the east side of the Fresh Pond Road, on what is known as the Chasey farm.

Col. A. W. Soper and A. B. Proal of New York, who have cottages at this resort, presented to the Monmouth Beach Country Club a handsome silk flag twenty feet square. A pole and topmast accompanied the gift.

BAR HARBOR FULL OF GAIETY.

Summer Guests Sure that the War Ships Will Visit the Resort.

BAR HARBOR, July 17.—This cool resort has entered upon one of the liveliest and most successful seasons in its history. It is now an assured fact that the warships will be here sometime during the Summer. Then the New York Yacht Club is to end its races here, a horse show is planned, and last of all, President McKinley is said to be coming on a cruise up this way on the Dolphin, and, of course, will pay Bar Harbor a visit.

The coming of the warships in seasons past has been the signal for any number of of entertainments. The officers are fêted everywhere and by everybody, and their stay is made exceptionally brilliant by rounds of dinners dances, receptions, and teas, given by the cottagers in their honor.

Golf continues to be the chief outdoor attraction. The Kebo links have been improved, and compare favorably with any in this vicinity. They are still, however, far short of perfect, and those who are interested in the game are endeavoring to get up a good-sized fund to lay out such links as Bar Harbor ought to have.

Bar Harbor society extended a warm welcome to Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, who, as Pauline Whitney, was so popular when the Whitneys occupied their cottage here several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Paget are occupying the Vanderbilt cottage. Mr. Paget is enthusiastic over golf, and is seen daily on the Kebo links, dressed in a somewhat loud checked suit and wearing a conspicuous plaid sash. Mr. Paget is a clever player. Mrs. Paget does not play the game.

The diplomatic colony at Bar Harbor will be as large as ever this season. The Austro-Hungarian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller arrived early and are occupying the Bandbox. Dr. Hans Wagner, Secretary of the legation, is also here.

Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, is comfortably quartered at the Clover cottage, where A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, resided last season. Mr. Brun is a tall, athletically built man, with blonde hair and a carefully cultivated blonde mustache. He is one of the most popular of the diplomats, and will figure conspicuously in all the social activities of the season.

Maurice Trubert, Second Secretary of the French Embassy, will arrive next week. M. Trubert is a poet, and has written some very clever verses. He is also a musician, and his musicales at Washington are celebrated.

Señor A. de Brandao of the Brazilian Legation at Washington is at the Malvern.

Admiral and Mrs. Upshur of Washington arrived at the Marlborough Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Jr., arrived last week, and are occupying Alohi, their cottage on West Street, where they will do much entertaining. Miss Townsend, their only child, is a clever little girl. She is a typical Alice in Wonderland, with light, golden hair and blue eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb of New York, who are now at their cottage at Elberon, intend spending a portion of August at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee of New York and her charming daughter are occupying a cottage here this season.

The officers of the Mount Desert Reading Room for the present year are: President—Johnston Livingston; Vice President—Edward Coles; Secretary—J. Montgomery Sears; Treasurer—Gardiner Sherman; Board of Governors—Charles T. How, Dr. Grasse Fox, Dr. Robert Amory, J. Montgomery Sears, Dr. F. F. Smith, Gardiner Sherman, George B. Dorr.

The Reading Room has taken in hand the reception of the yacht clubs, and is making extensive preparations for their coming. A temporary pier has been built in front of the clubhouse out into the bay, and a large float anchored at the end. The float will fly the colors of the New York, Corinthian, and Eastern Yacht Clubs.

The regular golf tournament at Kebo will begin in a week. There are already a number of cracks here, including Arden Robbins of New York, who won the championship tournament here last Summer; Harry Leeds, Edmund Pendleton, and Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. Jules Reynolds of New York will occupy Cornersmeet this season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of New York are comfortably quartered at a pretty cottage near the shore path.

Among the many New Yorkers who are occupying cottages for the season are S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. W. P. Draper, J. Pierpont Edwards, J. J. Emery, James W. Gerard, Parke Godwin, Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Jesse Hoyt, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, John S. Kennedy, Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Josiah Macy, Jr., David B. Ogden, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Ogden, Leonard E. Opdyke, A. H. Paget, Herbert Parsons, Judge Patterson, Joseph Pulitzer, Henry Redmond, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Mrs. M. J. Van Doren, Mrs. Alexander

LONDON STAGE IN SUMMER

"Secret Service" to Run at the Adelphi Theatre Through the Entire Season.

DREWS OPEN IN A NEW PLAY

Many Companies Now Preparing for Their Provincial Tours—Charles Frohman and John Drew Sail on the Paris for New York.

LONDON, July 17.—The season, so far as the theatres are concerned, may be regarded as definitely over. What novelties, if any, managers still have up their sleeves have been got ready not for the metropolitan public, but in view of their provincial tours, and, if played at all in London, the performances will partake more of the nature of dress rehearsals than of anything else. There are, it is true, no end of fine things promised for the Autumn. What will probably prove the last new piece of the season was given last Thursday evening at the Matinée Theatre—a house, by the way, where matinées are seldom or never given. It is entitled "A Merry Monk," and is a comic opera in two acts, the words by Michael Dure and Malcolm Bell, and music by A. Llewellyn. The principal rôle, that of a King's jester, was taken by Templar Saxe, and the scene is laid in France during the civil wars of the end of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Carton's "Tree of Knowledge," which will be the first new piece produced by George Alexander at the St. James's in the Autumn, was read to the company before they left town for their Summer vacation Besides Mr. Alexander's, there are two other important male rôles, as Julia Neilson's part is said to be as fascinating as that in which she made such a hit in "The Second Mrs. Tanquery"—that of Dora Tanquery.

Beerbohm Tree's latest acquisition is an adaptation by Outram Tristan of a Polish novel, entitled "Quo Vadis." The scene is laid in Rome during the reign of Nero, who is the principal personage of the piece, and from the title, it is safe to infer that the persecution of the early Christians has a good deal to do with the plot.

New Plays for John Hare.

John Hare, besides the new piece by Martha Morton, the well-known American authoress, which he will produce first in the provinces, has secured a new play by Stuart Ogilvy, entitled "The Master." This, like Miss Morton's play, will be seen in London during the Autumn.

Arthur Sturgess and J. M. Glover are in a strange quandary. They have written a comic opera, and are quite unable to hit on a suitable title for it. The piece is already down for production at Birmingham on next Bank Holiday, (Aug. 2) and they now announce that they will pay 5 guineas to any Birmingham man, woman, or child who may send in an acceptable title. In order to enable them to make their attempts understandingly, the authors state that their opera deals with the life of a young King, who is compelled to marry by the Socialists in the Parliament of the country over which he reigns. The Parliament also insists that the new Queen shall be chosen by competitive examination, and examination papers are issued to the pupils of all the young ladies' seminaries throughout the kingdom. In the development of the plot, an unsuccessful competitor manages to secure the King's hand, a contretemps afterward set right in the denouement.

The Royal Carl Rosa company will produce in the Autumn, along with a good many other well-known works, Ambrose Thomas's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This is one of the finest of the operatic compositions of the late director of the Paris Conservatory, and the one to which he chiefly owed his first success. Strange to say, while his later works, "Mignon" and "Hamlet" have been repeatedly played in England, "Un Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté" has never been seen here. It was originally produced in Paris nearly half a century ago. The Carl Rosa company has also added Goring Thomas's "Nadeshda" to its repertory, which will be the first work by that composer the company has attempted since it made a fiasco, some four years ago, with his "Golden Web."

"Secret Service" to Run All Summer.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has closed her engagement at the Adelphi, and Charles Frohman's "Secret Service" company have returned to the stage on which they won their first London triumphs last Spring. "Secret Service" will be played at the Adelphi throughout the Summer, and will be succeeded by a military drama by Hadden Chambers and Comyns Carr. This has not yet been christened, but one of the characters, though only a minor one, is the Duke of Wellington, who appears in the prologue as Arthur Wellesley, a young officer of the Indian Army, and, later on, as the commander of the army that defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, in the year of which battle the action of the drama is laid. William Terriss will personate the hero, an officer of the Grenadiers, but in the prologue he appears as an old General. The principal scenes are the Duchess of Richmond's celebrated ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, the field of Waterloo, on the night after the battle, and Paris during the occupation of the allied armies.

Miss Olga Nethersole, not having been able to secure a theatre suitable for the short London engagement she was desirous of playing before starting on her provincial tour, has left town for Sir Francis de Winton's country house, near Sandringham, which she has rented for the Summer. Her provincial tour does not begin until September. While in the provinces she will play, along with her regular répertoire, an English version of "Magda," which Mme. Bernhardt gave in the original during her London engagement.

Daly's Provincial Repertoire.

Augustin Daly announces that the répertoire of his company during its English provincial tour will be "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "School for Scandal," and "The Last Word." The last named is an adaptation from the German.

Sydney Drew, brother of John Drew, and Mrs. Sydney Drew have made their London début at the Tivoli, in a comedy sketch entitled, "When Two Hearts Are One."

The theatres, however, are attracting only secondary audiences, as compared with open-air amusements, which are now in high favor.

"Secret Service" returned to the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday. Charles Frohman's company will sail for New York on the 7th of August, and a new organization, headed by William Terriss, Miss Jessie Millward, and Harry Nichols, under Mr. Frohman's management, will continue the play after they have gone.

Mr. Frohman sailed on the Paris to-day for New York, accompanied by John Drew. Before sailing he arranged to present "Secret Service" in Paris at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, beginning Sept. 25.

Charles Dillingham will remain to manage the Paris production. Mr. Frohman has secured Mr. Grundy's "The Silver Key" for America.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has accepted an offer to join Sir Henry Irving's company for a tour of the provinces. If the engagement proves successful she will become a permanent member of the company.

THE MIDSUMMER SHOWS.

Managers Busy Adding to Their Productions for Roof Gardens and in the Theatres.

With the return of clear skies and warm nights, Summer seekers of amusements on roofs and in theatres flocked to box offices and gladdened the hearts of managers thereby. No new production is promised for the week, but throughout the city enough change is made to satisfy the most regular attendants.

The libretto of "Captain Cook," at the Madison Square Garden, has been cut and pruned to make the opera go with more dash and vim. In addition, the acoustic properties of the amphitheatre have been improved by wiring, so that the lines can be heard in the distant parts of the house. Attention has been paid to the ballets, while the principals have added several new numbers to their parts.

"The Whirl of the Town" will continue its triumphant revolutions at the Casino with its cast unchanged. Last week the new Japanese scene, which made a more appropriate setting for Madge Lessing's Geisha song, added richer color to the tasteful stage setting. Dan Daly added an extra twist to his legs, while Dave Warfield originated a number of jokes for the habitues of the playhouse. This week's Roof Garden bill will be long and varied.

To-morrow the twentieth anniversary of Manhattan Beach will be celebrated by special amusement programmes lasting throughout the day. Sousa's Band will render a number of marches made famous by P. S. Gilmore, while De Wolf Hopper, Nellie Bergin, and Alfred Klein will assist at the afternoon concert. Cannon will impress some of Sousa's marches upon the mind, and "El Capitan" will, in the person of De Wolf Hopper, put forth an extra effort. There will be fireworks all day.

The "Pops," at the Madison Square Roof Garden, will continue to please lovers of music above the ordinary. Just as heretofore, under the leadership of the new conductor, Henry P. Schmitt, the programme will pleasantly vary standard music with the more ephemeral light music of the day.

The newcomers at Hammerstein's Olympia this week are Salmo, an equilibrist; Genaro and Bailey, who will introduce a "cake walk"; Couture brothers, Webb and Hassan, and Cora Routt. Kara will continue to show his skill in juggling, while James Thornton will add a new song or two to his act. The Dunbar sisters, the Gehrue sisters, and Herr Grais, with his donkey and baboon, also remain.

Lizzie Evans, who attracted some attention several years ago as a star of the Lotta order, will make her first appearance in vaudeville at Keith's New Union Square Theatre this week. She will be assisted by her husband, Harry Mills. George Thatcher and Phyllis Rankin, in her imitations of Anna Held, are among the newcomers. Others in the long continuous programme are the Schrode brothers, acrobats; Hacker and Lester, bicyclists; the Gleesons, Montague and West, Jose Bardin, the Randalls, Frankie St. John, and May Hoey and Mark Bennett.

Koster & Bial's programme for the roof this week retains Florence Bindley and her musical instruments and reintroduces Troja, with a number of new songs which best suit her peculiar style of rendition. Adelman and Lowe, xylophone soloists; the Rogers brothers, Bonnie Lottie, Craig, a contortionist, and De Boo, an equilibrist on the trapeze, supplement the newcomers.

Guldensuppe's murder has been done in wax, and occupies a gruesome special chamber of horrors at the Eden Musée. The bathroom of the house at Woodside is reproduced, and the disposition of the body in the tub follows faithfully the details of Thorn's alleged confession. By the side of a table is the figure of a man resembling Thorn, who is encasing a head in plaster of paris.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week Jennie Yeamans, Eugene Sanger, the impersonator; the Franchonettes, Frank Ely and Frances Brooke, Marion and Hastings, Leo and Chapman, Marguerite Ashton, and Marie De Wolf furnish part of the eleven-hour entertainment. The Sunday concert to-day presents Gilbert and Goldie, Ben Harvey, and thirty others.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The returns of the annual inspection and muster of the several regiments throughout the State for the present year in percentage of attendance shows the Seventy-first Regiment to be in the lead, with 100 per cent. present. It was the only regiment that had this distinction, and it also had the same record the year previous. The Twelfth Regiment follows the Seventy-first, having only 3 absentees out of an aggregate membership of 696, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment stands third on the list, with 4 absentees out of 556 on the roll. The Seventh Regiment has the distinction of parading the largest number of men present, viz., 1,044, with only 6 absentees. The tabulated returns of each regiment for this year and last are given below:

	1897.			1896.		
Regiment.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
69th	504	22	526	517	17	534
12th	693	3	696	635	23	658
14th	571	45	616	599	30	629
13th	612	23	635	574	26	600
7th	1,044	6	1,050	1,037	6	1,043
47th	566	27	593	536	8	544
71st	612	0	612	570	0	570
9th	583	20	603	620	13	633
22d	645	18	663	668	16	684
23d	748	12	760	766	8	774
8th	510	11	521	514	21	535
74th	552	4	556	490	22	512
65th	544	31	575	421	34	455

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The closing week at the New York Camp of Instruction will commence next Saturday, when the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo, Col. Fox, relieves the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, which entered the camp yesterday afternoon. With the Seventy-fourth Regiment will be the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, and the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, both of New York City.

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National Guardsmen are very much interested in the seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 next, inclusive. The usual interesting programme is offered, as well as $1,500 in cash prizes, and a number of valuable prizes and trophies. The matches of the National Rifle Association consisting of the Hilton Trophy. Inter-State Military and Wimbledon Cup Matches will be shot for under the auspices of the New Jersey Association, as heretofore. This year, however, the interest in these as well as other matches will be even more marked, because the New York National Guard will be represented by a team.

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Commander William Henry Stayton, recently elected to command the Second Naval Battalion, was a cadet of the United States Naval Academy June, 1873, was promoted midshipman June 21, 1877, Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps, July 1, 1883, First Lieutenant June, 1890, and resigned in July, 1891. He served in the First Naval Battalion as a seaman, and also as Lieutenant in the junior and senior grades, Lieut. Commander Robert D. Foreshew also was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1881, and resigned as a cadet midshipman in June, 1883. Lieut. Howard Pattison, who was elected Navigator, was formerly commander of the Haytian Navy.

***

Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment, in issuing orders authorizing Company E to make its eight-day trip through Long Island on bicycles, on which it started yesterday afternoon, impresses upon the members the seriousness of the tour, and says: "The work will be hard, and the discipline absolute and rigid. On a tour of active duty of this kind the many details that enter make a prompt and cheerful obedience the one essential of success. The health of the men is the first requisite, and in this the first principle is absolute cleanliness in every particular. Rigid inspection of men, equipments, rifles, wheels, cooking utensils, and camp will be conducted by the commanding officer. Perfection in this particular will be insisted upon. Brasses and pieces must be kept spotless, wheels cleaned and oiled, clothing and blankets cleaned and aired. In camp particularly, hygenic rules must be observed. Each camp will be carefully policed. The commanding officer and the officers of Company E feel sure that the men will honor the confidence placed in them, and that in this particular the esprit de corps of Company E will, as heretofore, carry them to success."

The company will wear field service uniform, and each man will carry a blanket, poncho, and mess kit in addition; each man will also carry with him a change of light underwear and necessary toilet articles, polishing and cleaning material, repair kit for wheels, extra spokes, lamp oil, &c. Each man will also carry material for taking notes and making reports of the trip. The company will ride fifty miles a day, thirty miles in the morning and twenty during the afternoon. According to the schedule, the wheelmen were to start from Creedmoor this morning and encamp at Sayville to-night. Riverside should be reached to-morrow night, and the Shinnecock Hills on Tuesday, where the company will go into camp for two days, and perform various military duties and cycling manoeuvres, including a sham battle. On Thursday camp at Shinnecock Hills is to be broken, and the return trip commenced over the north shore roads to Van Cortlandt Park. From the latter place the company will proceed to the State Camp at Peekskill, which they intend to reach next Saturday night, and the return trip home, it is intended, shall be made from there next Sunday morning.

***

Capt. H. S. Poole, First Lieut. F. N. Owen, and Second Lieut. H. F. Peake, all of Company C, Ninth Regiment, have resigned. Capt. Poole desired to send in his resignation some time ago for business reasons, but was prevailed upon to remain with the regiment; his present action, it is understood, is due to dissatisfaction with the adoption of a distinctive uniform for the regiment, as he was not in accord with the project. Lieuts. Owen and Peake resign out of sympathy with Capt. Poole, not caring to remain in the regiment when he leaves it. Col Seward has detailed Lieut. Quinby of Company G to command Company C. Capt. A. M. Tompkins and Lieut. C. Heerdt of Company B have obtained leave of absence and will travel West as far as St. Louis; they will be gone about a month. These promotions among enlisted men have been made: Sergt. S. B. Slagle of Company A; Sergt. A. A. Bourne, Company B, and Corp. O. A. Faller, Company K.

***

Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, who has been attached to the staff of Col. Watson of the Thirteenth, Regiment for some time as Inspector of Rifle Practice, has been unanimously elected Captain of Company A, of the Thirteenth in place of Frank A. Wiswell, who resigned.

***

The honorable discharge of Second Lieut. Thomas C. Clark, Jr., of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who resigned a short time since, has been received.

***

The retirement of Col. Harry W. Michell, Fourteenth Regiment, after thirty-six years of continuous and honorable service, will take a patriotic and capable officer from the active list. Col. Michell was Second Senior Line Colonel in the State, according to the relative rank of officers on the active list.

***

The Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment will apply for permission to General Headquarters to adopt the old time war dress of the regiment for a distinctive uniform. This was discarded some years ago, when the regiment accepted the State uniform. The uniform it is desired to adopt consists of a dark blue coat with red front and small brass buttons, red shoulder knots, white belt, and nickel-plate bayonet scabbard. Lieutenant-elect T. F. Donovan of Company B has passed the Brigade Board.

***

In the Twenty-third Regiment, Regimental Quartermaster Bleecker Bangs, recently appointed, has passed the Brigade Board, and the honorable discharge of Lieut. W. A. Bayer, who resigned, has been received.

***

The veterans of the Forty-seventh Regiment will make an excursion to the State camp next Thursday on the steamer Chancellor, which is to leave the dock foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 9:30 in the morning.

***

While the Forty-seventh Regiment is in camp, a formal presentation will be made of shooting medals to the following members for winning the matches in their respective organization: Officers' Match—Capt. Henry; Non-Commissioned Match—Sergt. Major Hobby; Company A Match—Sergt. Walsh; Company B—Private Baldwin; Company D—Quartermaster Sergt. Christoffel; Company E—Corp. Wilson; Company G—Sergt. Collins; Company I—Sergt. Ketchem, and Company K—Sergt. Clemmett. The Rev. Dr. Darlington, Chaplain of the regiment, will resign after its return from camp.

***

The resignations of two well-known officers of the Seventh Regiment have been received. They are First Lieut. Arthur E. White, and his brother, Second Lieut. John J. White, both of Company K, who joined the regiment Jan. 3, 1883, and have resigned for expiration of term of service.

***

Commander Stayton of the Second Naval Battalion directs his organization to assemble on the New Hampshire next Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock in working suits and watch caps. The mail and telegraphic address during the cruise will be Oyster Bay, Long Island, until Thursday morning, July 29. The battalion will encamp on Gravesend Bay, near Fort Hamilton, Thursday and Friday nights, July 29 and 30.

AN APPEAL FOR THE BIRDS.

Circulars Sent Out by Audubon Society Against the Use of Feathers in Millinery.

A public appeal is made by the Audubon Society of the State of New York, which was founded last Winter, in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, for co-operation in its crusade against the use of the feathers of wild birds for millinery purposes. Frank W. Chapman is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, and he has caused the publication of a variety of circulars explaining the appalling loss of bird life occasioned by the fashion of wearing feathers on hats and garments. Mr. Chapman shows the necessity of protecting birds whose value as destroyers of harmful insects, rodents, &c., is of undoubted importance.

One mission of the Audubon Society is to promote an interest in the study of birds, and by this means create a sentiment which will go far toward assisting in their preservation. Children are appealed to by special circulars, and the officers of the society believe that their battle for the birds will be half won if a "bird day" can be established in the public schools. If children become acquainted with the common birds and their ways it is thought they will instinctively shrink from destruction of bird life.

A circular signed by Miss Emma H. Lockwood, Secretary-Treasurer, says: "This society appeals to women to refrain entirely from the use of aigrettes and the wings and feathers of all wild birds, and to intelligent and humane men to secure in every way possible the protection and preservation of our native birds. Already our song birds have greatly decreased in numbers, while the beautiful egrets and snowy herons and the graceful terns, once so abundant, have become almost exterminated."

SPEONK'S NAME SURVIVES.

A Flank Movement on Remsenburg Succeeds, and All the Old Settlers Are Rejoicing.

The ancient community of Speonk, on Long Island, said to have been ravished of its venerable name by a combination of a Presbyterian clergyman and the United States Government, is once more measurably happy, for Speonk lives again. It has risen phoenix like from the ashes, and is inscribed upon a signboard nailed against a post of the Long Island Railroad depot. White-winged Peace, which roosted there for two centuries and was driven away last year with the shrill squalling of a beleaguered hen, has returned to roost again.

The name of Speonk was changed to Remsenburg because Mr. Remsen built a twenty-thousand-dollar church in the settlement and statistics suddenly stopped because of loyalty. No Speonker would consent to be born or to die in a place called Remsenburg, nobody would move away, and there was not the faintest indication that anybody would move in. The place was at a standstill, and gloom and stagnation brooded beneath the splendid old trees which shade houses dating from the seventeen hundreds and over the wide fields spangled with white daisies and red clover.

The problem has now been happily solved. The honored name of Speonk has been bestowed upon a new Post Office established at Millside. Millside is closer to Speonk than Speonk was to Speonk. It is less than half a mile from the station, while the old Speonk, now Remsenburg, is a full mile. The bicycle road for that part of Long Island runs by Millside, where there is a big pond, a quaint and ancient mill, a soda water and ice cream palace, a cigar emporium, and a bizarre and dizzy ginger ale bazaar. It is in a valley where the broad, green leaves of towering oak trees hang low and thick, and make deep and grateful shade upon the turf.

Millside is now Speonk. What was Speonk is Remsenburg. The station, however, remains Speonk, and the Tuttles and Phillipses and the other old families are delighted because they may ignore Remsenburg and continue to live and die and be born and married, get their mail, and perform all the other functions of life in Speonk. Speonk remains Speonk, in part at least. The old name, signifying "sweet waters," and taken from the Indians by the first settlers, survives in the Post Office directories and railroad time tables.

Miss Juliet Wilbur is Postmistress at Speonk, and a flag floats over the office in token of triumph. Only Millside has vanished.

149 MILES IN 143 MINUTES.

Fast Run Made by the New York Central's Empire State Express.

BUFFALO, July 17.—When the Empire State Express left Syracuse at 2:24 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was 23 minutes late, due to delays on the Albany Division.

Conductor Johnson said to Engineer Charles Edgerton: "Make up all you can between here and Buffalo."

"I'll try," said the engineer.

The train arrived in Buffalo at 4:47, two minutes behind time. It had made up twenty-one minutes, making probably the fastest time ever made by a regular train.

The 149 miles were covered in 143 minutes, including a two-minute stop at Rochester and two "slow-ups" for water and at crossings.

This run beats all the records of the Empire State Express.

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PROPRIETARY REMEDIES.

WINCHESTER'S COUGH CORDIAL; relief c

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Report of the Roads Committee of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York.

MANY STREET IMPROVEMENTS

An Invaluable Guide to Excursions from Philadelphia Next Month to Seaside Resorts—English Cyclists' Thirst.

The report of the Roads Committee of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York on the improvements of the streets and roadways, completed recently, is made known for the benefit of thousands of cyclists for the first time to-day. The report is of great importance to metropolitan cyclists. It gives the numerous routes which riders may travel when leaving the city or when seeking a pleasure trip around New York without going over rough cobblestone pavements.

The committee, which is made up of Carleton W. Narson, Chairman; Dr. W. K. Doty, Dr. C. L. Harrison, C. L. Benedict, and George W. Butler, has worked indefatigably to prepare this report, which is the most complete one ever compiled. Commissioner Haffen of the annexed district did all in his power to help the committee. He has made nearly every improvement suggested by the committee and the New York consulate of the League of American Wheelmen. The report, which follows, deals largely with the territory above Twenty-third Street.

"Featherbed Lane is now macadamized from Jerome Avenue to Macomb's Dam Road, and the foundation stone is laid from the latter road to the easterly approach to Washington Bridge. This road will be completed in about two weeks.

"Asphalt strips have been laid in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street from Third Avenue to Willis Avenue on either side of the railroad tracks.

"Asphalt strips have also been laid on Westchester Avenue from Third Avenue to Prospect Avenue, from which latter point the road is macadamized to the Eastern Boulevard and all points east.

"Alexander Avenue is asphalted from One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and the latter street is asphalted from Alexander Avenue to Willis Avenue. The committee calls particular attention to the fact that several people, in laying out a route to Pelham Bay Park, City Island, New Rochelle, and other points along the Sound, always direct their questioners to go through One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to the Northern Boulevard, and thence along the Southern Boulevard to Westchester Avenue. The Southern Boulevard is and has been unridable for nearly two years, and the committee recommends the following route, viz.: Across Madison Avenue Bridge to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, east along One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Alexander Avenue, north along Alexander Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-third Street, east through One Hundred and Forty-third Street to Willis Avenue, north on Willis Avenue to Third Avenue; thence north on Third Avenue two blocks to Westchester Avenue, where the bicycle strips begin. By following Westchester Avenue one can reach the Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Bay Road, which leads to City Island, New Rochelle, and other places on the shore of the Sound.

A Bit of Rough Roadway.

"The roadway between Madison Avenue Bridge and Third Avenue is still rough, and riding over it is very unpleasant. There is, perhaps, no road in the city which bicyclists use constantly that is in so poor a condition for riding. The Commissioner of Street Improvements has, however, promised to begin the work of widening, grading, and repaving it very soon, and also contemplates the building of a new bridge over the Mott Haven Canal. This work cannot be done too soon to suit the thousands of wheelmen and wheelwomen who have occasion to use it daily, and the Commissioner will receive their hearty thanks if he will give directions to have the improvements begin immediately, and make provision for asphalt strips on either side of the railroad tracks when the street is repaved.

"The committee requested that the asphalt strips on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Westchester Avenue be laid next to the car tracks instead of along the curb, as their request was granted, and the experiment has been most satisfactory, for wheelmen find that drivers of wagons and trucks almost invariably turn aside to give them an opportunity to pass, and it is recommended that hereafter all asphalt strips be laid next to the car tracks, and in streets where there are no car tracks that a strip about nine or ten feet be laid in the middle of the street instead of having a strip next to the curb on either side of the road, as when laid in the latter places wheelmen must frequently turn out on the rough block pavement to pass the numerous wagons and trucks that are permitted to stand next to the curb.

"The macadamizing of Tremont Avenue is practically completed, and wheelmen can now, after crossing Madison Avenue Bridge, proceed north on Mott Avenue (macadamized) to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, thence east on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Washington Avenue (macadamized,) thence east on Tremont Avenue to West Farms, from which point one may go eastward to Westchester Village and Pelham Park, or northward on Main Street, West Farms, to Bronx Park and the White Plains Road.

"Pelham Avenue will soon be macadamized from the Fordham Station to Bronx River.

Streets in Workmen's Hands.

"Burnside Avenue—The work of tunnelling under the aqueduct and erecting an archway is progressing very favorably, and when this work is done the Commissioner of Street Improvements will give direction to proceed with the macadamizing of that avenue from Jerome Avenue westward to Macomb's Dam Road.

"Main Street, from West Farms south to Westchester Avenue, is being torn up for the purpose of constructing a sewer, so that your committee could not ask that this road be redressed with cracked stone. Boston Road has been asphalted from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets.

"Jerome Avenue Improvement.—The contracts for paving this avenue will soon be let. It will be let in four sections, and each section is to be completed within 100 days from the time of letting. The Union Railway Company is now laying tracks on this avenue, so that the twenty feet in the middle of the road which it was thought would be left for drivers to speed their horses on will be used by the railroad company.

"Bergen Avenue, which runs from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue in a northerly direction, crossing Westchester Avenue, is to be asphalted under the direction of the Commissioner of Street Improvements, and there is a fair prospect of having Brook Avenue (which is the avenue to the east of Willis Avenue) laid with asphalt strips from the Southern Boulevard northward to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Third Avenue, thence northerly on Third Avenue to the completed Brook Avenue, thence along Brook Avenue to Webster Avenue, and along the latter avenue to Fordham Station. Webster Avenue is now paved with vitrified brick from Fordham Station to the Southern Boulevard at Bedford Park, and is soon to be paved with vitrified brick from the latter place northward to Mosholu Parkway. This will afford riders an almost direct roadway from the southern section of the district above the Harlem River to Mosholu Parkway, at which point they can turn westward to Van Cortlandt Park or eastward to Bronx Park.

Progress of Asphalt Work.

"One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street has now been asphalted from St. Nicholas Avenue to Lawrence Street, and the latter Street to the Western Boulevard, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which is opposite Lawrence Street, is asphalted to Manhattan Street, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street from the Boulevard to Fort Lee Ferry is soon to be asphalted, so that wheelmen coming up or down Fifth Avenue can now turn westward through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, which is asphalted from Second Avenue, and proceed over asphalt streets to the Fort Lee Ferry.

"One Hundred and Fourth Street is now being asphalted from Fifth Avenue to First Avenue. This will give riders a means of getting to and from the Ninety-ninth Street or College Point Ferry along First Avenue, which is now asphalted.

"First Avenue is now asphalted from Twentieth Street to One Hundredth Street, and will soon be completed to One Hundred and Ninth Street.

"Fifth Avenue is now asphalted from about Seventy-ninth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and will be asphalted from the Washington Arch to Harlem River by the first of next December, unless delayed by the work of laying large water mains in its lower part. The following work has been done to improve the approaches to the ferries named: East Twenty-third Street Ferry—Resolutions have been passed by the Board of Aldermen to have Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Streets paved with sheet asphalt from First Avenue to Avenue A, and along the latter avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth Street. East Ninety-second Street has been asphalted from First Avenue to the Astoria Ferry.

"West Twenty-third Street Ferry can be reached by way of Twenty-second Street, which is asphalted from Sixth Avenue to the North River, or by way of Twenty-fourth Street, which is asphalted from Broadway to the North River.

"West Forty-second Street Ferry can be reached by way of Forty-first Street or Forty-fourth Street, which are asphalted from Eighth to Eleventh Avenues. Asphalt strips are soon to be laid from Forty-first Street along Eleventh Avenue to Forty-second Street, and thence west along Forty-second Street to the point where the water grant begins, which is several hundred feet east of the ferryhouse.

"Forty-sixth Street is now asphalted from First Avenue to Eighth Avenue, except between Lexington and Madison Avenues.

"Seventy-first Street is asphalted from First Avenue to Fifth Avenue.

"Seventy-ninth Street is asphalted from Avenue A to Fifth Avenue.

"Eighty-fifth Street is being asphalted from Avenue A to Fifth Avenue, except from Madison Avenue to Fourth Avenue.

"One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is now being asphalted from Madison Avenue westward to St. Nicholas Avenue.

"One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue—The laying of asphalt between the railroad tracks at this point has just been completed, but nothing has been done to remedy the crossing at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, which is really in a dangerous condition to ride over.

"Seventh Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to Harlem River is now being macadamized.

"The committee reports that the sprinkling of Central Bridge has been stopped at its request, and the roadway of Washington Bridge, that was in a rough and dangerous condition for so long a time at certain places, has at last been repaired; that the new road in Pelham Bay Park, extending from Pelham Bridge to the east end of the park, is progressing quite rapidly, and is now completed to a point near Hunter's Island, which is the first island to the west of Travers Island, and that the foundation of that roadway is entirely completed to the city line.

"The asphalting of the circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, which is under the jurisdiction of the Park Board, is at last being done. Arrangements have been made to place thirty-six lights on the bicycle path on Riverside Drive.

"The Bergen County Traction Company has reached the conclusion that it would be best to double track the road on the switchback up the Palisades and carry bicycles on the cars instead of putting them in the inclined plane, as suggested. The company's engineer has been directed to make a survey and give an estimate of the cost of building the second track, and upon the receipt of the report the Board of Directors will decide the question.

"The committee further reports that lights have been placed in front of the Eighth Avenue car stables, as requested by the association."

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The physicians of France are puzzled by a new mania which is afflicting some women who ride bicycles. These feminine cyclists have become very cruel. Medical men who have made a study of the matter are inclined to ascribe it to a form of insanity. One feminine cyclist has shown her cruel nature by torturing her pet dogs and cats, although previous to the time the mania afflicted her she had been all kindness to her pet animals. No such cases have been discovered in America. French experts are inclined to believe that scorching as practiced by all French cyclists brings about this effect upon the nervous system.

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Excursions from Philadelphia.

The nearness to Philadelphia of many of the most popular seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast will induce many Western members of the League of American Wheelmen to arrange their annual vacations so as to spend some time preceding or following the National meet, on Aug. 4, 5, 6, and 7, at some of these watering places. During the meet special trains will be run to the Jersey coast—Cape May, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Long Branch. New York will, it is expected, have the largest representation at the National meet. From current reports, upward of 3,000 cyclists will wheel to the Quaker City. And then there are the three separate century runs arranged by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, which will include at least 2,000 riders.

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An English cycle paper, commenting on the cyclist's thirst, says that, notwithstanding the enormous percentage of cyclists among the population of England, his thirst, even if he be a non-abstainer, is essentially a temperate thirst. A statistical summary of a thousand cyclists' drinks shows that nearly three-fourths were non-alcoholic beverages.

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It is rumored that Walter S. Jenkins Chairman of the National Rights and Privileges Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, will be the candidate for Chief Consul of the New York Division next year unless Isaac B. Potter declines to become a candidate for re-election.

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DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Interesting Items of News About the Leading Local Organizations.

The announcement of a two-thousand-dollar handicap race, trials at one mile, and final heat at two miles, has caused quite a sensation among the professionals, who were anxiously waiting for some club to offer a cash prize that was worth the time and expense to train for.

The Quill Club Wheelmen of America, under whose auspices the big race will be held on Sept. 4 and 6, at Manhattan Beach, intend to hold the biggest cycling carnivals ever attempted in this country. They have gone down deep into their pockets to make the affair a memorable one. It is likely that the richness of the purse offered in the Quill Club handicap will cause a number of fast amateur riders to enter the professional fold.

There will be abundant races for amateurs on both days of the meet, for which some rich prizes are offered. A notable feature of the meet is to be an amateur team pursuit race between Greater New York and New Jersey. The complete programme, as compiled by the Race Committee, follows:

First Day—Trial and semi-finals of the Quill Club two-thousand-dollar handicap; One-third mile dash, professional, $100, $50, $25, and $10; one-mile amateur invitation, $35, $30, and $25; one-half-mile amateur handicap, $35, $20, and $10. Amateur team pursuit race between Greater New York and New Jersey, with special prizes and special events, to be decided upon.

Second Day—Final heat Quill Club two-thousand-dollar handicap, which will be at two miles, while the heats will be at one mile; one-mile open professional, with prizes of $100, $50, $25, and $25; quarter-mile dash, amateur, $35, $20, and $10; mile amateur handicap, $35, $20, and $10, and five-mile metropolitan championship for the American Wheelmen's Trophy Cup.

Entry blanks can be obtained from Al Reeves, Secretary Race Committee, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, New York.

The Riverside Wheelmen are working hard to make their annual meet at Manhattan Beach, July 31, a success in every way. The committee in charge has the assurances of all the fastest riders in the circuit that they will come on and compete.

The club has added another trophy to its long list—the trophy offered by the Atalanta Wheelmen for the club winning the greater number of points at the race meet held on July 5. C. M. Ertz, the only representative of the club at the meet, won the prize, his score being two firsts and one second.

The Yorkville Wheelmen are now settled in their new clubhouse, 215 East Eighty-seventh Street. The club has increased its membership considerably since it took new quarters, and in time the club promises to be one of the largest in the metropolitan district. The following club runs are announced for July and August: July 18, Bellville, N. J.; July 25, Hempstead, L. I.; Aug. 1, Arrochar, S. I.; Aug. 8, Coney Island; Aug. 15, Bergen Point.

The Morris Wheelmen's ladies' moonlight ride to Bay View Villa, in Westchester, Thursday night, was largely attended. The party had a delightful time at the villa, where refreshments were served, and a dance followed. The return ride in a bright moonlight, along the Eastern Boulevard, was a treat.

Since its organization the Century Cycle Club has won many prizes. A partial list of those that adorn the clubhouse are:

May 19, 1895—Silk banner for largest number of survivors on century run of Riverside Wheelmen. May 10, 1896—Silver plaque for largest number of survivors on century run of Riverside Wheelmen. June 6, 1896—First prize (silk banner) for club riding, appearance, and numbers in The Evening Telegram bicycle parade. June 8 to 13, 1896—Second prize (punch bowl) for competitive drill at bicycle carnival, Madison Square Garden. June 27, 1896—First prize (two bronze figures) for best appearing visiting club in the Brooklyn bicycle parade, to celebrate the opening of the return cycle path. June 18, 1896—First prize (silk banner) for best appearing visiting club in the Long Branch bicycle parade. Aug. 7, 1896—First prize (water pitcher and pair goblets) for best appearance and riding, and second prize (two-gallon punch bowl and ladle) for largest representation in the Hempstead (L. I.) bicycle carnival. Sept. 12, 1896—Second prize (solid silver punch bowl and ladle) for largest representation and honorable mention for illumination in New York bicycle carnival. May 23, 1897—Ornamented clock and candelabras for largest number of survivors on century run of Triumph Wheelmen. June 5, 1897—Prize (handsome clock) for largest representation, and honorable mention for appearance, in Evening Telegram bicycle parade.

Cycle Races for Charity.

The cycling and athletic tournament to be held at Manhattan Field next Saturday afternoon promises to furnish some interesting sport. The object of the tournament is a threefold charity for The Herald Ice Fund, Fire Department Pension Fund, and the proposed police gymnasium.

There will be cycle races at all the popular distances for amateurs, firemen, policemen, and actors. The actors' race will be interesting, as it is expected that the contestants will be grotesquely attired.

Roundsman Schuessler, one of the heroes of the bicycle squad of this city, will not be able to compete because of an accident, the result of stopping a runaway team the other day. The list of events for firemen and policemen follows:

One-mile race, open to firemen; one-mile race, open to members of police bicycle squad; one-mile race, for firemen and policemen not members of the bicycle squad; five-mile race, same conditions as former; one-mile race for firemen and policemen not members of the bicycle squad who have never won a race; one-half-mile race, for firemen and policemen not members of squad.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Searles, President and Secretary, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining Company, as well as John D. and William Rockefeller, are enthusiastic wheelmen. There are nearly 200 bicycle racks at the Metropolitan Club for the use of members.

Chairman Mott's most recent bulletin announces several new rulings for the racing men, and also a number of suspensions, transfers, and other business. F. B. Engelhoff, F. C. Bossler, and W. E. Doctor of Brooklyn have been suspended until July 21 for falling after entering a race.

A cyclist who had nothing else to do has arranged the following statistics: If all the miles ridden on bicycles last year were added together they would equal twice the distance between the earth and sun. The number of revolutions of the pedals would be 150,000,000,000. The oil used for lubricating and illuminating would fill 10,000 barrels.

Among the professionals representing the Riverside Wheelmen this season are F. J. Titus, Ray McDonald, C. Hedstrom, F. F. Goodman, H. Swenson, and H. Henshaw. Joe Nuttage and F. J. Nagle will make their debut in the professional class at the Riverside Wheelmen's meet at Manhattan Beach, July 31.

The New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen will send a committee to the public hearing of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow on the new ordinance as introduced by the consulate. An animated debate is liable to take place between the wheelmen and representatives of the livery stable keepers, who are opposing some of the new restrictions.

To avert disaster in the mountainous portions of France, the Tourist Club has caused to be constructed safety nets, which are suspended in dangerous places. Four days after one of these nets was swung a cyclist's life was saved, he falling into it instead of into the gorge below. Something of this sort should be provided by the township of Guttenberg, as cyclists riding up and down the Guttenberg hill from the ferry are in constant peril of being mangled by falling on the rocks below.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen, who conducted the State meet in this district last year, will hold their second annual meet at the Manhattan Beach track, Aug. 14, the Saturday after the National meet at Philadelphia. A programme has been arranged which will attract prominent amateur and professional riders. The committee in charge is composed of C. Obermeyer, Chairman; N. Macdonald, Secretary; W. H. Nash, A. W. Hudson, G. E. Stackhouse, G. H. Greenla, Joseph Brown, Charles Nash, J. Martine, and H. Hoyt.

The following route, a part of which has just been repaired, will no doubt interest a good many riders, as it carries one for five miles along the shores of the Raritan River. Take Staten Island Ferry at Tottenville, cross over to Perth Amboy, then continue straight out on Smith Street until you reach the water tank marked "Weber"; from there a beautiful view of the river can be obtained upon a clear day, the Highlands on the one hand being outlined clearly, and New Brunswick on the other hand. Continue on this route until you strike Weber Lane, then turn to your right, passing Kathryn Inn, League Hotel, and Weber Post Office. From there the new road connecting with the New Brunswick turnpike begins, which, in a straight line, takes the rider through Metuchen to New Brunswick.

The race meet of the Hudson County Wheelmen, to be held at the Jersey City Driving Park Saturday, July 24, will be open to all amateurs. There are six races on the programme, including the one-mile championship for Hudson County riders. Walter C. Roome, W. L. Darmer, Charles M. Dewey, Howard Storer, Thomas Kennedy, Henry Heber, and other good riders will compete for the Hudson County championship. The following is a list of events and prizes:

Half-mile novice—Medals, $35, $20, $10. One-mile open—First, thirty-five-dollar diamond ring; second, twenty-dollar diamond stud; third, ten-dollar scarfpin. One-mile handicap—First, fifty-dollar gold stopwatch; second, twenty-dollar gold watch; third, ten-dollar scarfpin. One-and-one-half-mile tandem handicap—First, two gold watches, $20 each; second, two gold watch chains, $10 each. Half-mile handicap—First, thirty-five-dollar diamond ring; second, twenty-dollar diamond stud; third, ten-dollar scarfpin.

Entries will close July 17 with George E. Blakeslee, 554 Communipaw Avenue.

SHE RIDES A CYCLE AT THREE.

R. S. Munger Expects His Other Child to Ride at Two.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—Miss Mary Munger, the three-year-old daughter of R. S. Munger, of the Northington-Pratt-Munger Gin Company of this city, is the smallest cyclist in the United States of which there is any record. The little Birmingham cyclist began riding when she was only two years and five months old. At two years and six months she rode very well. The wheel she now rides was made especially for her, and is just fourteen inches high. It looks like a plaything, but conveys the little rider, who accompanies her father about the city, with ease wherever she cares to go.

In this connection it might be stated that Mr. Munger is having a wheel made for his sixteen-months-old daughter, which he expects the little girl to be riding when she is two years of age.

Metropolitan Championship Meeting.

The Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association has arranged its list of events for the championship to be held Aug. 7. The following is the revised list:

100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, one-mile bicycle race, pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing 56-pound weight for distance, putting 16-pound shot, 120-yard hurdle race, 10 flights, 3 feet 6 inches high; 220-yard hurdle race, 10 flights, 2 feet 6 inches high; three-mile run, and throwing the discus. An entrance fee of $1 per man will be charged in each event, and the entries will close with J. J. Frawley, Chairman, Knickerbocker A. C., Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, July 31. The championships are open only to athletes holding membership in clubs belonging to the Metropolitan Association.

Don't Want High Tariff on Bicycles.

Putting a high tariff on bicycles does not please all American manufacturers. They say this country can compete in quality and price with any country in the world, and a tariff will necessarily result in the foreign market being shut against them. In connection with this the Overman Wheel Company has addressed a letter to Congressman Frederick Gillet asking him to use his influence in preventing such a mistake being made.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Regattas for Yachts to be Sailed Each Day This Week on the Sound.

Larchmont race week began yesterday with a regatta for all classes. The harbor was filled with yachts of all sizes and descriptions and they will remain there all this week in order that their owners may witness the regattas and participate in the festivities prepared by the Larchmont yachtsmen.

The programme prepared is a very elaborate one, and the Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, H. C. Wintringham, and H. W. Coates—will have a very busy week.

The programme for each day is as follows:

Monday—Special race for schooners in racing trim in one class; special race for schooners in cruising trim in one class; second race of series for Class N, thirty feet; second race of series for Class Q, twenty feet. Evening, local talent.

Tuesday—Four-oared gig race for "Hen and Chickens' Colors," presented by ex-Commodore Gillig; two-oared gig race for "Dauntless Colors," presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; dingy race for "Execution Colors," presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; race for naphtha launches exceeding twenty-one feet; race for naphtha launches, twenty-one feet and under; tub races and water sports. Afternoon—Ladies' reception and band concert. Evening—Ball and illumination of clubhouse and grounds.

Wednesday—Open regatta for all classes; special race for yawls over fifty-one feet racing length, (in cruising trim, all in one class;) third race of series for Class N, thirty feet; special race for yawls fifty-one feet and under, racing length, all in one class; third race of series for Class Q, twenty feet. Evening—Amateur minstrels.

Thursday—Race for Class K yachts with cabin trunks, fifty-one feet; fourth race of series for Class N, thirty feet; fourth race of series for Class Q, twenty feet; race for cabin cats, all in one class. Evening—Local talent.

Friday—Schooner race, all in one class; race for Class K yachts with flush decks, fifty-one feet; race for Class L, forty-three feet; fifth race of series for Class N, thirty feet; fifth race of series for Class Q, twenty feet. Evening—Legerdemain, magic, and other tricks.

Saturday—Open regatta for all classes; sixth race of series for Class N, thirty feet; sixth race of series for Class Q, twenty feet. Evening—Music and a pyrotechnic display.

Momo a Good Boat.

The trial races that have been sailed this week have proved that the Momo is the best boat in the twenty-foot class, and she will be a hard boat to beat in Canadian waters if her owners get her in trim in time. The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club are considering the advisability of sending two yachts to Montreal in order that one may time the other up. This will be considerable extra expense, and, after the manner in which the Momo defeated the other yachts, particularly in light wind, they may decide that it is not necessary to send an extra boat.

It is just possible, though, that some changes may have to be made in the challenger. All the boats in the twenty-foot class are up to the limit in size. They were built with the idea of being sent to race on a fresh-water lake, and yet the designers seem to have overlooked the fact that fresh water is less buoyant than salt water, and that these boats will sail deeper on the Canadian lake than they did on the Sound. These boats displace about 1,700 pounds, and in fresh water they will float about half an inch deeper than they do in salt water. A half an inch would make a difference of three or four inches in the water-line length, and if they are up to the limit now, it will mean that the rig will have to be cut down. It is very necessary that the challenger should go to Canada as soon as possible, so that any changes that are necessary can be made in time to allow the owner to get his boat in shape.

AMATEUR OARSMEN AT WORK.

Annual Regatta on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia.

Secretary F. R. Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has sent out official notices to all the Harlem clubs announcing that the annual regatta of the association will be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13 and 14, and that the entries will close on Saturday, July 31. For the first time in the history of the association the four and eight oared events will be a mile and a half straightaway instead of a mile.

The list of events is as follows: Intermediate and senior single-scull shells, intermediate and senior double-scull shells, senior pair-oared shells, intermediate, senior, and senior international four-oared shells, intermediate and senior eight-oared shells, ten events in all. There are challenge cups in seven races and gold medals for each winner. Silk banners will be presented to each club entering a winning crew. Several Harlem entries are expected in the pair-oared, four-oared, and eight-oared events.

The Wyanoke Boat Club's junior four-oared crew has disbanded, owing to dissensions that have arisen among the members. It is understood that the crew would be entered in the Long Island regatta, and unless Capt. Smith can bring the men together again there will be no entry.

The members of the various rowing clubs in "scullers row" are endeavoring to secure a life-saving medal for Fred Plaisted, the well-known professional coachman, who has saved two victims from drowning. His last rescue was on Wednesday afternoon, when he jumped overboard and saved Thomas McCarty, eleven years old, of 134 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The members of the Lone Star Boat Club are talking of entering an intermediate four in the Long Island regatta, but as yet it has not been definitely decided upon.

The announcement made by the officials of the Long Island regatta, to the effect that a tug will be sent to the Harlem River to transport the boats of crews entered, will have a tendency to increase the number of entries from the Harlem clubs, as the question of transportation was one of the first considered by them.

Frank Ellis will be the only entry from the Harlem Rowing Club in the Long Island regatta. He will row in the junior single event.

The Dauntless Boat Club's senior eight-oared shell crew are on the water training every evening under the direction of Capt. Colwell and E. H. Anderson. The men are in excellent condition, and rowing a very rapid stroke.

The officials of the Middle States regatta, to be held on the Harlem River over the regular course on Labor Day, have decided upon the following events: Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, senior double sculls, junior four-oared gigs, intermediate four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells, and a Naval Reserve cutter race. Bartow S. Weeks, of the New York Athletic Club, will act as referee, Robert H. Fulton, of the Sawanhaka Boat Club, starter, and Leon Mayer, clerk of the course.

The Metropolitan Boat Club gave a very enjoyable barge party Thursday evening. A trip was made to Morris Heights, where supper was served. Dancing followed.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

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Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1897.

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"BUNCO" AND REFORM.

On the 15th The World published a very full and careful statement, prepared on the authority of the head of each department, of the work of the Strong administration in the Departments of Public Works, Docks, Parks, Fire, and Street Cleaning, and a brief statement as to the Charities.

On the same day Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, in an interview in The Post, used the following language:

"We have been buncoed right along—buncoed as easily and as effectively as a Jerseyman on his first appearance in Cortlandt Street. We have worked for reform, and the result invariably has been to put Republicans in office.

"I am tired of the kind of reform that always puts Republicans in office and Democrats out of office, and I do not propose to be buncoed any more."

Mr. ANDERSON is perhaps not a representative partisan Democrat. He has shown his independence on the money question, and no one suspects him of sympathy with the grosser appetites of the Tammany Democrat. He is, moreover, much too rash and foolish a person to permit us to hold any party or any body of men responsible for his utterances. But his words show a kind of partisanship of which there is far too much and which is peculiarly dangerous at this time, when—if the partisans do not prevent—we have a chance of securing immense advance in the management of city affairs, for the lasting benefit of all the people, whether they belong to either party or to none.

It is a blunder worse than a crime at this moment to judge the value of the work of any administration by the number of Republicans or of Democrats who are engaged in the work. In the case of the Strong administration, moreover, there is this ugly dilemma for partisans of the Anderson type. So much of its work is good, compared with that of partisan Democratic administrations, that if one insists on applying the partisan test, the inference must be that Democrats have to be put "out of office" and Republicans put in in order to get good work. As a matter of fact, however, the work of the Strong administration has been good just in proportion as partisanship has not prevailed. Its successes are arguments not for a Republican or a Democratic City Government, but for a Government independent of any and all parties.

The statement in The World is most interesting as to the Departments of Public Works, Docks, Street Cleaning, and Fire. In all of these, the improvement is largely due to the strict enforcement of the merit system in subordinate appointments, and this, though more cordial in somethan in others, has, by one influence and another, been made general, and is more uniform and faithful now than at first.

The striking improvement in the Public Works Department has been in the extension of asphalt pavement. For the first time in the history of the city there is now a continuous smooth pavement from the Battery to One Hundred and Eighth Street on the west side, with important avenues on the east side, while the pavement is to go down on Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. More than one-half of the improved pavement has been laid, not in the "brownstone district," but on the streets lined by the homes of those of moderate means or of the poor. The improvement in the water service has added 60,000,000 gallons a day to the supply, and the completion of the Fifth Avenue mains and their branches will protect the most valuable business property in the city, which has long been exposed to great peril from fire. Sixteen miles of new sewers have been built, and the revenues of the water service have been increased until they now exceed the entire cost of the city works paid by taxation.

In the Dock Department a system of comprehensive improvement has been put in the way of thorough success, adding a total of nearly three miles of wharfage, with piers and wharves adequate to the largest ships and meeting the growing needs of the great commerce of the city, all on a system which pays for itself and costs the taxpayer nothing.

In the Street Cleaning Department the chief change is that the streets are kept clean. They are not cleaned occasionally and in spots and partially. They are cleaned thoroughly. Here is one comparison that tells the story:

In 1888 Commissioner COLEMAN reported that of the paved streets at that time under the charge of the Street Cleaning Department:
Fifty-three miles were cleaned daily.
One hundred and eighty-seven miles were cleaned three times a week.
Sixty-five miles were cleaned twice a week.
Twenty-four miles were cleaned when found necessary.
At present 433 miles of paved streets are cleaned by the department. Of these:
Thirty-five and a half miles are cleaned four or more times every day.
Fifty and a half miles are cleaned three times every day.
Two hundred and eighty-three and a half miles are cleaned twice every day.
Sixty-three and a half miles are cleaned once every day.
This makes an average of 924 miles of streets that are cleaned every day.

And the work is done by clean, capable, self-respecting men, who are fairly treated and are proud of their work.

The Fire Department was always the best branch of the public service, but it has been made much better, both in morale and in efficiency. The following table puts the case in a nutshell:

Year.	Number of Fires.	Total Loss.	Average Per Fire.
1894	3,083	$4,208,753	$1,056.62
1895	3,963	3,519,891	888.16
1896	3,890	3,418,591	878.81

It would be easy to show, on the other hand, in Mayor STRONG'S administration ample proof of the mischief wrought by indulgence in partisanship. The Police Department is an instance that will occur to every one. The lesson of both success and failure is that with complete independence we get real reform; with partisanship, no matter what label it bears, the city is "bunkoed."

AN "UNWRITTEN LAW."

The extraordinary address delivered from the bench by a Kentucky Judge before releasing from custody a man who had killed another man for destroying his home will be accounted in questionable taste in this part of the country. Yet we must admit that the escape of the slayer from punishment would have been equally sure in any State. In the North it is not customary for Magistrates either to make such cases the occasions of sentimental remarks or to put themselves on record as extenuating assassination for any reason. The case is generally allowed to go to a jury by formal process and the jury gravely declares the prisoner "Not guilty." And that public opinion should in this era so strongly tend to sustain a man who does to death the defiler of his family is, on the whole, a rather more remarkable fact, perhaps, than that a Kentucky Justice should deliver a flowery and rather unwise speech in enforcing the "unwritten law."

For this is held to be the age of "emancipation," of the progressive woman, who declares her equality with man in all particulars, the age of beneficent iconoclasm and destructive criticism of old creeds and conventions. If the "new woman's" theories had really gained as many believers as the fuss she makes about them would suggest, the old ideas of family honor, the sanctity of the home and wifely fidelity would not so generally prevail. It is never true that two wrongs make a right, of course, and the Kentucky slayer has not improved his children's heritage by adding bloodshed to the list of family crimes. Nor will the dishonor of their family name be the sooner forgotten because of his deed. But sober reason has little to do with such cases, and the recurrence of the fact is chiefly interesting as a reminder of how pitifully small the influence of vehemently proclaimed doctrines has been upon the social system.

The defense of MERRITT by Judge FALCONER, so far as its view of social ethics goes, might have been delivered by a Puritan Magistrate in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. It probably would not have been, for excellent reasons. But the Puritan Magistrate would have likely held to the same views in private conversation. This does not prove that our social progress has been unwholesomely restricted in any essential, either.

A PREDICTION AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

There is an ugly, heavy black line in the opening section of the Tariff bill as it passed the Senate. Mr. DINGLEY had boldly written: "Be it enacted, &c., That on and after May 1, 1897," such and such duties shall be imposed. The Senate drew a black line through the date, and substituted in italics the words "the passage of this bill."

Before the bill was introduced, THE TIMES plainly told its readers that the country must not expect its passage before the 1st of August, and that in the meantime nothing would be done as to the currency. That was in the early days of March. The fair words of President MCKINLEY were fresh in the public memory. Mr. GAGE had just been made Secretary of the Treasury. The zeal with which honest and patriotic Democrats had laid aside all partisan feeling and supported, on the currency question, one of the narrowest and most obstinate tariff peddlers of this generation was still warmly glowing.

THE TIMES was freely criticised by some of the sound-money business men for not joining unreservedly in the chorus of hope and harmony with which the new Administration was greeted. Certainly we should have been as deeply rejoiced as any one could be had we been able to express entire confidence in the breadth and sound sense of the leaders of the Republican Party. We had no partisan predilections to be gratified by their failure. We should have been as glad to see Mr. MCKINLEY take the right course and be sustained in it by his party as if he had been a Democratic President. But we had watched the course of both parties closely and impartially, and we were as surely convinced that the Republicans could not resist the dominant and corrupting influence of the protected interests as we were that the Democratic Party was too demoralized to offer any effectual check to those influences.

The event has proved that we were right. The second half of July was entered on when the tariff was still in conference, and all that has been done for currency reform is the writing of the Currency Commission message only to be withheld at the dictation of the protectionist managers. Not only is this true, but the quarrel in the conference has been between the Republicans themselves, sitting in secret session with doors bolted against the Democratic conferrees. And, as every one knows, the point they quarreled over was the amount of profit to be given to the Sugar Trust. The business of the country was "held up," the plans of business men were in suspense, the imperative reform of the currency was stowed in a pigeonhole of the Executive desk, everything waited on the Trust. And the question was not whether it shall be "protected," though it admits that it needs no protection, but whether to the lavish and wholly unneeded protection given to it by the House there should be joined the bonus given by the Senate, the mere offer of which added $12,000,000 to the market value of the Trust certificates within a month.

According to our dispatches this morning, the Republican conferrees have agreed, To-morrow the Democratic members of the committee will be allowed to know what has been done, and the bill will be sent to the House and Senate as soon as practicable. If it reaches the President this week, the prediction of THE TIMES will lack one week of exact fulfillment, that of Mr. DINGLEY will be "off" twelve weeks.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The recent dealings of the official organs of this municipality with questions of public art are surprising and inexplicable. In the case of the Botanical Garden, the Park Commissioners, after employing experts to advise them whether the designs for the Garden would unnecessarily injure Bronx Park, and receiving the advice that they would, cheerfully adopted the designs with only one dissenting voice. This they did because they judged, without again asking for expert judgment, that the alterations proposed by the Trustees would meet the objections of the experts. Obviously that was a question to be answered by the experts and not by the Commissioners.

It is to be hoped that the Commissioners may yet reconsider their unconsidered action. The case of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is even more inexplicable. The Commissioners, several of them official representatives of the city, including the Mayor, recurred at their meeting on Friday to the choice of the Plaza at the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park for the site of that monument. They did this not only with full knowledge that the artistic judgment of New York, expressed by the federation of the art societies, had been deliberately pronounced against this site. They did it also in the face of a new and very formidable protest, made in the form of a memorial signed by a hundred naval officers.

It will scarcely be denied that these naval officers have a right to be heard upon such a question, but the committee dismissed their objections without an attempt to answer them. As a matter of fact, they were unanswerable. The protest of the naval officers enforces the arguments against the Plaza and in favor of a site at the southern end of Riverside Drive. The objection of the sailors to the Plaza site is that it is out of sight of the water. That is relevant in any case to the placing of what is in part a naval monument. But it is particularly cogent in our case. We have learned during the last few years that in the Riverside Drive we possess absolutely the finest scene possessed by any city in the world for a combined pageant by land and water. That consideration might of itself very well be controlling in respect to the site of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. But there are other considerations. One end of the Riverside Drive is already marked by the Grant Monument. At the other end there is not only an opportunity but a requirement for a counterparting monument, and there is an admirable and conspicuous site waiting to be occupied by such a monument, whether it takes the form of a shaft upon a projecting headland or of an entrance to the drive itself. By the erection here of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, with the tomb of GRANT at the other end, the whole drive would be, as it were, dedicated to our military and naval heroes, and a most appropriate and effective place would be provided for statues of individual soldiers and sailors, which otherwise must be scattered about the city and the parks without relation or order.

It is strange that the grandeur of this project—a project of municipal embellishment not less than of patriotic commemoration—should not appeal to any intelligent citizen after it had once been made known to him. It is passing strange that a commission composed of intelligent citizens should reject it in favor of a site in the middle of the island, where the monument will be forced into competition with a group of hotels from ten to seventeen stories high. The thing is absurd and monstrous, and it is greatly to be hoped that the commission may yet show itself disposed to listen to reason.

JAPANESE RELIGION.

That may not be a strictly true story which comes from Tokio by way of Tacoma about the Japanese movement in favor of a new religion, but it is delightfully characteristic of the Japanese mind. The idea seems to be to manufacture a good working religion for immediate use out of such elements in three existing religions as seem to a convention of scholars most suitable. This is not the way the great religions of the world have been formed, but the Japanese are very unlike the peoples among whom the great religions originated and developed. For centuries the Shinto served every purpose of religion in Japan, although it is not a religion at all, and, as a moral code, if not strictly immoral, is nearly devoid of what we Westerners term morality.

The underlying idea of the Shinto code seems to be that no Japanese man (the rule does not apply to women, of course,) can do wrong who, first of all, implicitly obeys the Mikado, and, secondly, is true to the dictates of his own heart. This sum of a creed (for the mystical side of Shintoism seems never to have been taken very seriously) is antagonistic to almost every other religion the world has known. The power and even the divinity of earthly rulers has frequently been conceded in a creed, but the possibility that the dictates of the soundest human heart may be radically wrong has rarely been wholly lost sight of. Indeed, the basic idea of all religions has been that man, if left to himself, without revelation to guide him, would be lost. In Japan, however, the heart was always right until it came into conflict with the will of the Mikado. Then it ceased to beat, so that the balance of the religion was not disturbed, and as the creed referred only to a beating and workable heart, the doctrine was not shaken that a man lived uprightly whose heart was in the right place.

As early as the ninth century of our era Japan seems to have felt the need of a new religion. Buddhism had then been spreading in the East, and a creed was compounded, by law, of some of its elements in union with selected fragments of Shintoism and Confucianism. This was not long serviceable, however, in damming the flood of pure Buddhism with all its wonderful philosophy and mysticism which overspread the country, and, as always, without increasing its enlightenment, improving the morals or quickening the aspiration of its people, held possession as the State religion until as recently as 1874. The remnant of the old Shintoism which has since feebly asserted itself left much to be wished for.

The story now is that the scholars of Japan favor the compounding of a new State religion out of what seem to them the best elements of Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism. Doubtless there are elements in all three which appeal very strongly to the intellectual Japanese. A finer or more beautiful code of philosophy than could be deftly and harmoniously builded up from them would be beyond the conception of man. Yet the one powerful element in the first two systems is revelation. Their vitality depends not on wisdom, but on faith. The object of Japan's new religion is avowedly to strengthen and uplift its people; but the only thing in any religion that can powerfully affect masses of people is faith. That is potent wherever it is engendered and as long as it lasts. Faith makes the Turk mighty in war, and gives the Arab his courage. It prevailed in the groves of Chemosh and by the altars of Molech as well as on the plains of Moab and in the catacombs of Rome. And that all the world knows so well that faith cannot possibly be generated by a religion deliberately made up by scholarly men out of certain parts of three other unrelated religions is one of the reasons why the Japanese seem to be such a queer and incomprehensible people. There are other reasons, too.

FEATHERS.

A Massachusetts woman who wears feathers is now an offender against the law and liable to a fine. In this and other States there is always a well-defined if not very formidable opposition to the use in millinery of the bodies and plumage of birds, because it is believed that so long as that custom is tolerated just so long will the killing of song birds and insectivorous birds continue. The Audubon Society and its many branches have labored to prevent this supposedly enormous and ruthless slaughter for many years in many States, but to little avail. Aged men and schoolboys and thousands of poor folks who would never dream of wearing feathers have willingly signed the pledges prepared for the society; many women have signed them, too, and then thoughtlessly forgotten their promise not to wear birds' feathers. But the Audubon Society and sentiment are alike powerless against fashion. There has been no lack of laws against the unjustifiable killing of song birds and insect destroyers, but, so far as we know, a law prohibiting the wearing of feathers has never before got in the statute books of any State. A bill of the same purport as the new Massachusetts law was passed in both houses of the New York Legislature last session, but was not signed by the Governor.

The protection of song birds is a good object, and so far, certainly, the Massachusetts law has a commendable purpose. How its enforcement will result remains to be seen, as there seems to be no doubt that it will be enforced. It will be difficult to prove that the feathers worn by any woman who may be arrested once formed the plumage, or part of it, of any Massachusetts song bird, and surely the legislators of the gilded dome have no jurisdiction in other States or other countries. The milliners and dealers in millinery goods declare that the feathers and birds they use are received either from Europe or from other States than Massachusetts. The new law, therefore, is likely to have a few unpleasant consequences, but it is pretty sure to make the wearing of feathers unpopular while it remains in force. Then, if it is found to work injustice, it will likely be repealed.

The manner of its enactment, which has just been revealed, does not increase one's respect for the legislators of Massachusetts. A petition, said to have been written by Senator HOAR and signed by the chewink, the peewee, the water wagtail, the chickadee, and thirty-one other birds found in that State, was sent to the State House, and it aroused the staid members of the venerable General Court to such enthusiasm that the bill went through almost without debate. The sentiment of this work of literary art is impeccable, while its style and quality would do credit to any pupil of a Massachusetts girls' school. If the average age of Massachusetts legislators were seven years we should expect them to be influenced by arguments that the insects which destroy berries and in turn are devoured by birds are wicked and that pretty girls are pretty enough without feather trimmings.

Nevertheless, we have nothing to say in favor of the feather-wearing habit. It is not nice. A dead bird on a girl's hat is still a dead bird, with disagreeable glass eyes, and is never an attractive sight. It may not be possible to overcome fashion by statute, especially when the shopkeepers have large supplies of feather trimmings on hand. But if the Massachusetts statute serves to check the fashion, and sets an example which other States follow, we shall gladly recognize its potency and the sagacity, in the circumstances, of Senator HOAR'S singular line of argument.

Men and Things.

It is curious how much discussion of public questions proceeds on the assumption that the people have very short memories. In a New York newspaper, which distinguished itself by supporting Butler for the Presidency in 1884, there appeared a statement the other day to the effect that in that year the condition of the Democratic Party was most reassuring to all who wished well for Democracy. The writer adds: "Had the battle of 1884 been fought and won with a real Democrat as standard-bearer the party might have been in power yet and for many years to come, instead of being wrecked on the shoals of Bryanism and sinking deeper and deeper into the quicksands. All this is the result of the Democracy having allowed itself to be misled by Mugwump clamor into the acceptance of Cleveland." This is a particularly impudent inversion of the facts. There was certainly nothing "reassuring" in the condition of a party whose Presidential candidate four years before had received only 155 Electoral votes, or 30 short of a majority, who had failed to carry the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and who had demonstrated that there was a profound popular distrust of the kind of man whom active partisans would have accepted as a "real Democrat." Grover Cleveland did not satisfy the practical politicians any better then than he did later, and he was decidedly unacceptable to some of the best known of the Democratic editors. But he carried the four doubtful States that Hancock had lost, and he received 219 Electoral votes, or 17 more than the then required majority. It is open to anybody to claim that some other Democrat would have done better, though, considering that Cleveland polled 470,000 votes more than Hancock, the statement requires something more than mere assertion to render it plausible. It is hardly one that can be made with good grace by anybody who shared the responsibility for throwing away 17,000 votes in New York on Butler.

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On the whole, it would appear that instead of wrecking the Democracy in 1884, the Mugwumps set the party on its feet. There was a great deal of unanimity shown by the Democratic managers in leaving the conduct of the campaign in this part of the country in Mugwump hands. There was certainly no deliverance in the struggle of 1884 which was recognized as so powerful and valuable a campaign document as the speech delivered by Carl Schurz in Brooklyn on Aug. 5, and there was no dissent from the claim made by the independents that it rested with their vote to say whether James G. Blaine or Grover Cleveland should be the next President of the United States. The Mugwumps have nothing to apologize for in recalling the representations they made in 1884. They claimed that Mr. Cleveland's record as Mayor and Governor showed a public career unswayed by private weakness, the capacity to meet every question as it arose with sterling integrity and stalwart common sense, and the promise of a Presidency that would assure reform. They declared as the conviction of veteran Republicans in their ranks that an honest Democrat, resisting evil in his own party, was better than a corrupt Republican inviting dishonesty in his, and that the Republican Party of the past would end with the election of Mr. Blaine and could be saved only by his defeat. By making the issue of the campaign one of public morals, they rendered forever impossible such a nomination as Blaine's, and if the strength of the advancing tide of Bryanism is to be gauged by the proportions of the Greenback vote of 1884, they reduced that from 307,000 in 1880 to 133,000 votes. It would seem that if "the element known as Mugwump is engaged in an attempt to do for the Republican Party what the Mugwumps did for the Democracy about thirteen years ago," the Republican Party is very much to be congratulated on the prospect. It may be remarked, however, that to ordinary observation, there is no likelihood of any such seasonable aid coming to the Republicanism of Platt and McKinley.

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It is, by the way, a suggestive reminder of how time flies, to find the whilom organ of Butlerism declaring that "the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only may now be regarded as prehistoric rather than historical." Yet that was a conspicuous plank of the National Democratic platform in 1876, and again in 1880. It was slightly modified in 1884 by the introduction of some saving clauses, subject to which the demand was made that Federal taxation should be exclusively for public purposes. A similar position was taken in 1888, and in 1892 the radical declaration was recorded that it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." Even the Chicago Convention of last year, which played havoc with most Democratic principles, placed itself on record as holding "that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue." How very important Gen. Butler held the declarations of the National party platform to be may be inferred from his attitude toward it in 1884, as defined in the following terms by his metropolitan organ: "Until the platform is completed and adopted by the convention, no one can be sure what it will be. Until it is determined on what principles the canvass is to be conducted, the presentation of candidates appears to Gen. Butler to be premature and uncertain. If he should not approve the platform, he would not consent to receive the nomination. Therefore, he is not willing to join in a proceeding which he may afterward find it necessary to renounce and retire from. It might be well for us if such proud and scrupulous delicacy of feeling were more common among our statesmen." This sounds like an echo from a past much more remote than that in which a tariff for revenue only was accepted as a Democratic doctrine, yet it is only thirteen years old It would be a pity, however, to allow it to sink into oblivion, since it has probably occurred to nobody before or since to refer to the "proud and scrupulous delicacy" of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

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The very decided shrinkage in the amount of patronage which is available for distribution by the new appointees to the chief Federal positions in New York ought to be a valuable contribution toward the reform of Republican Party management. The long possession of the Federal offices by the party which is again in power, and the absolute subjection of the holders of these offices to the party bosses, formed a fruitful source of the corrupt practices in the management of the local organization. The great body of the Republicans had absolutely no voice in this management when there were in the Custom House, the Post Office, the Navy Yard, the District Courts, and the offices of the United States Marshal and District Attorney, not to mention the city departments having Republican Commissioners, some 3,000 appointees under the spoils system, ready to do any work in their districts that their masters demanded. When Mr. A. B. Cornell sent to Senator Conkling his famous dispatch announcing that every Assembly district in New York had elected delegates in favor of Conkling's nomination for the Presidency, and that the result was the answer of the Republicans of New York "to the impudent declaration of the Union League Club," he illustrated the absolute powerlessness of the rank and file of the party against the compact cohorts of subservient office holders. Those were the days in which Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Inspector of Customs, ex-mail-bag contractor, and ex-Fire Commissioner, ruled the Republican politics of the Seventh Assembly District from the vantage ground of the Presidency of the association of office holders known as the Lincoln Club, and when Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., butcher, Pension Agent, and President of the Central Committee, conducted affairs in the Tenth District, by the aid of "Col." Charles S. Strong, Daniel Sullivan, and "Capt." Ed Rosenbaum, Custom House officers, and John Lalor and John E. Lockwood of the Internal Revenue Service. The system is very far from dead yet, as the vitality of the men who are its products, and have been among its most favored beneficiaries, abundantly testifies; but be the remaining term of its existence long or short, when the offices are taken out of politics its fate is sealed.

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It must be admitted, however, that the ingenious conception of the chief end and aim of all political activity entertained by Mr. Flanagan of Texas is a highly persistent one. When so intelligent a man as Mr. E. Ellery Anderson apparently harbors the idea that the success of a reform movement depends primarily on which party gets the offices, not much can be expected from the humble worker in the political field. Mr. Anderson seems to think that a Democrat must be an office-seeker first, and a citizen interested in the good government of New York afterward, so earnestly does he protest that the Democratic allies of municipal reform have been "bunkoed" out of the offices. And yet, on the authority of that distinguished Democrat Samuel J. Tilden there is nothing incompatible between the attitude of a Democratic partisan and acquiescence in the separation of municipal affairs from party influence. According to Mr. Tilden, among the essential conditions of efficient local self-government are these: (1) That there be an organism under which the elective power of the people can act conveniently and effectively, and can exercise an actual control at one election over those who represent it in the local administration; and (2) that in voting upon the administration of local affairs the popular attention of the people should be freed as far as possible from disturbing elements, especially from complications with State and National politics. He added that the ancient system which exists in the country and worked well in New York for a generation, by which municipal elections were held at a time intermediate of the annual State and National elections, had always commended itself to his judgment as of great utility and value.

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The reported desire of John C. Sheehan to be something more than the proxy of Richard Croker may lead to some interesting developments calculated to show what are the qualities that go to the making of a successful boss of Tammany Hall. I should say that one of the chief of these is courage—a quality with which Mr. Sheehan appears to be somewhat slenderly endowed. John Kelly was a fighter, and so is Croker. Both made their way with their fists in their early career in politics, and the dominant characteristic of the public life of both has been the bulldog kind of tenacity of purpose which is a necessary adjunct to most of the varieties of greatness. Nobody will deny to Croker the title of a very remarkable man. To be admired and implicitly followed by the rank and file of Tammany Hall, as well as respected and trusted by a man like Mayor Hewitt, argues the possession of an unusual diversity of gifts. It is a curious ambition of his to shine on the English turf, but one of which the ordinary Tammany voter is not nearly so scornful as some people think he ought to be. The average Irishman has a more ardent sympathy with devotion to horseracing than he has with some nobler forms of human activity, and when translated into an American citizen, he does not cease to admire the ideals of the squireen of the old country. Mr. Croker has shown a good deal of shrewdness in keeping out of the direction of Tammany campaigns at awkward crises in the history of the Wigwam. He has taken particularly good care to have his name associated with success, and he is an excellent judge of the conditions that make for it. If he thinks they are in the air this year, it is safe to predict that, John C. Sheehan to the contrary notwithstanding, he will be back again in his old place.

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Considering the midsummer temperature of Washington, it is perhaps singular that there have been so few outbursts in the Senate, rather than they should, now and again, attract public attention. There is no particular in which there has been so marked an improvement in Congress as this of the self-control of its members. Mr. Hoar recalled in an argument intended to show that there had been no decadence of the Senate the cowardly assault of Brooks on Sumner and the time when Foote uttered in debate his threat to Hale that he should be hanged on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on Benton in the Senate chamber; when Butler poured out his loose expectoration, and Mason gave exhibitions of his arrogant plantation manners; and when Sumner likened Douglas to the noisome, squat, and nameless animal, who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor. As to the House, its records are full of turbulence, and the further back, the more turbulent. One of the most remarkable of these chapters belongs to 1798, and relates to the quarrel between Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold, both Representatives from Connecticut. Lyon was a native of Ireland, an ardent Republican, and a self-made man who founded a town, built mills and foundries, established a newspaper, and got elected to Congress. Griswold was a member of an old and distinguished Connecticut family, a graduate of Yale, a member of the bar, and a pronounced Federalist. The quarrel began by Griswold taunting Lyon with having been sentenced to wear a wooden sword for cowardice on the field, an imputation to which Lyon replied by spitting in Griswold's face. The second incident in it was the assault on Lyon while seated at his desk in the House by Griswold, who had armed himself with a stout hickory stick. When the Irishman recovered from his astonishment, he got upon his feet, seized the Congressional tongs, and rushed upon the enemy. There ensued a rough-and-tumble fight between the two combatants, who had meanwhile fallen to the floor, and who were with difficulty separated by their fellow-members. The interchange of personalities between Senators Stewart and White, the other day, was a very mild mannered affair indeed, compared with these far-off forgotten spats and scraps of long ago.

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Massachusetts has a law compelling corporations which avail themselves of the services of counsel to attend to their interests before the State Legislature to file a statement of the disbursements consequent on such services. The returns for last session have just been published, and they suggest the possibility of the lobby finally giving place to that respectable institution known in England as "the Parliamentary bar." A bill similar to the Massachusetts law was introduced last Winter in Albany, but never emerged from committee. Yet there is doubtless more need for light on the practices of the lobby at Albany than there is even at Boston. Gov. Seymour said long ago that you could scarcely put your finger upon a clean spot at Albany. In dealing with the subject in 1875, even after a wave of reform had swept over the Legislature, a well-informed writer said that the venerable art of lobbying had there been elevated into a science, and had become a regular profession, not less recognized, though far less respectable, than law or medicine. It was, moreover, a very lucrative profession; one of its members at Albany being then said to be worth $400,000; while another, in a few years, had accumulated a quarter of a million of dollars. The fact that since then the lobbyist has come to exist only by permission of the party boss does not alter the necessity for drawing the line between the open and legitimate and the secret and corrupt methods of promoting or resisting legislation.

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The old political hands whose memory carries them back thirty years must find special difficulty in realizing that in two weeks the time will have expired in which there can be issued naturalization certificates good for the coming election. Time was when the naturalization mill was not really set a-going till October, and then it revolved with such startling rapidity that in October, 1888, the admitted naturalizations in the several courts of New York City reached a total of 33,318. This did not include 25,880 blank certificates which were shown to have passed into the custody of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, but which could not be accounted for. That was the time about which a witness testified that he saw oaths administered by Judge Barnard to batches of men numbering from 100 to 200, and he remembered one occasion when he counted over 180 in a batch. There would be four or five batches averaging about 140 or 150 in each got through by Judge Barnard in each hour. Looking over the records of these particularly shameless frauds one does not realize that the world moves after all.

JONATHAN JUST.

NUGGETS.

Extremes Meet.

It seems strange that when a man is taken in he usually feels put out about it.—Philadelphia Record.

His Way.

William Good—It's shocking the way some young men spend money.

Jack Dasher—Isn't it! Now I get everything on credit.—Brooklyn Life.

Second Thought.

"You old plug," said the farmer to his balky horse, "you actually ain't worth killin'—unless," he added, after second thought, "unless I could manage to git you killed by the railroad."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Cordial Invitation.

With the new and splendid jail facilities Chicago feels amply able to entertain a better class of persons. Prominent citizens who bribe Aldermen should not be backward in picking out desirable cells.—Chicago Record.

A Sleep Inducer.

Hicks—Did you hear about Macklin? They called the Rev. Mr. Dulley to his bedside last evening.

Wicks—You don't mean to say he is in a dying condition?

Hicks—Oh, no; only a bad case of insomnia.—Boston Transcript.

A Chance Meeting.

First Farmer, (at railroad station)—You're a farmer, too, eh?

Second Farmer—Yes; been farmin' a good many years.

First Farmer—That so? Glad to meet ye. Where is your farm—in the flood district, the drought section, the grasshopper region, or the cyclone belt?—New York Weekly.

SOMETIME.

Lillian Gray in The Boston Watchman.

Sometime, we shall know why
Our sunniest mornings change to noons of rain;
And why our steps are shadowed so by pain.
And why we often lie
On couches, sown with thorns of care and doubt;
And why our lives are thickly hedged about
With bars that put our loftiest plans to rout.

Sometime, we shall know why
Our dearest hopes are swept so swift away,
And why our brightest flowers first decay;
Why song is lost in sigh
Why clasping fingers slip so soon apart—
Estrangement, space, and death rend heart from heart,
Until from deepest depths the tear-drops start.

Sometime, we all shall know
Each other, aye, as we ourselves are known;
And see how out of darkness light has grown,
And He—who loves us so
Despite our willfulness and blind complaint—
Will show us how His kind and calm restraint
Can mold a human soul into a saint.

Sometime, our eyes shall see
The silver lining to the darkest cloud,
While silvery echoes follow thunders loud.
Sometime, our hearts shall be
Content, forgetting all our restless mood,
And knowing everything has worked for good—
The how, and when, and why, be understood.

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Englishmen Trust that No One Will Have to Take Seriously Secretary Sherman.

HOW THE QUEEN SPOILED THE ABDICATION STORY.

The House of Commons Finds a Victim at Last—Unfortunate Earl Russell—Duke of Connaught Likely to Succeed Lord Wolseley as Commander in Chief.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 17.—Every intelligent Englishman cherishes the hope that nobody will have to take seriously this new international exchange of epithets on the subject of the pup seals. About the earnest merits of the question at issue there is a complete popular ignorance here, which, I am bound to say, is shared in Parliamentary circles as well. The English know the methods of permanent officials in the Foreign Office too well not to be ready to take for granted a fault, probably their own, if this is only suggested to them in a reasonably civil manner. They take Secretary Sherman's manner, however, rather badly, when it is explained that he is a doddering old man, who, even in his virile days, veered round to every possible wind that blew, and now really recalls with difficulty what yesterday's attitude on any subject was. They see how this palliates his amazing denial of a fortnight ago, that any such dispatch as this now printed had ever been written, but they do not see much further. It is impossible, indeed, for Americans to extract either pride or comfort from the episode; for, even those best disposed to us can only plead that American diplomacy often ignorantly says much louder and more truculent things than it means.

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End of the Abdication Story.

It is commonly said of letter-writing Englishwomen that they keep all they really want to say till the postscript, and the Queen is therefore quite English in putting into her very last words the whole sense of this morning's letter of thanks to the British nation. The truth is that for many weeks and days there have been rumors, not vague, but circumstantial, that this jubilee celebration would be the Queen's last public function, as the curtain of abdication would very shortly descend on the record reign. Feeble denials and strong counter-denials followed, but at last dates and places were very freely mentioned. More than one Ambassador reported to his Court that the Queen was about to retire into privacy, and, the rumor returning, woke up the sovereign in Windsor to kill effectually the abdication story. The royal forty lines of personal jubilee thanks which flashed all over England this morning, drove jaded journalists to make yet one more call on their exhausted stock of loyal adjectives of the most tearful, tuneful kind. This is all very pretty, but there is no mistaking the positive statement that Queen Victoria in her own last words, as long as life lasts means to remain Queen of England.

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Vengeance of the House of Commons.

All debate on the undisclosed secrets of the South African committee is blocked by a clever parliamentary trick. The House of Commons, which dare not call back Cecil Rhodes or force his solicitor, Hawkesley, to disgorge the compromising cable dispatches, is wreaking vengeance on a miserable money lender whom it has dragged to the bar of the House. This wretched Shylock, who would not yield up before a Parliamentary committee his professional secrets touching his modest profits of some 500 per cent., pleaded in vain to be allowed, like Rhodes, to tell his story in his own way, with suitable reservations. Unluckily for himself, the recalcitrant money lender had no story to tell which could further tarnish the misty reputation of a Colonial Secretary, and so he runs a serious risk of visiting that clock tower which, as a prison held Bradlaugh for its last guest.

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Earl Russell's Case.

Earl Russell's case has been up before the House of Lords, who decided by a majority of five Judges against four to affirm the decision of the Court of Appeal and refuse Earl Russell the welcome relief of a judicial separation from his wife. The Lord Chancellor, the clearest and strongest of the English legal heads, held a decided opinion that the man whose life was embittered and whose reputation was destroyed by the foulest calumnies had every right to be quit of the horrible woman who had done him this ghastly wrong, but the red-tape majority of the peer Judges find Lady Russell guilty of no technical cruelty. It would have been different had she ever thrown even a teacup at him. As it is, in this land of precedents, legal technical distinctions must be observed even if thereby half the English peerage be defamed and ruined. As to Lord Russell, the release of Lady Scott, the Earl's mother-in-law, from Holloway Prison two days ago is a circumstance little likely to make his hard lot easier to bear.

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That Battleship Gift.

After the fine burst of generous enthusiasm with which Goschen's announcement was received of the gift of a battleship to the British Nation from the Cape Colony men had subsided, people began to ask themselves coolly whether it would cost more than a million sterling, and also by what name to baptize the promised vessel, that first of the long line of warships which the sanguine and prophetic public saw sailing over from the Colonies. Then followed a period of depression, for it somehow got about, rightly or wrongly, that the enthusiastic Premier was possibly acting ultra vires in offering this splendid packet without a formal vote or the openly expressed consent of the Cape Parliament. Doubtless the gift of the vessel will be confirmed, though time and sober reflection may lessen its proportions from a battleship to a torpedo boat. Now the anxious question in the British mind is, Will other colonies follow suit? That seems doubtful at best, and Labouchère steps in with the pleasing historical suggestion that the various big English towns, taking a cue from the pet old plan of Louis XVI. of France, should each be required to defray the cost of constructing and maintaining one man-of-war. The proposal is that Birmingham lead the way.

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Make Way for Connaught.

There is rage and fume and almost fear in military circles. When that amiable pluralist, the Duke of Cambridge, had been ousted from the post of Commander in Chief, after the labor of years and the expenditure of energy sufficient to have reorganized all the Home Service, it was really hoped that royalty would be relegated to those ornamental functions they perform so punctually. Now it is in the air that the Duke of Connaught, whose command at Aldershot has been such a failure that it can only be said to be a success in the Jubilee sense, is to be made Adjutant General over the capable head of that real soldier, Sir Evelyn Wood. This is bad enough, but worse yet is to come, for Lord Wolseley's undoubted bad health, which can no longer be concealed, has put in the official market the all-powerful post of Commander in Chief. The Secretary of State for War, against whom the Court guns are being brought to bear with admirable precision and tact, will find it a hard matter to refuse to see in the Duke of Connaught a heaven-born Commander in Chief.

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A New View of the Sultan.

A curious light is thrown on the Sultan and his surroundings in the new number of The Quarterly Review by one who evidently has an inward knowledge of Eastern affairs. I have myself heard similar things from men brought in close contact with the Sultan, but it will astonish many, who only know of Abdul Hamid as "the Great Assassin," to be told by those personally acquainted with him that they agree in describing him as remarkably gentle, polite, and amiable. Indeed, one experienced French diplomatist speaks of him as a Prince whose heart is always open to every generous sentiment, and he is so well able to gain the confidence of the clever men of the world that the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a famous essay in The Revue de Paris, did all he knew how to excuse and defend some of the Sultan's worst acts. His morals are, they say, irreproachable, and they are puzzled to find an explanation of so mild-mannered a man cutting so many throats.

The Review writer comes to the conclusion that the Sultan is dominated by terror to such an extent as to have entirely lost his balance and his reason. He, who in the early days would allow no life, even of the vilest criminal, to be taken, has developed under the fear of assassination into a shrinking tyrant who is urged on by the fanatical Dervish, Aboul Houda, now his counsellor and his conscience as well, and sends without pity thousands to their doom.

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A Dangerous Fanatical Leader.

Then follows a grave forecast of what has been lately prophesied by other observers on the spot, namely, that a fresh series of massacres is in contemplation, but that Macedonia and not Armenia is to be the scene of slaughter on this occasion.

A curious fateful figure has recently appeared on the scene. This strange creature, half hypocrite, half fanatic, whom the worshipping populace regard as a saint and avenging angel, is speaking to the people as they gather round the mosques, and is telling them of the wishes of the master. This Mollah-Zeka man, whose character is not unlike that of the murdering dervish who is in the confidence of the Sultan, has returned to the western provinces from Constantinople, and has been received with frantic enthusiasm. It is said that the Armenian massacres were organized by creatures like this. Storm prophets, however, have omitted from their reckoning the fact that Macedonia is not so far off as was Armenia. Possibly the deaf orchestra of the European concert, even if the individual performers are not altogether in tune, might yet be roused by explosions so near to its doors. That mischief is brewing is beyond all doubt.

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Post Office Strike Threatened.

Henniker Heaton of imperial penny postage fame is reviving his old cry in his motion on the Post Office estimates in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Postmaster General should not be a peer but a member of the House of Commons and also in the Cabinet. If this is personally directed against the Duke of Norfolk, it is a grievous mistake of the postal reformer, for never at the head of the British Post Office has man so slaved or taken more honest pains to find out the right thing and do it. But the job is not an easy one, as there are so many conflicting interests.

We are now threatened with a strike of the telegraph clerks, who consider that their memorial of grievances presented to the Duke in the midst of the absorbing fuss of the Jubilee preparations had not received quick enough attention. One hopes that authority, backed by common sense, will prevent the telegraph clerks from doing this mad thing. However real their troubles may be, it would be a quaint satire on Jubilee loyalty if a body of the servants of the Crown united to practically put all the press and private work of the country out of gear because the most willing and overworked of hereditary Earls-Marshal does not answer their impatient bell with the quickness of a city waiter.

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Lord Camoys of a Famous Family.

That lovely reach of the Thames which stretches from Temple Island to Henley Bridge never looked more beautiful and alive than on Wednesday afternoon, when the news came from London that Lord Camoys, the President of the regatta committee, was dying. In him the English Catholic Church loses one of its most distinguished sons and loyal supporters. The Stonor family, whose home was in Oxfordshire before the days of William of Normandy, is one of the oldest in England, and it is not one of its least glories that its ancestor commanded one wing of the English Army at the battle of Agincourt. The late peer was a great sportsman and an admirable sailor. He ought perhaps to have been an eminent politician, for his mother was a daughter of the great Sir Robert Peel, but the narcotic air of the House of Lords is not favorable to the development of the keenest energies of its members. As Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen under the last two Liberal administrations he made many real friends and no enemies.

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Trollope Was a Poor Financier.

People have been asking themselves how it is possible that the widow of Anthony Trollope can be in such "low water" as to require the Civil List pension of £100 just granted her; and many accurate computers of other men's earnings have been lately footing up what Trollope must have made by his books. They figure it out at quite a respectable number of thousands of pounds. But the novelist was, unluckily, not so good a financier as were many characters of his own creation, for he invested his considerable gains in wretchedly unprofitable ventures, which did not improve as the years went on.

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American Singer Honored.

It is pleasant to have to tell of one more great American musical triumph. Miss Minnie Tracey has been engaged for the La Scala at Milan by Sonzogno, to create the leading rôle in Leoncavallo's new score of "The Medici," and also to sing in "Le Cid" and "Don Juan." Sonzogno is the cutest of all impresarios, and one whose judgment of really great rising talent has seldom, if ever, been at fault.

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Lady Henry Somerset's Dinner.

The event of the week has been the leap year dinner party, as Lady Henry Somerset has cleverly called it. In fact, it was a dinner given in the banquet room of the Grafton Galleries by one hundred women, representative of the best in art, science, music, the drama, and literature, to the same number of distinguished men. Of course it happened that while no woman could ask more than one man, there were fortunate popular beings who found themselves invited by some half dozen eager hostesses. Among these favorites of fortune towered that young and rising member of the House of Commons, Lecky, the historian and philosopher. If this remarkable dinner did nothing else, it revealed to many present who are strangers to platforms where women speak the secret of the rare power of Lady Henry Somerset as an orator. Three speeches in all were allowed, and the Bishop of London, who was the only man allowed to make a public utterance, paid homage to the source of all true humor by telling an American story. One sad thing in connection with this dinner is that everybody who is anybody in London, but who dined elsewhere last Wednesday, is vainly endeavoring to convince his distinguished brethren that he, too, might have been there.

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Lifeboat Service.

So many ill-natured things have been said about the National Lifeboat Institution, and so many worse scandals suggested, that one is grateful for the results of a four months' inquiry by a select committee of the House of Commons who have just issued their report. This institution, in which every man who ships on board a vessel feels a very direct personal interest, is, by the finding of this committee, absolved from all the serious charges made. But the crews who use their lifeboats for property-salvage purposes are no longer to be allowed to drive their own sometimes rather hard bargains with masters of vessels. Of course, at the bottom of all the criticism of the Lifeboat Society is the wish that the whole thing be taken over by the State. This change might create comfortable berths for a number of retired naval officers in distress, but it is difficult to see how it would benefit vessels in a like plight. A Government department would make so many regulations that a lifeboat would with difficulty get through them and into the water.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

PAN-EPISCOPAL PRIMATE.

Comments on the Scheme to Promote the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, July 17.—The proposition to confer upon the Archbishop of Canterbury an official status as head of all branches of the Episcopal Church in all parts of the world, which was one of the most interesting questions before the Lambeth Conference, will come to nothing.

Englishmen were exceedingly eager to see the Archbishop established as Primate for the Church throughout the world. But the American Bishops, of whom there were 144 in the conference, arrayed themselves solidly against the proposal, and they had as allies several colonial Bishops.

A distinguished American ecclesiastic said to the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day:

"The independent Church in America would never consent to surrender a particle of its independence."

The proceedings of the conference have been kept secret, and only those resolutions which may be adopted will be published. Secrecy is to be maintained as to all propositions which fail, as well as all discussions.

A prominent participant in the conference said to-day: "Its most significant phase was the prominence given to the consideration of the social duties of the Church. There seemed to be an almost unanimous opinion that the work of the Church properly includes the consideration of the problems of labor and capital."

Bishop Potter made a strong speech advocating the propriety of Bishops officiating as arbitrators in labor disputes, and the American Bishops have been taking a leading part in the deliberations. The present week has been devoted to committee work, and this has given the Americans time for sightseeing, which they have improved. The conference will meet again next Thursday to consider the reports of committees.

THE KAISER DISPLEASED.

His Brother-in-Law Deprived of the Right of Succession to the Lippe-Detmold Regency.

BERLIN, July 17.—Emperor William is greatly displeased with the decision of the Court of Arbitration, which deprives his brother-in-law, Prince Adolf Schaumburg-Lippe of the right of succession to the regency in Lippe-Detmold. The Regency is worth 240,000 marks a year. Prince Adolf is comparatively poor. He has gone back to Bonn to resume his military duties.

The Emperor's telegram to the Prince after the decision by the King of Saxony in favor of Count Lippe Biesterfeld, has caused a great sensation among the German particularists. It contains the following sentence: "Detmold could never have a better and worthier master and mistress than you two."

Special offense has been given to this reference to the Princess, whose escapades are a familiar topic of gossip in court circles. But the tenor of the whole telegram and the fact that the Emperor address s his brother-in-law with the familiarity of private correspondence show that he did not intend his dispatch for publication.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS

Von Miquel's Dream of a Duumvirate Gone Because His Friends Spoke Too Soon.

VON HOHENLOHE'S POSITION

The Significance of Von Buelow's Rise—Development of Republicanism in South Germany—Even Conservative Roman Catholics Growing to Dislike the Kaiser.

BERLIN, July 6.—A fortnight ago everybody in Berlin fully expected a radical transformation of the Imperial Government. In Prussia an acute Ministerial crisis appeared to be imminent, and the office of Imperial Chancellor seemed about to change hands. Every day important modifications in the composition of the Prussian Ministry were spoken of as being about to take place within a few days. Von Miquel was the principal person around whose name the political combinations gravitated. However, time elapsed and no solution was reached. To-day, even, but little progress has been made toward a satisfactory arrangement; on the contrary, the present crisis threatens to become chronic. Two facts may be said to have been evolved from the imbroglio: The antagonism between Prince von Hohenlohe and von Miquel, and the definite retirement of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prince von Hohenlohe is not one of those Ministers who cling to power with eagerness. He accepted without enthusiasm the office of Chancellor, and he will gladly hand over the reins of power to his successor when requested to do so by the Emperor. But so long as he does remain in power, and notwithstanding his natural modesty, he does not intend to play any political comedy, and it is for this reason that he refused to consent to the proposed arrangement according to which the office of Vice Chancellor would have been established in favor of von Miquel. The latter's partisans had already announced the official programme of the future Vice Chancellor, and had let it clearly be understood that for all practical purposes Prince von Hohenlohe would be put in the shade. These indiscretions of von Miquel's friends resulted in a very diplomatic announcement, made by von Hohenlohe in The North German Gazette, which clearly let the Miquel party understand that the present Chancellor, while he remained in power, intended to be the only responsible head of the State.

Von Miquel Not Discouraged.

But von Miquel is not the kind of man to be easily discouraged, and the fighting behind the scenes is certainly not yet at an end and may break out anew at any moment. The appointment of von Bülow as Minister of Foreign Affairs is, of course, a victory for the Bismarckian party. Nothing proves this more than that the very first act of the new Minister was to pay a visit to Friedrichsruh in company with Prince Hohenlohe. This must have been a bitter pill for the Emperor to swallow. The Kaiser, notwithstanding all his efforts cannot get rid of the Bismarckians. This is, however, not surprising, since the German Empire in its present form is Bismarck's work, and until the Constitution of the empire has been remodeled it will always be necessary to have recourse to Bismarckian methods of government.

Public opinion in Germany is in a chaotic state amid the ever increasing contradictory news, brought forth every day on the subject of the Government crisis. The very uncertainty of the news given by the daily press is a reflection of the uncertainty of the situation. Nobody seems to have the least idea of what is going to take place. Some new combination may spring up any day without any one being able to tell why the combination of the day before was abandoned. The Government policy as a whole is entirely directed by the Emperor's will, and this will, as has so often been proved, is itself subject to frequent fluctuations. Hence all the changes so evident of late in the Government's policy.

No Government Programme.

The absence of any definite Government programme is naturally the result of this instability. Several Conservative sheets have attempted to elaborate a Government programme out of the imperial utterances pronounced the other day at Bielefeld and at Cologne. But, as a matter of fact, the subjects of these speeches were of a very general character, and of a kind which must of necessity form a part of every Government programme, whether in Germany or elsewhere—the maintenance of peace, the protection of the nation's interests abroad, the struggle against revolutionary parties, &c. At Cologne the Emperor also tackled his favorite theme—the increase of the navy. What might be interesting to know would be how the Government intended to realize this programme; but, notwithstanding its very general character, great doubt exists concerning the manner in which the Ministry intends to carry out its policy.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising if no friendly "entente" exists between the Government and the Reichstag. The Parliament of the nation is itself condemned to inaction by reason of the inaction and irresolution of the Government. All the independent political parties have, for the first time in the history of the empire, become united against the present régime. Mr. Richter was their spokesman, when in the course of his recent stirring speech, he showed the universal discontent throughout the country on account of the uncertainty of the situation. Many German politicians who do not agree with Mr. Richter, from several points of view, recognize, nevertheless, that on this occasion he was the faithful interpreter of the immense majority of the German people.

Attitude of the Liberals.

The attitude of the National Liberals on the question of the law against political associations did not come up to the expectations which the Radicals had placed in them. But an opposite line of conduct from the one adopted by the National Liberals would have been surprising from a party which, in every circumstance, has capitulated before the Government. The National Liberals, it will be remembered, at first refused to vote for the reactionary bill directed against political associations, but at the last moment several members veered around in favor of the proposed law, which is enough to insure the victory of the Government. After the law has been voted for Prussia the necessity will soon be felt to extend it to the whole empire. But the present Reichstag has announced in plain terms that it would refuse any such extension of the law. To overcome this opposition of the Reichstag, it is now said that the Government intends to pretext the alarming growth of Socialism as the basis of a political programme for the next Parliamentary elections, hoping thus to obtain a more submissive majority in the Reichstag than exists at present in that body. But it is only too evident that the danger of a measure of this kind is that after using it against the Socialists the Government will then turn it against all the really liberal elements in the country.

The People Blame the Kaiser.

The Emperor, who alone is considered responsible by the great mass of the people for the perpetual unrest in Germany, both within and without the Government and the Reichstag, is daily growing more unpopular. Though the fact was not announced in the German official or unofficial press, the Kaiser, while in Cologne was repeatedly hooted by the populace. This fact is most significant, for although it has long been known that William II. was hated by the Socialists all over Germany, it was not supposed that a similar state of feeling was entertained by the steadygoing, conservative Roman Catholic population of the Prussian Rhine Province. But the Emperor's arrogance, his bigoted Protestantism, and studied contempt of the Rhenish and South German Roman Catholics have, in the end, told on a people once noted for their loyalty to the Crown.

The Rise of a New Party.

In this widespread discontent of the South German Roman Catholics is found the germ of a new radical, political movement in the empire—republicanism, of which but little has been heard in Germany until now. The Socialists are not for the most part republicans, their ideal being far more Utopian. The birth of a conservative republican party in Southern Germany cannot fail to exert in the near future a widespread influence. The writer knows for a fact that there are many republican clubs in the Rhine Province, composed, many of them, principally of intelligent bourgeois, who are anything but revolutionary in their sentiments. There are several such clubs in Cologne at Aachen and in the dozen or more busy manufacturing towns of the Rhine Province. The ideal of these clubs is to see the establishment of a federal republic in Germany, much on the lines of the United States, a centralized democracy, as in France, being an impossibility.

At the rate that events are going just now this German republican movement will, in the very near future, be felt as a practical force in politics, though, owing to the harsh "lese-majesté" laws, it must, to a great extent, work in the dark. The German Emperor is, however, personally aware of the feeling against him in Southern Germany; his visits to Cologne have been few and far between, and he has never once been to Aix-la-Chapelle, (Aachen,) Charlemagne's ancient capital, (and for centuries the coronation seat of the German Emperors.) This is a significant fact, when it is remembered how fond the Kaiser is of evoking souvenirs of, and likening himself to, famous German potentates of by-gone days, and Charlemagne more particularly.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

BRANDENBURG AND BEYOND

Visit to the Little Town on the Havel Whence Anthropologists Start Afield.

PROBING FOR BURIAL URNS

A Scientific Quest Led by Prof. Virchow Ending in Cool Beer and Old Bones—Antiquities and the Modern Bicycle.

BRANDENBURG, June 6.—This little town on the Havel has been in a state of mild excitement over the visit of two scientific societies from Berlin, some forty miles distant up stream. One is the society that devotes itself to birds, separates the beneficial from the harmful, issues books to encourage the protection of songsters, and fulminates against traps, birdlime, and wings in ladies' bonnets. The other devotes itself to mankind, and with the utmost impartiality studies the eccentric living man, as well as the bones and kitchen rubbish of man the most remote in time. Profs. Virchow, Voss, and Bartels are the leaders of the little band. On the arrival of the early train from Berlin our distinguished-looking Oberbürgermeister, Herr Hammer, was there to meet them, when all fell to upon the first great feat of the day, breakfast.

Having accepted the kind invitation of the chief magistrate to join the ethnologists, (the bird lovers trooping off on quite another route,) we proceeded to the round tower on the line of the old walls in order to get a view of Brandenburg and inspect such antiquities as have been gathered there together. From the battlements of this old defense of the water gate one looks up a broad, straight street to the Rathhaus, with its last-century façade and pleasing cupola, as well as the colossal stone statue of Roland before the door. About 1400 or thereabouts it was a fashion to represent the power and sovereignty of a town, as lodged in its magistracy, by a big figure called a Roland carrying the sword of Justice. Brandenburg's Roland was smashed by a Hohenzollern, sycophant of an Emperor of the Hapsburg line, when the former thrifty family, having lent the Hapsburg money, took possession of the Mark of Brandenburg. But in 1356, as an inscription on the back proves, the citizens gathered the scattered members of their Roland together, clamped them with iron clamps, and erected him before the Rathhaus. Here he has stood ever since, gathering much moss on his head—not the moss that is meant by the German student when he says: "Pump mir Moos," nor when he uses his pet expression for his elders, "bemoostes Haupt," but actual moss. Roland's stony ringlets are, in fact, crowned by a layer of earth and rootlets at least a foot thick, from the top of which nod three yellow flowers, like the three hairs that caricaturists give to Bismarck.

It Loves Its Roland Still.

Brandenburg has nearly doubled in population since 1870, and has become a factory town—seven new bicycle factories, a great factory of cheap hats for Americans and other savages, and so forth—but it loves its Roland still. Since there is not so much to do as in Berlin, its citizens have leisure to observe the old statue and its natural crown. With the changing seasons the topknot changes in color. In Winter, after the tiara of snow disappears, there is no need for a Brandenburger to walk abroad to listen if the cuckoo has come, or raise his eyes to the housetops in quest of the swallow. He has merely, while sitting before the Black Eagle or the Russian Bear, to watch the colors of the bit of turf on Roland's curls—he knows to a week if Spring has come or not. Thus he learns one of the most necessary things for conversation, and does not run the risk of having to imbibe questionable beer while in search of the news far from his favorite inn.

From the top of the gate tower the mass of St. Katherine's is well seen, its massive tower built across the main part of the church and the singular side tower that reinforces that massive pile. The cathedral, on the other hand, presents a vast gable which has no windows; but the great expanse is very beautifully diversified by decorative courses in relief, a device to overcome the ugliness of an enormous wall of brick is common enough in Germany, but is rarely successful. At the best a confession of failure of talent in the architect, it is a happy thing if the confession is uttered in such a way as to make one forget the mistake. From the tower one sees the Havel stretching toward the Elbe to the south, and the Peetz, a long chain of lakes, reaching northward toward Mecklenburg. The narrow winding stairs in the thickness of the tower's wall bring one to successive small round chambers with deep embrasures and narrow outlooks; each floor has trophies of flags, or coins and seals referring to the temporal or prelate Princes of Brandenburg, or cases with prehistoric antiques.

The Attractive Burial Pots.

Great numbers of burial pots caught the attention of the anthropologists, for the main end of their expedition was to visit an untouched pre-historic cemetery and see just such records of a barbarous race unearthed before their eyes. Some superb bronze swords and great cloak pins of bronze, with decorative spiral curls, as well as fish hooks made of horn, and the usual bronze gauges and spearheads, come from the neighborhood; they testify to a warlike population hereabouts before "Brennaburch" was captured from the Vends by the Emperor Henry I. early in the tenth century, and made a bishopric, only to fall to the heathen again until the close of the twelfth.

The day was hot as we steamed under the bridges northward up the Peetz into a smiling agricultural district with the tall chimneys of brick works. The most picturesque craft on the Havel and Peetz is the heavy laden canalboat with its one huge sail, the boat that takes bricks to Berlin and beyond. Disembarking near a black and battered old windmill, the party of gentlemen with a few ladies, led by Herr Schilling, the local robber of prehistoric graves; his Honor the Mayor, and cleverlooking old Prof. Virchow, proceeded to a sandy hill covered with meagre vegetation, a hill which is one great prehistoric cemetery, although it has grown crops of rye, barley, and perhaps even wheat for many hundred years, notwithstanding its sandy soil. The heat and dust the simmering cornfields on which the grain is neither tall nor heavy in the head, the patches of white on the gently rolling hills, recall the old phrase for Brandenburg when the Hohenzollern placed his mortgage on it: "Sand box of the Holy Roman Empire." But the Peetz looks fresh and blue under the breeze, and here and there one sees edges of forest. Some of the company, however, loudly regret that they did not join the bird lovers, the ornithologists, who may be sauntering now under spacious canopies of pine listening to the song of the throstle. But hardly have we arrived, hardly has the first steel probe in the knowing hands of Herr Schilling entered the ground in search of prehistoric pot or pan, when the grumblers are cheered by a sight that pleases them better than shady isles of forest. It is a small boy from the nearest village pulling a cart on which lies a keg of beer. Next to the breakfast at the station this is the second great moment for the Berlin guests.

The Shining Stings of Steel.

As the sawflies at home swarm round stumps of trees in which they can hear the grubs gnawing; as these pretty flies move about on the stump, probing it with their long drills, or, as the children say, their "stings," so the busy anthropologists swarmed over the hill on the edge of the Peetz, and drove shining stings of steel into its patient bosom. It is only the expert who can tell the feeling of the bones in a buried pot when the steel probe reaches them, and distinguish it by the feeling and the sound from a heap of pebbles or potsherds. After a time the hill was scarred with small excavations, laying bare the powdery sand under a very thin layer of earth. In some of them pots had been found crammed to the brim with bits of human bone, and sometimes inclosing iron or bronze clasp-pins of small size. Sometimes the burial urn is placed on a slab of stone and built about and over with an inclosure of stones; but here the simpler method of direct burial in the sand was used. The hill lies at a narrow part of the Peetz, where an old road must have always run east and west, with a bridge or ford before it. It commands the two broad lakes northward and southward.

Perhaps at one time it was rudely fortified and had a temple; wherefore the people began to use it as a cemetery, but fortunately placed their urns so deep that the plow, coming long after fortification and temple and the memory of them had disappeared, failed to stir their repose. I ask the chief excavator how he came to think of the spot as an early cemetery, but he, wily man, pretends not to hear, but he runs off. From his assistant I learn that it occurred not through superior wisdom, but in the usual way—by chance. A heavy storm crumbled a part of the hill down and exposed a number of the urns. Since then the Berlin Museum of Anthropology has obtained hundreds of urns from this hill.

So, after a luncheon at the inn of the village near by, and a sail down the Peetz to Bandenburg again, we visit the cathedral and seat ourselves to a real dinner at the Black Eagle, the fourth luminous point in our day for the Berliners. The booty of burial pots is carefully treasured in pocket handkerchiefs and bags, and when a select body of Brandenburgers collect at nightfall at the station to bid the anthropologists good-bye, it is generally conceded that the grave-robbing was a success, but the victuals at the Black Eagle and that cool beer from the village at the prehistoric dust heaps were more than Pompös—they were Pompik. More a German cannot say.

BERING SEA CONFERENCE.

Official Announcement by British Authorities that One Will Be Held in the Autumn.

LONDON, July 17.—The report that an international conference on the seal controversy will be held at Washington in the Autumn is confirmed by an official paragraph issued to-day by the British authorities and which will be printed here to-morrow. The statement says:

"The publication of an isolated old dispatch which has been duly replied to, much as it may be regretted, has not retarded the progress of the negotiations in London. As there seems, however, to be some misapprehension on the subject, it should be pointed out that in the communications now passing there is no question of altering the regulations now in force in the Bering Sea or of imposing fresh restrictions.

"John W. Foster, on behalf of his Government, is urging that the experts representing the Governments interested should meet and compare the results of their investigations with the view of arriving at an agreed state of facts. That is the sole object of the proposed meeting.

"Any idea that this conference will deal with the question of revising the regulations is entirely misleading. Conferences between the representatives of the United States, Canada, and the Foreign and Colonial Offices are proceeding almost daily."

It was ascertained, on inquiry at the United States Embassy to-day, that Whitelaw Reid was not consulted with regard to the publication of Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the sealing question, and that he had no knowledge whatever of the document until he saw it in print.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Weekly Papers Echo Dailies on Sherman Dispatch.

LONDON, July 17.—The weekly papers take virtually the same view as the dailies with reference to Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the sealing question. The Spectator says: "He scolds the British Government as if Ministers were a set of mean, underhand, thieving scoundrels. It is absolutely essential that Lord Salisbury should refuse to consider the question in any shape until he has received an apology for such wanton imputations."

The Speaker says: "Mr. Sherman is an old man. We hope for his sake that the dispatch was drafted by some subordinate who was for the time being oppressed by the heat. Its language is quite strong enough to justify the suspension of all diplomatic relations, if that were worth while."

The Morning Post's editorial yesterday, suggesting that the time would come when a certain class of Americans would force a war, represents the true conviction of a majority of the English people, who firmly believe that the United States is seeking a war with Great Britain. An interesting correspondence confirming this view of the matter appears in The Morning Post today.

One correspondent says: "People here look with a certain amount of contempt upon American pretenses, for they are convinced that the Republic is a mosaic, which could not stand a heavy shock from the outside. They are confident that, in case of emergency England would do all that was necessary.

"Let me say, as one who knows the Americans well, that they are not moved by any considerations of kindred, as is so often falsely asserted in our press, on the authority of some few stragglers among us whose policy is to enter society and be considered fashionable.

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VICTORIA TO TAKE A REST.

Members of the Royal Family Fear that She Has Overtaxed Her Strength.

LONDON, July 17.—The Queen will start for Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday next. Her decision to leave Windsor Castle is a great relief to the royal family, who fear that she is doing too much for her strength. Every day of the week she has been receiving deputations of visitors and entertaining guests at luncheon and dinner. When she received the Bishops the other day, it was her own suggestion that a number should be personally presented to her. To Bishop Whipple and Bishop Potter she said: "I am very glad, indeed, to see you here."

On Thursday the Queen received a deputation of Nonconformists, headed by Dr. Joseph Parker, Minister of the City Temple, and Dr. Monroe Gibson, formerly of Chicago and Toronto. Her Majesty received them with even more ceremony than she did the Episcopalians. They all lunched at the castle, and then proceeded to the drawing room, where they were ushered into the presence of the Queen, who was surrounded by the high officers of the Court, with a guard of honor.

American Embassy in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 17.—Ambassador White has been spending the week at Heringsdorf, where he intends to pass most of the Summer, only coming to Berlin a day or two at a time to attend to pressing official business. Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Legation, started to-day for Baireuth, where he will remain for a fortnight to attend the Wagner performances. Military Attaché Allen has arrived here and gone on to Heringsdorf, where he will spend a few weeks.

Former Consul Thayer Dead.

TRIESTE, July 17.—Alexander Thayer, formerly United States Consul, died here Thursday night.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Senate has beaten the House in the sugar schedule fight—that is, it has on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The heavy short interest in Sugar stock made on tips "from the highest sources" in the House, has been routed with loss and confusion. The Sugar Trust was to be "smashed," and of course the stock would tumble headlong; but the tumbling was done when the brokers for the people who were short tumbled over each other to buy as the stock rushed above 130 last Monday. The wild way the price jumped when the 130 mark was reached revealed the existence of a short interest of unsuspected magnitude. The incident of a weak Wall Street house being broken by the rise was of little moment, for its account was only a drop in the bucket. The large and eager buying of the stock showed that a big shoal of fish had been caught in the net, and it turns out that it was in the main a Washington shoal. Stories current on the Street are that every speculater in the House, every member who ever took a flyer in stocks, big or little, was short of Sugar, from a hundred shares up. It is asserted that from the time the stock reached 120, the short selling on tips from the aforesaid "highest sources" in the House, was so continuous that at one time the aggregate short interest amounted to between seventy-five and a hundred thousand shares. Last Monday's and Tuesday's performances give a strong color of truth to what otherwise would seem like exaggeration. The stock rose eight points in two days.

The programme was a simple one. The Dingley bill was to favor every interest but the Sugar Trust. Duties were piled up far beyond anything ever before seen in a tariff bill; wool, lumber, carpets, manufactures of every sort and kind, each was to get all that anybody asked for; and as a sop to public opinion, the Sugar Trust was to be "smashed." This was good politics. It would show the country that the party was the deadly enemy of trusts and monopolies. Incident to the smashing, Sugar stock would, of course, have a great fall—would go below par, sell at 90 or less. And on this, the programme as given out from the "highest sources" in the House, Sugar was sold short as a dead sure thing. But somebody took all the stock that anybody would sell, and the price continued to climb. It had one or two bre.. s on the way up which encouraged the bear, but the recoveries were rapid and finally, when the price reached 130 and the stock looked stronger than ever a sudden alarm took hold of some of the leading Washington bears. Imperative orders to cover started the fun. The smaller men followed like a flock of frightened sheep and the price shot up to 137¾. Stories of the sort of people who got skinned alive on this operation are amusing. They are the people who always have the "confidential information." But this time it did not work.

The end is not yet, but the people who had to cover probably feel as Abner Jones did. Mr. Keene's name is most talked of in connection with the bull speculation. It recalls some of his notable feats in the stock when Sugar was newer to the Street than it is now.

The usual effect of skyrocketting in a prominent stock is to make the rest of the market dull while the performance continues, and such was the effect of the Sugar speculation on this occasion. It was only when that quieted down that the general list became active again, and activity in these times generally means better prices. The granger stocks are still the favorites. They are not likely to reach top until it is known that the crops are surely safe. While the winter wheat is assured, the spring wheat is not yet out of danger; but is far enough to encourage the crop experts to make estimates of a total crop of about 500 million bushels. This is good in itself, but the world's wheat supplies have run down to the lowest point known in years, and some countries which export this year have none to spare. It is asserted even that Argentina is already importing wheat. Naturally the price of wheat is rising here, and it is now 20 cents per bushel over the corresponding period of last year. At this price there is a steady and increasing export demand. It is remembered what the big grain exports at good prices did for us in 1879 and 1880; and Wall Street veterans are talking of a renewal of the foreign trade of those years, with all that that implies for the railroads and general industry. Gold imports on a considerable scale are looked for when the export season gets well under way in September. Indeed it is asserted by some that gold would be coming this way now, were not the large merchandise trade balance in our favor offset by the constant return of our securities from abroad—a feature always characteristic of the first steps of recovery here after a prolonged period of depression. After a time, the tide turns.

The Atchison securities have been creeping up a little. The first 4s are now above 86. Above 90 they will find buyers in plenty who hesitate to buy them now. The Northwest gold 7s, now being refunded on a 3½ per cent. basis, used to kick about in the Street in the 70s, and it was hard to borrow money on them at 50. Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock and bonds are higher. It is understood that a deal of some kind is being negotiated in connection with the property which, if it goes though, will do for the securities something the same as the passage of the Consolidation Bill in the Illinois Legislature did for Chicago Gas. The Flower people say, as they did about that legislation, that they believe it will go through, but can't say for certain.

One of the small stocks which this bull market is bringing into prominence is Chicago and

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Washington has kept Wall Street in a calm during the week past. Investors and speculators alike have been waiting for tariff schedules. Much "news" has come from Washington, but it has conveyed little information.

Members of Congress trading in the stock market have been more or less conspicuous, and people close to them have been inclined to take optimistic views of the outlook; they have been of the opinion that, while disputation might be for a little while hippodromed in Conference Committee, difficulties so disclosed would not be of lasting consequence; they have not hesitated to predict that disagreements between the confrères of the House and Senate would soon be satisfactorily composed; and—going substantially further—some distinguished inside prophets have been backing up sanguine opinions of operations in the stock market by buying operations.

Not a single tangible thing has, however, been disclosed. If Congress is ready definitely to determine Tariff bill details Wall Street is kept in the dark. Nobody doubts that a settlement is soon to be reached, but even those who most profess to be close to Washington authority do not hesitate to say that while agreement eventually is certain it is much in doubt when final conclusions will be ready for announcement. Business interests with business representatives, and ready to use business methods, are ardently working to expedite action. If this action be soon accomplished it will be well for the business interests of the country wholly apart from whether or not the tariff schedules, as agreed upon, shall be logical or sensible or defensible. The probability is that they will have an odd look. What, however, is above everything else now wanted and needed is some sort of a definite conclusion to the hippodroming performances that have been at Washington so long on exhibition. The business interests of the country are tired out. Every day that Congress continues in session is an added specific assault upon the business of the country. Every day that Congress postpones adjournment is a day drawn from the calendar of National prosperity. These are not new notions; other Congresses have similarly brought affliction; but certain it is that at no time in National history has the business public of the United States been more sorely tried, more oppressed, by petty politics on parade. If Congress does not soon adjourn every possibility of profitable Fall trade will be extinguished. If immediate adjournment could come, with a tariff bill of any sort complete, the business interests of the country would have reason to make acknowledgment—if not for any gains scored, still at least for relief provided.

Sugar Trust stock during the past week has been not only the most conspicuous feature of the stock market, but it has had prominence from the fact that its quotation has reached figures higher than ever before touched in its history. Back in 1893, before panic smashes intervened, Sugar Trust stock got within a fraction of 135; since then it has been far down under par; at times it has looked as if the property were in danger of dissolution; more bears than bulls upon it have been discoverable in Wall Street; judicial and legislative investigators have pursued it; politicians big and little have been upon its track; insiders over and over again have sold out and bought back again—good and bad factors, all aggressive, have been continually affecting it. Yet right along, with not a single intermission, the Sugar Trust has been paying to the holders of its stock dividends of 1 per cent. a month. Such a record is without Wall Street precedent; yet not at any time has there been any feeling on the Stock Exchange other than doubt as to the continuing certainty of the dividends.

Only reckless calculators can affect to forecast what the future of this combination may be. If Congress surrenders to it, as Congress seems likely to surrender, the result will, of course, be of consequence enough to make the stockholders of this trust the envied of Wall Street.

As it is now possible to judge affairs, the Sugar Trust seems bound to win a victory of some sort; if it gets all that the Senate has offered it ought to be able to double its dividends; if it gets "only" what the original House bill scheduled for it, its present dividends will still be more than earned. They who calculate that even the relatively unfeeling provisions of the House schedule will do the Sugar Trust anything else than a tremendous favor are calculators who calculate queerly.

Despite its continuing conspicuousness, Sugar Trust is not, however, the stock market's natural leader.

Of more consequence than anything Congress will do or can do are the harvests now practically assured. The agricultural yield of 1897 seems sure to break past records; and this means results for this country beyond anything that superficial calculations can suggest. Even the tremendous crop results in sight will, however, be insignificant in effect beside the attending fact that while harvests here are rich there are crop failures throughout practically all the rest of the world. Europe must this year come to us for her grain supplies; her own crops are short; other agricultural districts upon which hitherto there has been European reliance are this year barren; the only recourse open to the foreign grain consumer is to come to the United States. Here there is abundance not in prospect merely, for we have vast stores in granaries carried over from past crops. Every feature in this situation is shaped to our advantage.

In 1893 no factor contributed more to the disturbances which culminated in panic than the disclosure that the grain market was invaded by phenomenal harvests in the Argentine. The immense revenues for years contributing to American prosperity were, according to popular declarations, to be thenceforth diverted to Argentine. The influence of this theory told. Especially among foreign holders of American railroad stocks was the Argentine scarecrow effective. Europe sold American stocks by wholesale; no influence then operating was of more depressing importance than the scare over Argentine competition. And the crops there were in 1893 as big as had been foreshadowed.

But since, year by year, different results have followed—till this year not only is there inability in the Argentine to export, but the Argentine is already actually obliged to come to the United States for supplies.

Such a development is far more consequential than any superficial scanning of it shows. The United States farmer is left finally in absolute mastery of the agricultural markets of the world. The difference between 1897 and 1893 is the difference between National prosperity and National distress. Then we were without any sufficient market; now we are dominant in every market.

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Crop abundance and big crop prices bring profit not to the grain grower alone, though on that account the National record will this year have magnificent entries in it. Such conditions mean activity for the railways, for the harvests of the country are not at the seaboard, but must be transported.

When the farmer and the railroad are at the same time prosperous, commercial and industrial activity cannot lag.

The crops of 1897 point to prosperity that will have relationships with every tilled acre and every industrious man in the land.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's two-hour stock market developed considerable strength. Throughout the list fractional advances were the rule, despite the evident disposition of the traders to take the profits of their week's speculations. London was a seller, although the operations for that account were small. There was a fair volume of commission house buying, particularly of the Western railway list. The market was rather active, considering the short session, transactions aggregating over 120,000 shares.

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The Granger stocks were the features of the market. St. Paul's forty-thousand-dollar increase in earnings gave grounds for a revival of the 2½ per cent. dividend rumors, and the excellent crop reports were bullish arguments upon all of the Granger group. Those stocks, under the leadership of St. Paul, all showed strength and scored gains for the day.

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Sugar Trust was again the most active stock on the list, transactions in it amounting to 16,500 shares. Its quotation declined nearly a full point on liquidating sales by traders. Washington came in as a buyer of Sugar Trust just before the close, and there were rumors of a compromise between the members of the Conference Committee on the question of sugar schedules.

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The coal stocks were all strong on repetitions of the rumors regarding pending coal trade developments of considerable importance. Vanderbilt shares also exhibited much firmness.

***

Some of the specialties which have been conspicuous of late were again in evidence. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced to 33⅜ on further rumors of coming developments; East River Gas common declined 1½ points, while the preferred advanced 2¼ points. Rio Grande Western preferred declined 1½ points on the sale of a single 100 shares, and Oregon Navigation advanced 1½ points on the same volume of trading.

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The weekly bank statement showed a heavy increase in deposits, amounting to over $5,500,000. Loans, however, increased only $387,800. Surplus reserves increased nearly $5,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $200,000,000, or $46,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $613,000,000, and outstanding loans of over $534,000,000.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅞; $5,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Nat. Starch pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	
Balt. & Ohio	½	pf	2½
Brook. R. T.	1¼	Pa. Co. C. & St. L.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Missouri Pacific	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Nat. Starch	½	Wabash	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅞	L. E. & West. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	1½
Detroit Gas	½	Or. R. & Nav.	1¼
Iowa Central	½	Rio G. W. pf.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	1¾	O. S. Line inc. A.	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent. Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,051,072; balances, $3,649,736; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,095,215.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾@13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

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During the week past there has been less activity in the New York money markets than for some time. In all departments there has been a falling off of the demand, while the supply has, if anything, increased.

Call money has been very dull, and toward the end of the week a 1 per cent. rate was established for that department, even the banks, which heretofore have persisted in stating that they would make no call loans under 1¼ per cent., because there was no profit where the rate was lower, coming down to the figure, which, it will be remembered, was first established by the trust and insurance companies a few weeks ago greatly against the liking of the Wall Street banks. But even at that low figure, there was but little demand for call funds. As one broker put it: "Call money is unloanable at 1 per cent."

Commercial paper has also been quiet. In this department the lenders of money are showing some little independence. They declare that current rates are too low to allow them a profit and they have considerably decreased their standing orders for paper. Offerings of bills bearing attractive names continue in fair volume, but those of second-class paper are far larger.

Time money continues featureless. The supply is even larger than heretofore, but even at the attractive rates at which funds are offered borrowers are few and far between.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central ⅜, 104; Atchison ¼, to 12⅞; St. Paul ¼, to 87¼, and Reading ⅛, to 11⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 67⅞, Louisville and Nashville at 52¾, Erie at 14⅞, and Erie first preferred at 34. British consols were firm at 112¾ for money and 112 13-16 for the account. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 60c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 185.80.

VIEWS OF STEPHEN LITTLE.

Corporation mysteries may not at once go out of fashion, but there are many growing indications suggesting that we are likely from this time forward to have understandable financial statements more [illegible] than, unfortunately, has been usual in the past. The announcement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the formation of "The Audit Company" is indicative of tendencies toward beneficial results. We have already some conspicuous corporations whose securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange with independent audits of their accounts available for investors. In this list are the New York, Ontario and Western, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Chicago Great Western Railroads. Of the latter Mr. Stephen Little, the eminent expert accountant, makes special audits. In the Chicago Great Western Mr. Little is said to have been retained at the request of William Lidderdale, the former Governor of the Bank of England, who is at the head of the Chicago Great Western's Finance Committee. The selection is a high testimonial to the position Mr. Little has acquired in the estimation of the highest financial circles abroad.

Discussing such independent audits as he is making in the affairs of Chicago Great Western and other important corporations, Mr. Little said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"There is a growing disposition on the part of the officers and Directors of railroad corporations to have their accounts and reports audited by some non-interested party whose judgment is unbiased by any connection with the company itself, and whose reports when placed before the holders of securities of that corporation can be taken as the results of honest inquiries into its affairs. Railroad Directors are beginning to realize that the unfortunate experiences of the past have taught investors that annual corporation reports are not always to be relied upon, and they are becoming disposed to give to their security holders some assurance other than their own of the proper management of the corporation.

"The advantages and benefits of independent audits are many, but they are so apparent that they hardly need exposition. Their value as protectors of investment interests cannot be overestimated. Could the Atchison, the Northern Pacific, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the score of other roads which have suffered similar downfalls have gone so long and become so deeply buried under great loads of debt if there had been independent audits? Would their stockholders have allowed them to be managed as they were? Would there have been as much money lost by investors had there been made yearly a plain statement of the affairs of the company, not constructed so as to cover up deficiencies and bad management? Certainly not. Independent audits that were neither hostile nor friendly to the managers of these corporations, and which would have given to the stockholders actual facts and figures regarding the condition of their companies would have saved many of the properties themselves and many of the dollars of the owners of their securities.

"But, apart from this phase of the question, independent audits give to the securities of the property so examined a rating higher than anything else possibly could. It gives them a standing and a value in the security markets more substantial than they otherwise possibly could have. It shows that they are managed by men who are not afraid to have their work examined, and who are not unwilling to have their figures gone over and indorsed by accountants without prejudice and without purpose other than the completion of an abstract task.

"The managers of the roads which have already established the independent audit system will tell you that their stockholders are far better satisfied and far less disposed to be hypercritical than formerly. Reports of earnings and statements as to financial conditions having attached to them the indorsement of some disinterested party who has thoroughly investigated their accuracy mean much to the investor. Not only are his fears set at rest, but his confidence is all the more firmly established.

"The establishment of independent audits for all of the railroad corporations of the United States would beyond any doubt prove greatly beneficial. Most important of all, it would mean renewed confidence on the part of the foreign investor. In my opinion, the European capitalist would be far more disposed to invest in American railroad enterprises if he had some assurance of safety from the depredations of railroad wreckers. Past experience has taught Europe to doubt American management. Her capitalists have so many times found railroad reports absolutely false that they have come to place little or no actual dependence in them. The establishment of independent audits would do away with all of this feeling.

"Not only would foreign investors be reassured, but our own people would receive a better protection of their interests than they have ever had. I firmly believe that if all of the railroad corporations of America were given to the independent audit system their reputations would be far better and their securities worth much more and less liable to violent fluctuations. I mean audits that would be entirely fair, not unfriendly to the management nor yet willing to condone its faults—simply plain investigations of the financial affairs of the corporation and a plain statement of the facts therein found."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding American securities:

"The American market in London has further broadened during the past week, and there was pronounced evidence of public buying, recent news concerning the trade position in the United States having been of a distinctly favorable character. What has created a feeling of greater confidence has been the fact that every set-back has generally been followed by a smart recovery in Wall Street, where the great financiers are evidently putting their shoulders to the wheel. Good shipments have, moreover, fallen off materially, and are not likely to reach the dimensions predicted of late.

"That something will be done concerning currency reform as soon as the Tariff bill is out of the way is now also taken for granted, and the only adverse feature at present in sight is the fear of a strike in the bituminous coal mines. On the other hand, the continued favorable crop reports are beginning to remind operators of the great recuperative power of the Granger roads when a large grain yield is gathered. This has been the reason of the further rise in Milwaukee. I gather from the mail news that one of the Assistant General Freight Agents of the Milwaukee has been comparing the reports of freight shipments to and from small stations, places not notable for much traffic of any particular sort, but whose business nearly all comes under the heading of "general merchandise.' It is found that this 'rural station' traffic, throughout a large territory, has been improving steadily, and the Milwaukee official thinks this a very good sign, for it shows that business is picking up in localities which have been phenomenally dull. He figures out that by the Autumn, with the good crop now in prospect, the Milwaukee and the other Granger lines will have as much business as they can conveniently handle.

"Recent advices from Pittsburg report a veritable boom in pig iron. It appears that as most of the furnaces had been idle for three months, the stocks have now been sold down to a very small quantity. Hence production has to be considerably increased, and in the meantime prices of manufactured iron have gone up all round.

"To sum up the position, there is a lessening in the number of business failures, commercial loans are expanding, bank clearings are improving, and there is a growing number of traffic increases, with excellent prospects of large returns by the railroads in connection with the abundant harvest. This is, therefore, a combination of 'bull' points, which should make themselves felt, provided no unfortunate accidents happen.

"It would be a great pity if a strike in the bituminous coal mines were to interfere with the present favorable prospects, especially as quite a 'bullish' feeling has recently developed for the shares of the coal-carrying roads in Wall Street. So far there is, however, no indication of any strike in connection with the anthracite coal companies, which are largely controlled by Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

"Louisville and Nashville has been a good second to Milwaukee, touching at one time 53, and although it has reacted in common with the rest of the active list, chiefly owing to the disinclination of operators to retain large commitments over Independence Day, the view is now growing that this line will resume the payment of dividends in January next. In that case we may look for a marked improvement, as the quotation is still very moderate.

"Next to Milwaukee and Louisville, I retain my favorable opinion of Atchison 5 per cent. preferreds, Denver preferreds, Erie, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk adjustment preferreds, Norfolk common, and Readings. Northern Pacific preferreds have receded, and should at the present level be worth buying again."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface ?d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	189	190
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	⅛
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	69	71
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	155	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	42	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 6s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction common	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63½	64¾
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	93
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	233	240
Grand Rapids Gas stock	67	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	242	246
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	115	117
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	109	110
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	72	73
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	99¼	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	24	26
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	44	47
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	54	57
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	315	317
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21½	22½
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

FINANCIAL.

CORN
IS SELLING BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
WHEAT
is active and advancing. We invited our readers some months ago to send for a certain Saturday's market letter about WHEAT and CORN. The advice proved very profitable to those who followed it.
SEND FOR OUR SATURDAY'S (yesterday's) LETTER, which tells you how we think they should be dealt in. Do you remember our advertisement in this paper May 16th, advising that it was the time to get bargains?
OUR MARKET LETTERS ARE AS GOOD AS EVER.
T. E. Ward & Co.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 Broadway,
1,270 Broadway.

LEHIGH VALLEY
and other
Philadelphia stocks
dealt in by
E. & C. Randolph,
7 Nassau St.,
N. Y. City.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

West India Improvement Co.,
30 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK, July 17, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West India Improvement Company will be held at the company's office, No. 30 Broad Street, New York, on August 3d, 1897, at 2:15 P. M. Transfer books close July 23d and reopen August 4th.
J. C. VAN DOREN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies:

In view of the recent legislation providing for the reduction of the price of gas in the City of New York it has seemed to many stockholders advisable to unite the properties and interests of the two companies. Such an association of interest will enable the management to introduce many economies, and to compete more effectively with the larger gas companies. It will also enable better service to be rendered to the public. It is therefore proposed to form a new corporation, and to exchange the shares of the present companies for new securities as may be hereafter determined. The undersigned will act as depository of the stock of both companies, certificates for which must be indorsed in blank and deposited with it, and certificates of deposit will be issued.

If more than two-thirds of the shares of the respective companies are deposited with the undersigned before September 1, 1897, or other date limited by the undersigned, it has been agreed that a plan of reorganization shall be formulated and published within thirty days thereafter. If two-thirds of the shares of both companies are not so deposited the share certificates are to be returned to depositors. It has further been agreed that any depositing shareholder dissatisfied with the allotment of new securities under such plan, when published, will be entitled, at his option, to be paid in cash as follows:

(1.) For each share (par $100) of The Equitable Gas Light Company.....$230 in cash
(2.) For each share (par $100) of the Preferred Stock of The New York and East River Gas Company.....$115 in cash
(3.) For each share (par $100) of the Common Stock of The New York and East River Gas Company ..... $80 in cash

A syndicate has been formed to provide the funds necessary to pay for the stock of depositing shareholders who may not assent to plan.

If holders of certificates issued by undersigned do not, within four weeks after the first publication of notice of the plan, (such publication to be in the "New York Times" and "New York Tribune," or in any two papers of general circulation published in the City of New York,) notify the undersigned of their election to sell for cash, as above, they will then be deemed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of the plan, and of the agreement of reorganization as fully as if signing the same, and the undersigned will then deposit said certificates under such plan and agreement.

New York, July 16, 1897.

Central Trust Company of New York, Depository.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives,	John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,	James A. Hyde,
Charles Coudert,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.	

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	M. C. D. Borden,
Wm. H. Appleton,	John G. McCullough,
Wm. L. Strong,	Edward Uhl,
James J. Hill,	Frederic R. Coudert,
Wm. F. Buckley,	B. Aymar Sands,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John W. Sterling,
Hudson Hoagland,	John A. McCall,
James Stillman,	R. Walter Webb,
Edward N. Gibbs	James A. Blair.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The Hocking Coal & R. R. Co.

To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TR

RGENTINA AND OUR WHEAT.

he Argentine Republic and her need of eat were subjects interesting to New rk dealers in cereals yesterday. The cts published in the financial columns of IS NEW YORK TIMES July 16 established e Confederation's need. The question last ening was how much wheat she will call the United States for.

It was assumed several days ago that the 0,000 bushels of No. 2 red wheat which re to be shipped to Buenos Ayres in the econd half of August are for sowing. If ney are for consumption the strait of Arentina is greater than was surmised when nquiries for our wheat were first made. Market straws yesterday favored a belief that even if the shipments arranged for are not for milling, Argentina has not enough of the staple for home consumption.

Several of the largest wheat exporting houses were yesterday considering requests for prices or bids for Buenos Ayres wheat shipments in September and October, and were prepared to make arrangements to fill orders. No additional shipments were arranged for to the point of actual engagement, but several transactions are likely to be announced as determined on to-morrow.

One house made a bid by cable to Buenos Ayres for 1,000 tons of No. 2 red for shipment in October and September. The October price was $37.75 per ton, equivalent to $1.01 a bushel. The September price was $37.25 per ton, equivalent to 90½ cents a bushel. A condition was that the wheat should be weighed on arrival and the shippers would recognize any loss up to 1 per cent.

Another house was using the South American cable in trying to arrange a deal of 40,000 bushels of the same grade wheat for September shipment to Argentina at about the same terms—99½ cents a bushel.

The course of the September option wheat market, under the influence of the news of the removal of Argentina as a competitor of the United States in the wheat export trade, is interesting, because of the certainty of an overcrop in the United States, which in ordinary circumstances should mean low wheat, and the importance of the September future in grading quotations. The following table takes the September future market when it was strong, but professional, to last night's quotations, which were due to Argentina's shortage, news from Australia, Brazil's needs, and a prospect that much of France's wheat will come from this country:

	Opening Price. Cents.	Closing Price. Cents.
July 6	*70⅝	70⅝
July 7	71⅝	72⅛
July 8	72⅛	71⅝
July 9	71⅝	71⅛
July 10	71	72⅛
July 12	71⅝	72⅜
July 13	73	74
July 14	73⅝	75⅛
July 15	74⅛	76¼
July 16	176	
July 17		

*Closed July 2 at 70⅛c. †Went to 76¼c.

What Brazil may do in the next ten days toward fulfilling the prediction that the price of wheat will be as phenomenal as the coming American crop interested the exporters yesterday. There have been during the week a number of small orders received for wheat for Brazilian millers. The aggregate begins to be a factor in calculations and prices.

The coming week is likely to be of interest and importance to traders in cereals.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week July	$10,447	$21,415	$22,521
From Jan. 1	647,184	610,183	559,408
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	288
1st week July	$10,363	$9,063	$11,413
From Jan. 1	270,352	275,500	278,664
ATLANTIC & NORTH-WEST—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week June	$17,807	$20,996	$19,845
1st week July	17,548	19,516	18,108
From Jan. 1	437,746	498,526	460,010
TOL., ST. L. & K. C.—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	$39,432	$40,241	$32,416
From Jan. 1	1,071,697	1,010,458	844,128
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
4th week June	$80,618	$58,009	
From Jan. 1	1,580,775	1,402,282	
ALABAMA MIDLAND for May—			
Net earnings	55,508	45,065	37,331
Gross earnings	11,802	3,497	319
From July 1	621,702	574,507	490,855
Gross earnings	104,320	80,138	19,201
ARKANSAS MIDLAND for May—			
Net earnings	7,511	6,197	6,194
Gross earnings	7,070	*2,338	2,302
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	36,165	35,799	36,334
Deficit	1,015	1,169	15,873
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for May—			
Gross earnings	39,283	33,058	32,947
Net earnings	10,473	10,143	10,425
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	516,087	490,369	443,147
Net earnings	207,928	200,918	186,275
ATLANTA & DANVILLE for May—			
Gross earnings	45,251	45,507	49,751
Net earnings	10,358	9,481	13,730
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	495,164	523,863	490,847
Net earnings	126,085	126,152	91,278
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	347,646	329,663	
Net earnings	102,964	85,725	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,272,453	3,339,463	
Net earnings	750,884	456,757	
AUSTIN & NORTHWESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	10,914	18,913	20,387
Net earnings	1,132	6,061	7,220
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	75,211	98,434	91,208
Net earnings	18,575	26,140	25,700
BALTIMORE & OHIO for May—			
Gross earnings	2,027,328	2,006,386	
Net earnings	363,995	380,842	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	28,373,321	21,965,746	
Net earnings	5,067,485	6,280,966	
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	47,192	39,651	
Net earnings	17,788	18,263	6,197
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	224,910	239,775	203,248
Net earnings	65,224	68,088	81,147
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for May—			
Gross earnings	53,350	50,886	51,822
Net earnings	18,736	11,806	13,940
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	526,132	493,487	499,235
Net earnings	143,193	98,849	99,536

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	68,919	64,342	132,021
Net earnings	44,808	41,778	20,873
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	349,014	332,570	309,250
Net earnings	267,604	225,654	206,310
COLORADO MIDLAND for May—			
Gross earnings	115,440	170,320	149,463
Net earnings	19,438	61,526	64,500
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	637,834	791,282	648,463
Net earnings	118,007	234,016	220,025
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for May—			
Gross earnings	56,590	62,518	
Net earnings	10,100	11,017	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	277,429	312,167	
Net earnings	63,108	83,420	
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY for April—			
Gross earnings	11,440	10,931	
Deficit	776	*4,708	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	48,088	37,180	
Net earnings	11,013	14,670	
*Net.			
DES MOINES, N. & W. for May—			
Gross earnings	28,565	34,345	
Deficit	5,233	*10,842	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	157,225	180,345	
Net earnings	29,507	61,909	
*Net.			
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for May—			
Gross earnings	87,819	70,768	
Net earnings	8,018	376	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	409,618	365,455	
Net earnings	71,125	25,990	
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—			$65,894
Gross earnings	69,617	67,354	24,288
Net earnings	15,202	477	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	863,542	869,116	843,560
Net earnings	272,834	238,787	228,505
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for May—			
Gross earnings	189,811	197,596	210,461
Net earnings	42,612	30,730	46,499
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	955,465	1,051,513	1,055,831
Net earnings	241,656	199,469	280,217
GRAND TRUNK for May—			
Gross earnings	1,450,247	1,459,177	1,445,458
Net earnings	552,106	493,843	492,524
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	6,818,642	6,806,898	1,445,458
Net earnings	1,921,835	1,676,456	1,680,558
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for May—			
Gross earnings	44,946	36,858	41,793
Net earnings	12,153	7,599	8,057
Surplus	2,123	*2,431	*2,012
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	439,427	438,377	385,612
Net earnings	106,083	109,128	101,676
Deficit	5,843	3,074	14,607
KEOKUK & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	28,952	33,627	
Net earnings	3,801	12,997	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	120,998	138,336	
Net earnings	35,691	58,433	
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	278,384	283,783	296,097
Net earnings	91,986	102,256	102,285
Surplus	31,588	44,492	44,903
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,342,569	1,408,457	1,407,005
Net earnings	526,050	598,520	601,884
Surplus	227,234	309,019	313,953
LOUIS., HEND. & ST. LOUIS, for May—			
Gross	34,985	38,050	
Net	5,079	3,651	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	173,267	180,752	
Net	31,267	28,078	
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON, for May—			
Gross	110,787	80,902	89,413
Net	20,940	*2,517	4,776
From July—			
Gross	1,254,152	1,256,645	1,115,278
Net	313,901	275,239	160,788
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. M., for May—			
Gross	301,284	280,700	190,937
Net	105,859	99,765	47,416
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,280,564	1,331,490	915,902
Net	44,948	471,887	214,785
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM, for May—			
Gross	22,326	21,144	19,962
Net	2,548	344	*3,329
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	127,870	112,251	111,975
Net	19,625	5,141	*2,535
MOBILE & OHIO, for May—			
Gross	325,257	315,629	291,670
Net	94,192	101,971	85,263
From July 1—			
Gross	3,566,291	3,360,691	3,014,929
Net	1,183,851	1,266,289	1,091,037
PEORIA & EASTERN, for May—			
Gross	145,842	140,716	180,320
Net	20,470	25,260	40,887
Deficit	16,382	11,542	*4,085
From July 1—			
Gross	1,501,718	1,751,134	1,618,484
Net	310,023	425,503	413,183
Deficit	94,795	*20,085	*8,365
*Surplus.			
WESTERN OF ALABAMA, for May—			
Gross	46,214	38,177	38,692
Net	15,973	10,929	11,229
From July 1—			
Net	593,050	540,094	487,808
Net	244,845	197,784	167,808

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 85 roads for the fourth week of June at $9,018,908, an increase of $671,066, or 1.89 per cent. 86 roads for the first week of July, 1897, report $5,785,981, an increase of $72,531, or 1.27 per cent.

Comparative statement of 135 roads shows:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$61,077,456	$59,172,952	Inc. $1,904,504
Op. expenses	43,667,109	44,024,302	Dec. 357,193
Net earnings	17,410,347	15,148,650	Inc. 2,261,697
Jan. 1 to May 31 (131 roads)—			
Gross earnings	286,378,361	287,000,739	Dec. 622,338
Op. expenses	204,133,921	209,302,217	Dec. 5,228,296
Net earnings	82,244,440	77,658,482	Inc. 4,005,958

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼ bid. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅞@48⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in same period	24,273,166
Net exports, 1897	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,023
Net exports, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,609,073

***

On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Phenix sold at .08. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .40, 120 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Catalpa at .08@.09, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 300 South Nevada at .78, 100 Union Consolidated at .41, and 500 Work at .05.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 17.—Boston's latest spurt in the copper shares was based on reports of contemplated consolidation of three properties, but the effect on their respective shares has not been marked in the direction of strength. The market simply holds well, with lessened volume of dealings. The bond list remains attractive, and nothing indicates return of confidence more than the willingness of the public to buy second and third-rate railway bonds. Butte continues a leading speculative factor, with bright prospects of continued activity. More gold mines are likely to be brought out shortly; also another copper property. As the week ends a new feature is added in the weakness of Fitchburg Railroad preferred stock. Rumors of trouble and expert examination of accounts caused a drop from 92½ yesterday to 89½ to-day, with a rally to 90½ at the close. Lee, Higginson & Co., who took the $2,750,000 Fitchburg Railroad thirty-year refunding 4s for a syndicate recently, have sold a block of $1,000,000 of the bonds to a New York institution.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Railroad Companies.		
Boston & Albany	212	
Boston & Lowell	245	
Boston & Maine	103¾	104½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107	107½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	100½	91
Fitchburg pf.	180	
Old Colony	91	20½
West End	98	2
West End pf.	1½	
Wisconsin Central		
Mining Companies.		
Aetna (quicksilver)	3½	.90
Allouez	.30	.37½
Arnold	.35½	.38
Atlantic	.22	.23
Boston & Cripple Creek	1	1
Boston & Montana	134⅝	2½
Butte & Boston	2½	390
Calumet & Hecla	385	1⅞
Centennial	7⅛	.15
Franklin	14	.47
Gold Coin Mines	18½	18½
Kearsarge	.80	.90
Napa, (quicksilver)	35½	.53
Osceola	110	120
Pioneer, (gold)	15	15
Quincy	143	14½
Santa Ysabel	.30	18½
Tamarack	18	20,387
Tamarack, Junior	11¾	7,220
Tecumseh	11½	91,208
Wolverine	118	25,700
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	228½	
Dominion Coal	103	
Dominion Coal pf.	130	
Edison Electric Illuminating	152	
Lamson Con. Store Service	4½	
Mexican Telephone	.105	39,651
New England Telephone	101½	6,197
Philadelphia Company	55¼	
United States Oil	.21	203,248
Westinghouse Electric	40¾	81,147
Westinghouse Electric pf.		
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	8½	
Old Dominion Copper Mining	10¼	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 17, 1897.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	155	15	Adams Express	152	152	152	152	
63½	64½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ½
11	11½	100	American Express	114	114	114	114	
114	115	10	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
29½	30	100	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	133¾	134⅞	133¾	133¾	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	16,305	American Sugar Refs.	108⅝	108½	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
133¾	134	268	American Sugar Refs. pf.	78	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	
108¾	109	7,465	American Tobacco	108	108	108	108	
77⅝	77¾	10	American Tobacco pf.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
	184	708	Am. T. & S. F.	25½	25⅞	23⅝	25⅞	+ ½
277,429	312,167	4,761	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ½
63,108	83,420	100	Atlantic & Ohio	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1⅛
		350	Baltimore & Ohio	12½	12¾	32¼	33⅛	
11,440	10,931	9,161	Bay State Gas	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
776	*4,708	115	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32¼	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	810	Brooklyn Union Gas	11½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	7,011	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17⅝	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
111	112	1,269	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83⅞	84¼	83¾	94½	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	170	Chicago Gas	94¾	94¾	88⅝	9	+ ⅛
84¼	84¾	1,260	Chicago Great West.	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	18,832	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,481	Chicago & Northw.	117⅞	118⅝	117⅞	118⅛	+ ⅛
88	89½	7,545	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	75¾	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	
118½	118¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	17½	17½	
75⅝	75⅞	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	37½	41⅝	37½	41⅝	
17	17¼	400	Consolidated Ice	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
41½	41⅝	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	89	89	89	89	
88½	89½	125	Consolidated Gas Co.	167½	167½	167½	167½	
168	169	300	Delaware & Hudson	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	
107	112¾	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11½	11½	11½	11½	
12	13	200	Detroit Gas	21	21	21	21	
		16	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
		400	General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
		500	Illinois Central	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
			Illinois Steel Co.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
		5	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	
		100	Laclede Gas	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
		100	Laclede Gas pf.	82	82	82	82	
		100	Lake Erie & Western	13	13	13	13	−1
		100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	
		185	Lake Erie & Nashville	51⅜	52⅜	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
		5,475	Louisville & Nashville	90	90	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
			Manhattan Con.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	
		410	Minn. & St. Louis	83	83	83	83	
		200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	
		20	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
		200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	20½	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
		31	Missouri Pacific	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
		3,906	National Lead Co.	99½	99½	99½	99½	
		800	National Lead Co. pf.	90½	90½	5	5	
		287	National Starch	5	5	5	5	56⅜
		100	National Starch 1st pf.	56⅜	56⅜	18	18	
		25	National Starch 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	
		100	New Jersey Central	87½	87½	87½	88	+ ⅛
		1,450	New York Central	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅛
		510	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
		240	N. Y. & E. R. G. pf.	93	93	115¾	115¾	
		200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116	116	173⅛	173⅛	+ ⅛
		6	N. Y. Sus. & W.	83¾	84⅜	83¾	83⅝	+ ⅛
		430	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	28¾	28⅞	4	4	+ ⅛
		2,375	Norfolk & Western pf.	4	4	14	14¼	+ ⅛
		5	North American	14	14½	40½	40½	
		200	Northern Pacific	40¾	40¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		550	Northern Pacific pf.	15⅝	15⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
		2,808	Northern & Western	20½	20½	54	54½	+ ⅛
		140	Ontario & Nav.	54	54¼	18⅞	18⅞	
		100	Or. R. & Nav.	18⅞	18⅞	30¾	31¼	+ ⅛
		443	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	30¾	30¾	2	2	
		710	Oregon Short Line	2⅛	2⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
		400	Pacific Mail	14¼	14¼	52	52	
		1,300	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	52	52	169½	169½	+ ½
		100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	169½	169½	28¾	28¾	+ ½
		200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
		1,865	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	28	28	28	28	−1½
		1,160	Reading	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
		400	Reading 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
		100	Reading 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
		510	Rio Grande West. pf.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
		100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
		510	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
		100	St. Louis Southw.	192	192	192	192	
		100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	16	16	16	16	
		2,345	St. Paul & Omaha	9	9	9	9	
		10	Sixth Avenue	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
		300	Southern Pacific	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		640	Southern Railway	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
		3,100	Southern Railway pf.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
		200	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	
		1,220	Tenn. Coal & Iron	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		300	Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½	
		150	Union Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		100	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
		100	United States Leather.	62½	62½	61½	62¼	
		100	U. S. Leather pf.	53	53¾	53	53¾	
		500	U. S. Rubber pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
		300	Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
		210	Wabash pf.	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	
		420	Western Union Tel.	1	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
		458	Wheeling & Lake Erie.					
		400						
Sales			123,906					

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	77	Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	42⅝	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
Am Tobacco Co scrip	71	11,000		2,000	105
1,000		Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	117¾	N Y, S & W G M	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	79	3,000s20F		10,000	81½
1,000		Chi, R I & P ext 5s	106	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s	85⅞	26,000		45,000	89¾
2,000	86¼	Chi, R I & P 6s	131½	500	89¾
8,000		1,000		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Adjustment 4s	51¼	Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs	6	7,000	88
2,000	51¼	1,000		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
3,000	51¼	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	100	22,000	89
14,000	51¼	2,000		Income A 5s	
3,000	51¼	Den & Rio Grande 4s	87⅞	25,000s20F	49⅝
6,000	51¼	6,000		20,000s20F	49¾
7,000	51¼	Den & Rio Grande 5s	83⅞	5,000	49¾
5,000	51¼	7,000	84	10,000s20F	50
21,000	51¼	17,000	84	5,000s20F	50
19,000	51¼	10,000s10F	83⅝	5,000s20F	50
2,000	51¼	Dul, S S & A 5s	101⅝	Oregon S L inc B, when issued	20⅞
6,000	51¼	3,000		6,000	30
14,000	51¼	Erie 4s prior bonds	89	Oregon Short Line 6s	120½
5,000		4,000		20,000	
Brooklyn R T 5s	87½	Ft W & Rio Grande 1st	55¾	Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	90
10,000	87¾	8,000		3,000	
1,000	87⅝	Gal, Har & San An. Mex & Pac 1st 5s	89½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 1st-installment paid	22
20,000	87¾	12,000	89¾	1,000	
3,000	87½	6,000		Pitts & Connellsville 1st 7s	102¾
4,000	87¾	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	90	8,000	
10,000	88¼	3,000		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	105¼
10,000	88½	Ga & Alab 1st 5s	102¾	3,000	
18,000	88½	3,000		Reading Co gen 4s	83
30,000	88¼	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	81½	3,000	
10,000	88½	2,000		Rio Grande West 1st	78
7,000	88¾	L E & W 2d 5s	90½	10,000	
25,000	89	L S & M So 3½s	103⅝	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	66¼
70,000	88¾	32,000	103⅝	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	79½
10,000	89	30,000		2,000	
22,000	89¼	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	100	Southern Ry 1st 5s	90¾
8,000	89½	1,000		12,000	90½
25,000	89⅝	Louis & Nash cons	104⅜	Tex & N O cons 5s	93¾
5,000		2,000		11,000	
Bur, C R & N 1st	107¾	Mil & St P 8s 1st	108⅛	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	92⅞
1,000		32,000	108¼	1,000	93
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	114½	M & St Paul 7 3-10	138¼	24,000	
1,000		3,000		Tex & Pac 2d inc	27½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	91½	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s	116	4,000	27¾
15,000	91¾	2,000s20F		5,000	
25,000	92	Terminal 5s	113	Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	102
10,000	91¾	2,000		1,000	
9,000	92	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	102⅞	Union Pac col tr 6s	98
25,000		4,000	102⅞	3,000	99
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	35½	2,000s20F	102¾	Utah & Northern 7s	117½
1,000	35¾	2,000	103	8,000	
3,000	35⅞	15,000	103¼	Wabash 2d 5s	69
1,000		15,000	103	10,000	70
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	77¼	10,000s20F	103	25,000	
23,000	77	6,000	103	West Shore gtd 4s	109½
1,000		Mo, K & T 2d	61⅞	7,000	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	110⅞	11,000	62	Wilkes & East 1st	94
15,000		36,000		1,000	95
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	121½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	56¼	2,000	
1,000		15,000	56⅛		
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	94½	5,000	56		
5,000		30,000	55¾		
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	101¾	5,000	55		
10,000		10,000			
Chicago & Erie 1st	109½				
4,000					
Chi G L & C Co 1st	103				
5,000					
Total sales				$1,349,500	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	112	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4¾	Mobile & Ohio	19	21
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112½	Com. Cable	166	170	Morris & Essex	166	170
4s, c., 1907	112⅛	124¼	Consol. Coal	38	15	Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	18
4s, r., 1925	123⅞	125¼	Del., L. & W.	157	158	N. Y., C. & St. L.	4	13¾
4s, c., 1925	124⅞	113¾	Den., & R. G.	10¼	11½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1905	113¾	115	Den. & R. G. pf.	42

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Song of the Past.

There is a land—far, very far away—
Beyond the hills—beyond the dying day—
It is a silent twilit realm, I trow,
The dim forgotten land of long ago!
Oft, hand in hand with sorrow,
I wander there aghast,
Where there is no to-morrow,
The Dreamland of the Past!

For me both gold and silvern keys there are
To the barred portals of that region far;
My golden key—a tress of sunny hair—
Unlocks a gate that guards a garden fair.
There, amid phantom flowers,
My lost love roams, I know,
And dreams in ruined bowers
Of days dead long ago.

I see her as I saw her here of old,
A chaplet bound about her locks of gold;
But lo! a pensive sadness in her gaze,
And in her eyes the light of other days.
By dusky blooms half hidden
She smiles amid her tears,
And then arise unbidden
The ghosts of buried years.

A severed coin I call my silvern key,
And that is now my "open, sesame,"
To yet another scene upon the shore
Of that mysterious realm of "Nevermore,"
A deep lane in the gloaming,
In a long-vanished June,
Where two are slowly roaming
Beneath a pale gold moon.

Another key I have—a faded glove—
But it is hallowed by the kiss of love;
That little palm it once so softly pressed
Crosses its sister now on Ella's breast.
This opes an ivied wicket
In that forgotten land,
Where, in a myrtle thicket,
She leaves it in my hand.

More blest than earthly potentate, I sway
This realm of old which is so far away;
Armed with these precious passports I am free
Of twilit gardens where my lost ones be!
Where faded phantom flowers
That never more shall blow
Enwreath dim ruined bowers—
The Land of Long Ago!

F. B. DOVETON in The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Bushman Hunting the Ostrich.

From Longman's Magazine.

The Bushman divests himself of all his incumbrances; water vessels, food, cloak, assegai, and sandals are all left behind. Stark naked, except for the hide patch about his middle, and, armed only with his bow, arrows, and knife, he sets forth. The nearest ostrich is feeding more than a mile away, and there is no covert but the long, sun-dried, yellow grass, but that is enough for the Bushman. Worming himself over the ground with the greatest caution, he crawls flat on his belly toward the bird. No serpent could traverse the grass with less disturbance. In the space of an hour and a half he has approached within a hundred yards of the tall bird. Nearer he dare not creep on this bare plain, and at more than twenty-five paces he cannot trust his light reed arrows. He lies patiently hidden in the grass, his bow and arrows ready in front of him, trusting that the ostrich may draw nearer.

It is a long wait under the blazing sun, close on two hours, but his instinct serves him, and at last, as the sun shifts a little, the great ostrich feeds that way. It is a magnificent male bird, jet black as to its body plumage, and adorned with magnificent white feathers upon the wings and tail. Kwaneet's eyes glisten, but he moves not a muscle. Closer and closer the ostrich approaches. Thirty paces, twenty-five, twenty. There is a light musical twang upon the hot air, and a tiny yellowish arrow sticks well into the breast of the gigantic bird. The ostrich feels a sharp pang and turns at once. In that same instant a second arrow is lodged in its side just under the wing feathers. Now the stricken bird raises its wings from its body and speeds forth into the plain. But Kwaneet is quite content. The poison of those two arrows will do his work effectually. He gets up, follows the ostrich, tracking it, after it has disappeared from sight, by its spoor, and in two hours the game lies there before him amid the grass, dead as a stone.

Proceedings Against a Pig.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The animal which most frequently came before the criminal courts was the pig. At Mesnil St. Denis, near Paris, there still exists a spot called Truye Pendue, after a sow which was once hanged there for killing an infant, and about twenty similar cases are recorded in France alone by the writers above mentioned. Thus, in 1386, the Magistrates of Falaise condemned a pig to have its snout and one leg cut off and then be hanged for having killed an infant and eaten part of its face and arm. The pig was executed in the market place dressed in human apparel, and the executioner received ten deniers and a new glove as his fee.

The following is the statement of expenses sent to the bailiff of Mantes in March, 1403, for the execution of a sow which had killed a baby:

For her expenses while in gaol....6 sols, Parisian
Item, to the hangman who came from Paris to make said execution.24 sols.
Item, for the cart which took her to the gallows .....6 sols
Item, for cords to tie and drag her..2 sols 8 deniers
Item, for gloves .....2 deniers

In all these cases the animal was duly arrested, imprisoned, tried, and condemned with every legal formality.

That Terrible Summer Girl.

From the North American Review.

The Summer girl is not half so serious a business as a platonic affair, though her varieties, excuses, and fritterings slowly bereave men of any notion of steadfast affection and rational enjoyment. She fastens like a parasite on the tender college youth and adores his fresh, young manliness. She leads him a jig in the dance of his feelings, too wary to accept more than bonbons, and ready to hold him in leash as a brother when he runs to sentiment. One or two such experiences teach him in turn, as he grows older, the art of flirtatious fencing and of breaking off in the middle of a declaration. At the end of a season his vanity has not been hurt by a refusal, and her conscience consoles her for not having brought him to the point. When he has re-established his good opinion of himself, he finds he has lost his zest for a lengthy marriage, think less of girls and more of his mother, and settles down as a bachelor, ready again for any test of his emotions which will not culminate in the fixity of feeling requisite for a wedding. One could moralize over the harm these experienced Summer girls inflict upon ideals of honor and loyalty if they themselves were not so capriciously bewitching, and from an economic point of view so much less expensive than wives. That they injure their "sex" does not disturb their futility. Their reign is brief, and they care not that its injuries are lasting if they have got as much out of it as they could.

A middle-aged bachelor who has had many Summer girls is apt to allege as the reason of his single life that he could not find any one to marry him. Such simplicity betrays itself, even if it is courteous to womanhood. What he really means is that his Summer girls have destroyed his ability to love but one person steadily.

John Ruskin as a Philanthropist.

From The Arena for July.

A striking illustration of Ruskin's unselfishness is seen in the manner in which he has disposed of his fortune, which at the time of his father's death amounted to a million dollars. With this money he set about doing good. Poor young men and women who were struggling to get an education were helped, homes for working men and women were established, and model apartment houses were erected. He also promoted a work for reclaiming waste land outside of London. This land was used for the aid of unfortunate men who wished to rise again from the state in which they had fallen through cruel social conditions and their own weaknesses. It is said that this work suggested to Gen. Booth his colonization farms. Ruskin has also ever been liberal in aiding poor artists, and has done much to encourage the artistic taste among the young. On one occasion he purchased ten fine water-color paintings by Holman Hunt for $3,750, to be hung in public schools of London.

By 1877 he had disposed of three-fourths of his inheritance, besides all the income from his books. But the calls of the poor and the plans he wished to put into operation looking toward educating and ennobling the toilers, and giving to their gloomy lives something more of sunshine and joy, were such that he determined to dispose of all the remainder of his wealth except a sum sufficient to yield him $1,500 a year on which to live.

Reminiscences of Lowell.

Edward Everett Hale in The Youth's Companion.

Lowell had engaged himself to one of the loveliest girls who ever lived, Maria White, of Watertown. He was always writing poetry, and in the enthusiasm of the new engagement, he determined to publish a volume of poems.

Mr. Higginson somewhere describes the interest which the Cambridge boys felt when it was known that "Jim Lowell" was not going to be a lawyer, but a poet.

This may be said to mark the period in New England life when literature began to be accepted as a possible profession. The book came out, and it was much better received than most books of love-poetry written by young men of twenty-two. From that moment his career was really assured.

He himself tells a funny story of his first client, who was very probably his last. The story dilates on the excitement with which he gave the man a chair, took his hat, and sat with his notebook to hear his story; and after this had been well drawn out, it proved that the client was simply the painter who had painted his sign and had come in to collect the bill.

I do not believe that he ever was in court on any business whatever. His office was one of a group where literature was worshipped quite as much as law. George Stillman Hillard, Charles Sumner, Charles W. Storey, George Washington Minns, Nathan Hale, James Russell Lowell were all in the building, then known as the Brooks Building, where the Sears Building now stands.

Fallen Flowers.

One of the workers of the world
Living toiled and toiling died;
But others worked and the world went on,
And was not changed when he was gone,
A strong arm stricken, a wide sail furled;
And only a few men sighed.

One of the heroes of the world
Fought to conquer, then fought to fail,
And fell down slain in his blood-stained mail,
And over his form they stept;
His cause was lost and his banner furled;
And only a woman wept.

One of the singers among mankind
Sang healing songs from an o'erwrought heart;
But ere men listened the grass and wind
Were wasting the rest unsung like a wave;
And now of his fame that will ne'er depart
He has never heard in his grave.

One of the women who only love
Loved and grieved and faded away:
Ah me! are these gone to the God above,
What more of each can I say?
They are human flowers that flower and fall,
This is the song and the end of them all.
—ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY in The Athenaeum.

Tom Paine in Paris.

From Longman's Magazine.

In 1802, at the Café Jacob, in the Rue Jacob, an obscure cabaret in an obscure street, was frequently to be seen the once redoubtable Thomas Paine, then about sixty-five. Contemporaries represent him at this date as not only fallen upon evil days, but dirty in his person and unduly addicted to spirits. That the general appearance of the author of the "Rights of Man" was "mean and poverty-stricken," and that he was "much withered and careworn," Raimbach admits, and he moreover adds that "he had sunk into complete insignificance, and was quite unnoticed by the Government." But he also describes him as "fluent in speech, of mild and gentle demeanor, clear and distinct in enunciation," and endowed with an "exceedingly soft and agreeable voice"—words which, in this connection, somehow remind one of Lord Foppington's philosophic eulogy of Miss Hoyden. Certainly they scarcely suggest the red-nosed and dilapidated personage who drank brandy and declaimed against religion in his cups with whom modern records have acquainted us.

The Beginnings of the American Fly.

Fred Mather in Forest and Stream.

"In 1848 Sam Phillippi, a gunsmith at Easton, Penn., got hold of some Calcutta bamboo, used and sold some for fishing rods in the natural state. This cane was long, slim and tapered, with greater distance between the leaf joints, which, you know, show elevated rings on the outside and have a diaphragm across the hollow. Haven't you cut into them and seen this?"

"Yes, and made rifles from the joints in boyhood days, leaving one end with its natural stop."

"Well, Sam Phillippi wanted a jointed rod, so he fitted ferrules and made his tip and second joint of the Calcutta bamboo and the butt of some other wood, but he never split the cane as we do now. I saw one of his rods which had an ash butt, and I tested the spring of the rod and liked it. I showed the rod to Mr. E. A. Green of Newark, and he got some Calcutta bamboo and made a rod of three pieces for his own use, of carefully selected material, and it was an extra good rod for its day. Then we talked the matter over. Says I, 'There is a lot of waste material in that rod, and the joints in the cane are no good,' and so it came about that I split the cane, only into four parts at first, shaved down the pulpy inside, and glued the pieces together, and had a rod that was springy enough to cast a fly and had the backbone to fight a salmon."

"When was this?"

"It was in 1863. I soon found that four strips left too much pulp on the inside, for the strength is all in the enamel, and I made rods of six and eight strips. The latter are too small to work accurately, but the six-strip was received with favor by such anglers as Frank Endicott, Genio C. Scott, Robert B. Roosevelt, and others. Two years later I made a salmon rod, and Mr. Andrew Clerk took it to Scotland, where it attracted much attention. Mr. Clerk gave this rod to Genio C. Scott, who took it up to the St. Lawrence River and killed some big pike and muskallonge with it, and wrote it up in the sportsmen's papers of the day, which gave the new make of rod great popularity. Then, in 1866, I made a split-bamboo bait-rod for black bass and arranged with the firm of Andrew Clerk & Co. to sell my rods, which they did for some years, and then they began to make them on a larger scale."

Ohne Hast, Ohne Rast.

Flow on, little life, flow, flow!
What if the sun gleam not in thy face,
And clouds hang dark in the sky for a space
And bitter winds blow?
Little life, hidden life, flow, flow!

Here is a stream that runs at my feet
With murmur of music, soothing and sweet.
Clear in the depths of its sandy bed
I can see the blue of the sky o'erhead;
But further down, just a mile or more,
Its singing is spent, and on before
Lies a dreary waste, half sand, half stone,
And there its waters are all but lost.

Little life, hidden life, cease to moan;
The desolate place is speedily crossed.
Count not the hours, nor reckon the cost;
Not dead is the old glad undertone;
And sweet was the music of long ago!
Flow on, little life, flow, flow!

Leave thy weeping, forget thy woe.
Though heaven be high, yet God knows best;
Higher and higher comes perfect rest;
Nigher and nigher there comes to thee
The azure calm of the infinite sea.
Flow on, little life, flow;
Little life, brave life, steadily!
—C. J. C. in The Spectator.

The Bedouin of Socotra.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Bedouin is decidedly a handsome individual, lithe of limb like his goats and with a café-au-lait-colored skin. He has a sharp profile, excellent teeth. He often wears a stubby black beard and has beautifully pencilled eyebrows, and, though differing entirely in language, in physique, and type, he closely resembles the Bedouin found in the Mahri and Gara Mountains. Furthermore, the mode of life is the same—dwelling in caves when necessary, but having permanent abodes on the lower lands—and they have several other striking points in common. Greetings take place between the Arabian Bedouins and the Socotran Bedouins in similar fashion, by touching each cheek and then rubbing the nose. We found the Bedouin of Mount Haghier fond of dancing and playing his teherane, and also peculiarly lax in his religious observances, and, though ostensibly conforming to Mohammedan practice, they observe next to none of their precepts, and it is precisely the same with the Bedouins whom we met in the Gara Mountains. There is certainly nothing African about the Socotran Bedouin; therefore I am inclined to consider him as a branch of that aboriginal race which inhabited Arabia, with a language of its own, and when Arabia is philologically understood and its various races investigated I expect we shall hear of several new languages spoken by different branches of this aboriginal race, and then, perhaps, a parallel will be found to the proudly isolated tongue of this remote island.

The Bedouin's house is round and surrounded by a round wall in which the flocks are penned at night. It is flat roofed and covered with soil, and inside it is as destitute of interest as it is possible to conceive—a few mats on which the family sleep, a few jars in which they store their butter, and a skin churn in which they make the same. In one house into which I penetrated I found a bundle hanging from the ceiling, which I found to be a baby by the exposure of one of its little feet.

Everything is poor and pastoral. He has hardly any clothes to cover himself with, nothing to keep him warm when the weather is damp save his home-spun sheet, and he has not a soul above his flocks. The closest intimacy exists between the Bedouin and his goats and his cows. The animals understand and obey certain calls with absolute accuracy, and you generally see a Socotran shepherdess walking before her flock, and not after it, and they stroke and caress their little cows until they are as tame as dogs.

Public Health and the Dirty Ages.

From The Saturday Review.

Lord Playfair has recalled the fact that Queen Elizabeth used to write her Lord Mayor scolding letters because he allowed the city to grow so fast; it actually contained at the time 160,000 people, who, as the Queen wrote, "became heaped together and in a sort smothered," and accordingly she forbade any more houses to be built within three miles of London and Westminster. "The rate of mortality then was 80 in 1,000, whereas now it is 19, and is being steadily reduced. No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses. The conditions which he enjoined were those which we now seek to attain—clean air, clean water, clean food, clean soil. The Romans also practiced cleanliness and enjoyed good health. Unhappily between the ancients and ourselves there was a period of 1,000 years, when Michelet, the historian of the period, said that not a man or woman in Europe ever took a bath.

Those poor Middle Ages are suffering from the modern specialist as from the sciolist; the Dirty Ages Lord Playfair would have them called. And yet they built cathedrals that we cannot even restore becomingly, and gave us chivalry and an ideal of woman's purity that is still transforming life. Lord Playfair thinks he has characterized St. Francis when he says that St. Francis knew nothing of the bath; but we wonder what St. Francis would have thought of Lord Playfair and the materialistic ideals that ignore the soul.

The Rights of Foreigners in Turkey.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin in the July Forum.

The capitulations of the Ottoman Empire are a series of grants of privilege and immunity, accorded by various Sultans to those Christian nations with which they have desired to maintain commercial or political intercourse. The name is derived from the sections or capitula into which they are divided. They were not originally treaties, for no Moslem could, under the Sacred Law—the Shariyé Sharif—treat with Christian Powers as equals. "Mohammedan jurisprudence," says Van Dyck, "recognizes between Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan nations but one category of relations—that of Djehâd or Holy War." By the Sacred Law all Giaours (Christian dogs) are under the ban. Yet, although devoted to destruction, they may be spared for a season, whenever this is for the advantage of Islam. Now the Mohammedan conquerors were a people of neither commercial nor seafaring by instinct. It accordingly became necessary in the Middle Ages to encourage commerce with the West by concessions to the traders of Christendom, and it was this necessity which produced the capitulations. These were called Ahd-Namah or Tamassûk; that is, letters of privilege, sworn promises, as from a superior to an inferior. They were concessions made from a purely selfish motive—that of supplying the new empire with the commercial advantages and industries which the warlike conquerors were themselves incapable of maintaining; and there was neither the effort nor the desire to secure reciprocal privileges for Turks in foreign lands. A Turkish colony under a Christian ruler did not enter the conqueror's mind as even a remote possibility. * * *

With the gradual decay of the Ottoman Power and the advance of the Christian nations, the Sublime Porte has been compelled to confirm and perpetuate these one-sided grants by formal treaties, in spite of the Sacred Law. In these treaties it is the Christian Powers who refuse to enter into relations of reciprocal equality with Turkey. They refuse because of the unchangeable character of Islam. No jot or tittle of the Sacred Law has been, or ever can be, abrogated. No such thing exists, under Islam, as international law or the inherent rights of humanity. Death is still the only rightful portion of the unbeliever in the faith. There is, outside of the capitulations or of compulsion by external power, no right of legation, no immunity of Ambassadors, no right to the protection of life and property, to trial by one's peers, to immunity from arrest without due process of law, to testify in court, to be represented by an advocate, to travel, to carry on business, even to live, for any one not a Moslem. This is no mere theory: it is a fact, which has received of late awful proofs in Armenia. The Law of Nations is absolutely incompatible with Mohammedan principles.

Singular Signs.

From the August Demorest's Magazine.

Of unwittingly ludicrous or humorous signs there are plenty. A tinsmith near Exeter, England, has a sign which reads, "Quart measures of all shapes and sizes sold here." At a market town in Rutlandshire the following placard was affixed to the shutters of a watchmaker who had decamped, leaving his creditors mourning: "Wound up and the mainspring broke." Equally apposite was one in Thomaston, Ga. On one of the principal streets the same room was occupied by a physician and a shoemaker, the disciple of Galen in front while he of St. Crispin's trade worked in the rear. Over the door hung the sign: "We repair both sole and body." On the windows of a London coffee room there appeared the notice: "This coffee room removed upstairs till repaired." The proprietor of the place was not an Irishman, though the framer of the notice over the entrance to a French burying ground, "Only the dead who live in this parish are buried here," must have been.

One may see in the windows of a confectioner in Fourth Avenue, New York, "Pies Open All Night." A Bowery placard reads, "Home-Made Dining Rooms, Family Oysters," while a West Broadway restaurateur sells "Home-Made Pies, Pastry, and Oysters," and still another caterer, on East Broadway, retails "Fresh Salt Oysters and Larger Beer." "Boots Polished Inside" is a frequent sign in New York, and on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, there is a "Stationary Library"; the latter is really a circulating library, and the word "Stationary" adorns one window and "Library" the other. Philadelphia has a sign reading, "Ho Made Pies!" and a barber's shop in the same city bears this inscription on its window, "G. Washington Smith, tonsorial abattoir."

Eating Marmalade with the Kurds.

From "A Ride Through Western Asia," Clive Bigham.

The Kurdish chief and his elder sons stroked their beards and ejaculated "Mashallah!" whenever their European guest put his fork in his mouth. "My father, why does the Firengi eat with a hook?" a little Kurd asked at last, but all the answer he got was a smack from his father, at which he cried bitterly. To console him, I gave him a spoonful of marmalade, which terrified him, but, fearful of being punished again for bad manners, he seized the spoon and gulped it down like a pill, saying, "Avolla Effendim." He must have liked it, all the same, for soon afterward the father came and asked me what the "tatli" was. I gave him the pot, which he emptied. Murad then cleaned the knife and fork and shut them with a click into a patent clasp-knife. This put too great a strain on the chief's curiosity, and he asked to see it close. After a careful examination, he remarked oracularly: "In truth only in Firengistan can they make such things of beauty."

The Union Jack.

From Good Words.

Hoisted at the mizzentop of a ship, at the same time as the flag of the Lord High Admiral at the fore, it signifies that the Sovereign is aboard; while an Admiral of the Fleet hoists it at the main. It is then properly called the Great Union, as also when displayed ashore. When flown from a staff (hence called the jackstaff) it becomes the Union Jack, a name under which the Great Union often passes. Again it forms the Jack of the seamen, which is a flag bearing the colors of the union surrounded by a border of white, one-fifth the breadth of the flag, and which, hoisted at the fore, becomes a signal for a pilot, and hence is often called the Pilot Jack.

The origin of the word "Jack" is unknown. The meaning, as understood today, is "something shown," and in this sense the application of the word is now limited to the union flag. Some have supposed it to be derived from the jack or jacque, the tunic worn in early time by men-at-arms, those of Englishmen being decorated with the cross of St. George; which jackets, when not in use, were hung in rows, side by side, thus displaying the blood-red cross which was at once their banner and their shield. Others regard the name as coming from that of the sovereign James, (Jacobus or Jacques,) who was the first to hoist it as a national emblem. Whatever its derivation, its meaning remains.

Elenaki, the Little Nightingale.

(Greek Folk Songs.)
Préveza.

Fair Elenáki, my wee one, I wished to tame and lead her,
A cage within to prison her, and there with musk to feed her.
From fragrance rank of musk exhaled, and stifling odor shed,
Aweary of the cage was she; my nightingale has fled.
The hours I pass in calling her, o'er hills I questioning rove:
"Have you not seen Elenio, my faithless, faithless love?"
"But yesterday we her beheld, the reedy fields among,
And there the wanderer beloved had perched, and sat, and sung."
With fire I all the reeds consume, and all to spoil endeavor,
But Elenáki, my wee one, has fled from me forever!

NIGHT-SCHOOL SONG.

Cyprus.

Little golden moon of mine,
Now upon my pathway shine
As to school I now return,
Where to read and write I learn,
Lessons learn, and there learn, too,
What things God would have me do.
If I, Moon, should at thee scoff,
Do thou then my head cut off,
Take and throw it in the sea.
When the parson passes, he
Thus will say and ask of thee:
"Whose may that loose head now be?"
"'Tis that madman's Konstantê!"
—From Poet Lore.

The Perfect Apology.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The famous Clyde pleasure steamer Iona was leaving Rothesay pier when one of the sailors, pulling the casting rope on board, by accident struck a lady's lapdog, which yelled and caused its owner to exclaim, "You stupid fellow!" to which the sailor, a new hand, and somewhat rough-tongued, retorted rudely by desiring her to go to "a certain place."

The lady, much offended, complained to the Captain, with the result that Donald was sent for and informed that he must apologize. The man accordingly returned to the scene of his rudeness and addressed the offended dame. "Was you the lady," he inquired, "that I told to go to h—l?" "I was," she replied. "Well," returned Donald, with conciliatory mildness, "you needn't go now."

The Gentlemen of the Road.

From Temple Bar.

At the Rose Tavern, a noted gaming house standing in Marylebone Gardens early in the eighteenth century, Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham used to toast his companions at their farewell dinner, when the season ended, in the ominous words: "May as many of us as remain unhanged next Spring meet here again!" John Rann, the highwayman, otherwise "Sixteen Strings Jack" of evil fame, liked to swagger about at Bagnigge Wells in the intervals of carrying out his nefarious deeds or undergoing punishment for the same. He is described as appearing there in July, 1774, "attired in a scarlet coat, tambour waistcoat, white silk stockings, and a laced hat. On each knee he wore the bunch of eight ribbons which had gained him his sobriquet of 'Sixteen Strings Jack.'" There were lively doings under the influence of this sprightly gentleman, and on the occasion referred to he was pitched out of a window for offending honest company. Only a few months later he met the reward of his misdeeds on the gallows at Tyburn for venturing to rob the Princess Amelia's chaplain.

Dick Turpin was another "gentleman of the road" who amused himself in the intervals of "business" by frequenting pleasure gardens. He was once moved to kiss a fair lady in public at Marylebone, assuring her, when she protested, that she might ever after boast of the favor she had received! Whether Turpin and gentlemen of similar occupation came to pleasure gardens solely for their diversion, may reasonably be doubted when we remember how frequent robberies were in the paths and fieldways leading to these sylvan retreats. Watchmen were set "to guard those who go over the fields late at night," yet even so visitors were often attacked and robbed, sometimes in the gardens themselves, and sometimes on the road to or from them. In early days at Marylebone it was deemed necessary to provide the company with a guard of soldiers to conduct them home at nights—a curious winding-up to a jovial evening. Pickpockets were of course plentiful at all the gardens, despite every precaution, and one night at Cuper's in 1743, a thief, caught in the act of taking a lady's purse, was rescued from the hands of the police by a band of his comrades on his way through St. George's Fields, and enabled to escape justice for that time.

Rondeau.

O scorn me not, although my worth be slight,
Although the stars alone can match thy light,
Although the wind alone can mock thy grace,
And thy glass only show so fair a face,
Yet let me find some favor in thy sight!
The proud stars will not bend from their lone height,
Nor will the wind thy faithfulness requite—
Thy mirror gives thee but a cold embrace.
O scorn me not!

My lamp is feeble, but by day or night
It shall not wane, and but for thy delight
My footsteps shall not for a moment's space
Forego the echo of thy gentle pace;
I would so serve and guard thee if I might.
O scorn me not.
C. M. in The Academy.

Pasteur's Home Life.

From Good Words.

Pasteur's home life was one of absolute repose, and his surroundings were associated with and entirely subject to his scientific work. Oftentimes when possessed by some absorbing idea, or seeking a solution to some difficult problem, Pasteur would remain silent and immovable for hours, deep in profound meditation. But when once he had succeeded in mastering an obstacle, in planning a new campaign, as it were, of experimental manoeuvres, then his whole face would become radiant, and he would eagerly communicate his ideas to those around, describing what he had devised and what he hoped to achieve.

The sympathy he sought was never absent, and we obtain some idea of how important a part it played in his life when we read how, when he had at last succeeded in completing the brilliant discovery of a vaccine against anthrax, he straightway hurried from the laboratory to announce his great triumph to his wife and child, full of emotion which he could not restrain. The repose which Pasteur found so essential for the conduct of his work was as strictly guarded in the laboratory as in the home; the presence of a stranger while he was immersed in his experiments both disturbed and troubled him, and he could only tolerate his assistants in the room while he was working. Dr. Roux relates how one day, when they were visiting the eminent professor of chemistry, Wurtz, at the Ecole de Médicine, the latter was discovered in the middle of his laboratory surrounded by a perfect beehive of students, the bustle and noise of which so struck Pasteur that he exclaimed: "How can you possibly contrive to do any work in the midst of a commotion like this?" "It stimulates my ideas," replied Wurtz. "It would effectually banish all mine," was Pasteur's answer.

A favorite phrase and one very frequently on Pasteur's lips, "Qui veut, peut," was no empty boast.

The Measurement of Time.

From The Academy.

The Roman pontiffs corrupted the calendar rolls—for instance, ordaining special intercalculated days to favor a moneyed friend who wished to retain office. At last the seasons fell months out of time, so that the festival of Spring was celebrated in July. Julius Caesar unmade this confusion, decreeing that the year 46 B. C., then current, should contain 445 days, and instituting leap years, though he never lived to see one. How difficult the counting of days must be when historical and astronomical events have to be compared. Caesar's orders were misread, and for the next thirty-seven years every third instead of every fourth year was made a leap year, and this mistake being discovered the next four leap years were suppressed. Years were reckoned by the names of the consuls, or anno urbe condita, or since the accession of the reigning Emperor.

The Nicene Council was dated at the time according to the Roman Indiction, a cycle of fifteen years introduced by Constantine the Great. About the same time Abbot Dionysius the Little suggested the Christian reckoning, though mistaking his starting point by some five years. This system spread slowly westward. Yet for centuries English statutes were dated by the year of the King's reign, and it was not until 1540 that our coinage bore the Anno Domini date. In 1582 the Romish Church authorities found a difference of ten days between the civil and the solar years. Pope Gregory XIII. made the correction by which 1900 is not to be a leap year.

The Gregorian calendar was not adopted in England till 1752. Eleven days had been omitted in September of the previous year which ended on December 31, thus making the new year begin in January. The old style, now twelve days out, is still in use in Russia, but it is proposed to adopt our Western reckoning with the new century. Undismayed by the failure of the French Revolution calendar, another proposal is to come up at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It is an American suggestion to keep the dates of the month on the same days of the week by having twelve months of twenty-eight days each and one month of twenty-nine days, except in leap year, when the thirteenth month would have thirty days.

In the Light of Death.

When all the wheels of life are running slow,
And all the fires of life are falling low,
And flickering to an end—
Then, in Death's dawning light, we seem to know
What it all means—why things must happen so,
And not as we intend.

I thought to keep my own life good and fair;
Now broken, blotched, and ugly, it lies there,
Spread like a map in view.
I made the blots, the blunders, everywhere,
The bitter disappointments in full share,
The sorrows, old and new.

But, though fresh failures come with each fresh day;
Though pain persists, and will not pass away
Till life itself shall cease—
Taught by this gleam of Death's keen searching ray;
"No human life is whole," I've learnt to say,
"But of God's whole, a piece."

Each individual life is not our own;
'Tis in God's Building just one little stone
Chiseled to fit one place.
Useless—not cut to shape, but left alone;
Useful, if, when its proper place is known,
It fits it, by God's grace!

For through God's Temple rise in noble state
Smooth marble blocks of wondrous weight,
And polished pillars tall.
But there are other stones, not smooth nor great,
Seeming despised—thrown out—yet, soon or late,
Wanted, however small.

So, if the Master Builder needs in me
A broken fragment only fit to be
A fragment, out of sight,
Still, in His house a stone—if even He
Has chosen me for this use, ah! then I see
All I thought wrong is right.
—Good Words.

At the Bottom of the Deep Sea.

From Chambers's Journal.

The bottom of the deep sea is, indeed, entirely screened from the warmth and light of the sun by the intervening mass of water. On land we often experience that the intervention of clouds, which are simply steam, or divided masses of water, results in gloom and a fall of temperature. This effect is infinitely more intense at the bottom of the ocean, between which and the sun there is interposed, not only for a day or two, a layer of cloud, but, for ever, a volume of water often several miles thick. Even at fifteen fathoms from the surface the light is much subdued, producing more the appearance of pale moonlight than of sunlight, and experiments made with very sensitive photographic plates in the clear water of the Lake of Geneva have shown that sunlight does not penetrate to a greater depth there than 155 fathoms. In the ocean and in the tropics, where sunshine is most intense, no light penetrates beyond a depth of 200 fathoms. Below this all is dark.

The sun's heat, like its light, is also cut off from the ocean depths in the same manner. A cousin of the writer found that in the Bay of Bengal there is a fall of temperature amounting to about 1° Fahr. for every ten fathoms from the surface that the thermometer sinks. At 200 fathoms he has found that the thermometer stands all the year round at 55° Fahr.; and at 2,000 fathoms it constantly registers about 35° Fahr., or close upon freezing point. It is curious to note that as we rise in the air, in balloons or on mountain slopes, the temperature falls as we rise, and the same occurs as we dive into the depths of the ocean. But in mines the heat increases as we descend.

The "Black Watch."

From "The Black Watch," Archibald Forbes.

The regiment was in service against Fort Ticonderoga, (1757.) The assault, which was made on most imperfect information of the strength of the fortifications, was a disastrous failure. The "Black Watch," which could hardly be called back from the attack, lost 647 men, of whom nearly a half (314) were killed. The proportion of killed to the total strength was not less than one in three. At Waterloo, which was not an affair of rose-water, it was one in seventeen. The regiment was not present at Quebec, but it took part in the campaign of 1760, a series of successful and comparatively inexpensive operations, which resulted in adding Canada to the empire. Its second battalion had been serving meanwhile in the West Indies. To that region the whole regiment was again transferred in 1761, selected, as was stated in the dispatch from home, "for their sobriety and abstemious habits, great activity, and capability for bearing the extremes of heat and cold." The campaign resulted in the conquest of the Windward Islands and of the Havannah.

From the West Indies the "Black Watch" was sent back to New York, and had three years of campaigning against the Indian tribes. At last, after eleven years, what was left of the regiment—it had lost 970 officers and men killed and wounded—was sent home. The survivors were not without the solace of prize-money, won in the conquest of Havannah. Each private had the magnificent sum of £4 1s. 8½d., while Lord Albemarle, who commanded, received £122,967. Sic vos non vobis.

The Young Member.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Grantley Berkeley tells, in his "Life and Recollections," how a member for Ludlow, in the last Parliament of William IV., "tried to make a maiden speech, and, rising in his place with a very bald head, known, too, as he was to everybody, as one of the oldest stagers in all the ways of the world, he began with great affectation of inexperience, and with an exceedingly 'mild voice: 'Mr. Speaker, I am but a young member.' On hearing this assertion from so well-known and crafty a man, possessing so venerable a pate, the entire House roared with laughter. Twice he stopped, and three times he commenced with these words; but it was useless; the House would not listen, and he never to my knowledge essayed to speak again, or, if he did, the sight of his bald head set his audience in a roar." Parliamentary manners are milder in these times, but a titter has gone round the Chamber, even during the existence of the present House of Commons, when a venerable-looking member of sixty claimed indulgence for his maiden speech.

Books—Divided Skirts—Women.

The Countess of Desart in The National Review.

Most women—and I am afraid a good many men, too—imagine that book learning is synonymous with education. It never strikes them that if it were so our bookworms would be the great leaders of humanity. They see games playing a great part in boys' schools, and they immediately wish these games introduced into girls' schools. They fancy that if only the girl could be taught as the boy is taught, she would become, in spite of her dress, a man. This sounds a reductio ad absurdum, but is it not, in plain language to be understanded of the people, the meaning of the clamor for girls' cricket and football, for a university education for girls, for the opening of all careers and all professions to girls? Because boys come and go alone, and it is good for them to learn to fend for themselves, therefore chaperons for girls should be abolished. Because men, in knickerbockers, can travel ever so much farther without fatigue on their bicycles than women, therefore women should be made to wear divided skirts, and then they will be able to go as far and as fast as men.

Could anything be more unconnected, more illogical, than these sets of propositions? Yet they are warmly and strenuously advocated by women who take themselves most seriously.

But if you wish to realize fully the maze in which the "advanced" woman has lost herself, take her views about marriage. Listen to her argument that because, according to her ideas, the "bargain," as she will probably call it, has been too much in favor of the bridegroom, therefore, in future it should be a great deal too much in favor of the bride. The contract on which the sanctity of the family and the welfare of the rising generation mainly depend, she thinks should be one to be repudiated at will, for any caprice, any whim. Above all, her old sphere, the home, is far too lowly, too humble for any one with the slightest talent to be wasted on it; it should be looked upon as the last resource, the final refuge of the poor-spirited, the mentally destitute.

A Royal Tragedy.

From Temple Bar.

About the same period at which Queen Caroline was earning notoriety for herself, there resided in a small town in the North of Germany a man noted for his skill as a public executioner. Late one evening two men in military uniform called upon this person and requested him to accompany them, as his services were required at some distance, and would be liberally rewarded, but that he must consent to be blindfolded. To this, after some demur, he consented, and entered the carriage brought by the two officers. Apparently they drove a long distance, and at last by the sound he judged that they had crossed a bridge and entered a paved courtyard.

The carriage having stopped, he was assisted to alight, and conducted along corridors and up stairs, till at last, the bandage being removed, he found himself in a large, gloomy room, in the centre of which stood a block with a heavy sword laid on it. A door at the far end of the room opened, and a tall and very handsome woman entered, led by two men, and gagged. She was forced to the block and the executioner ordered to do his office. With some hesitation he obeyed. Instantly he was again blindfolded, hurried down stairs, placed in the carriage, and driven off at full speed. To all his inquiries and remonstrances his escort remained obstinately deaf; but on reaching his home, a very large sum of money was given him, with a warning that he would do well never to attempt to solve the mystery or tell of that night's work.

Shortly afterward he heard that the Duchess of Wurtemburg, sister of Queen Caroline, had died suddenly on that very night. She was a woman of great beauty, and known to be an object of great jealousy and suspicion to her husband, who was said to keep her in enforced seclusion, and from inquiries he made the executioner felt no doubt that this ill-fated daughter of the house of Brunswick had been the gagged lady who had been thus secretly done to death by his hand.

My Menagerie.

No need to the circus to go have I,
For a whole menagerie lives in the sky!

And when in the tall, thick grass I lie,
I see the procession go passing by.

There are lions and bears and queer little cats,
And moolies and mice and long-tailed rats.

And great big elephants trotting behind
Some very fat pigs who, I guess, have just dined.

And sometimes a clown slyly shows his face,
As he struts along at a pompous pace.

And I laugh as I watch the caravan pass.
Lying on my back on the soft, green grass.

It's lots nicer than sitting squeezed in a row,
And the best of it is there's no pay, you know.

All you have to do is to look at the sky,
And you'll see the procession go passing by.
LILLA THOMAS ELDER in The Youth's Companion.

Mountain Observatories.

From The Overland Monthly.

There are many objections to mountain stations. The cost of building is very large. M. Vallot's Observatory on the flanks of Mont Blanc (14,321 feet) cost $74 per cubic meter. The cost of M. Janssen's small observatory building on the summit (15,781 feet) is said to have been $20,000. Again, such establishments are very expensive to maintain. Transportation to the summit of Mont Blanc costs about 52 cents per pound, for example. There are difficulties in arranging for an adequate food and water supply (though melted snow is always available on the higher peaks.) In the United States (owing to our deplorable policy in the matter of forest conservation) bush fires which fill the air with haze, are very troublesome. On the highest peaks snow blindness is a constant danger.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

ARE JAMAICA BONDS GOOD?

Justice Gaynor Enjoins the Trustees from Paying Interest or Principal of One Issue.

ELECTION DECLARED ILLEGAL

Doubt Thrown Upon Legality of Last Issue of $200,000 of Bonds Because Non-Taxpayers Voted—Sale Hurried Through the Night of Election.

Some of the bonds recently authorized or issued in such haste by the village of Jamaica have already got into the courts. Yesterday morning Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, granted a permanent injunction against the village Trustees to restrain them from putting in the tax levy and collecting money to pay the interest and principal of the $50,000 of bonds for the purchase of the old King estate as a public park.

The Justice held that the election was illegal. He said the General Village act, as amended in 1895, provides that "no person shall vote at a village election upon a proposition to raise or appropriate a tax, or to purchase property, unless at the time he offers his vote either he or his wife is the owner of property assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll." He then said: "This is loose, but must mean assessed to him or her. The vote here was had at a special village meeting or election called for that purpose only. All electors were permitted to vote irrespective of the said property qualification, and this, I think, makes the election a nullity.

"By the special charter of this village every inhabitant thereof qualified to vote for member of Assembly is qualified to vote 'for all officers to be elected by virtue of this act, and upon questions which may be submitted by virtue of this act to the inhabitants of the village.' But this has no application, as the proposition voted upon at the election in question was not, and could not be, submitted under this act, but was submitted under the act of 1888 and the General Village act, as we have seen."

Doubt Thrown on Recent Issue.

It is thought that this ruling may apply also to the election held July 12, which authorized the issue of $200,000 of bonds for macadamizing streets and avenues. At this election all persons were allowed to vote, although some of the trustees and some citizens questioned the right of non-taxpayers to vote to authorize a bond sale. Those who thought otherwise, however, carried the day, and the ballot was allowed to every voter.

The question of overbonding—that is, selling bonds that in value exceed the legal limit of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of taxable property—was also raised against the sale of the bonds, but the President of the village, Charles E. Twombly, and the majority if not all of the Trustees thought that the special act of the Legislature authorizing the election removed this as well as all other doubts as to the legality of the bond issue. This special act became a law May 19, 1897. Its provisions touching the election and the issuance of the bonds are as follows:

"The Trustees of the Village of Jamaica, Queens County, are hereby authorized to borrow, on the faith and credit of said village, in addition to the amounts they are now authorized by law to raise, a sum not exceeding $200,000, for the purpose of macadamizing and improving the public streets and avenues in said village, and to execute therefor, under the seal of the said village, and the official signature of the President and Clerk thereof, 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each."

The Excuse for Rushing the Bonds.

The act then provides that before the Trustees can issue these bonds they must receive the authority to do so from the people through an election. It says:

"The Trustees of said village shall take no steps to carry out the provisions of this act, and it shall not be lawful for them so to do, until the same shall be approved by a majority of the voters of said village, voting by ballot, at a special election to be called and held by said Trustees, within six months after the passage of this act, by giving at least eight days' notice before such election."

Nothing is said about only taxpayers being allowed to vote. The last section of the special act declares:

"If a majority of the ballots at such special election shall appear with the cross (X) mark in the square after the word 'Yes,' then the approval of the resolution shall be considered as obtained, and the Trustees authorized to issue and dispose of the said bonds."

The election was held July 12, between the hours of 12 noon and 7 P. M. The result was ascertained immediately. The issue of bonds received a vote of 359, while only 114 votes were cast against it. All preparations for issuing the bonds had been made; the bonds had been printed, and a purchaser secured. As soon as the polls were closed the Trustees held a meeting, and turned over the entire bond issue to George D. Beattys, who represented E. D. Shepard & Co. of this city, who paid $102 for them. Former issues of bonds were sold for $105.

In the issuance of these bonds, and also of $50,000 for the park on May 29, of $150,000 in April for sewers, and of $200,000 in May for street improvement, the President frankly confessed that the matter was rushed through so that the money could be used for local improvements before Jamaica becomes merged into the Greater New York. The assessed valuation of the property of Jamaica is about $2,900,000. The village is now bonded, including recent issues, for $710,000, or nearly 25 per cent. of its assessed values.

Drug Clerk Wolff Killed Himself.

George W. Wolff, Jr., the nineteen-year-old son of George Wolff, a barber of 202 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, killed himself early yesterday morning by taking morphine. He was found unconscious by his father in the basement of their home lying on a table, his head resting on a pillow, with a glass containing morphine by his side. Mr. Wolff tried to restore his son to consciousness, but, failing in that, notified the police of the Fourth Precinct Station. The boy died at 10 o'clock. Wolff was a drug clerk, and had been out of work since last Wednesday. His failure to get anything to do made him despondent.

Alderman Clark Nettled.

Alderman Clark, whose proposition to cut down city appropriations in order to reduce the tax rate from $2.90 to $2.35 or $2.40 was belittled by Mayor Wurster and Corporation Counsel Burr, was nettled yesterday over the criticisms. "I have no reason to change my mind on the matter," said he, "and I believe when the proposition is considered in its true light there will be others who think as I do. Because the Mayor and others disagree with me and consider my proposition as dishonest is no reason why I should alter my opinion or change the probability that it will be adopted by the committee or the Common Council."

Mrs. Thorne's Son Badly Hurt.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 17.—Thirteen-year-old John Thorne, son of Mrs. Thomas Thorne of Brooklyn, who are spending the Summer here, was riding his bicycle along Ocean Avenue to the residence of a physician last night, when a stage driven by "Boney" Overton ran into him, or he into the stage. Thorne was thrown from his wheel. Three of the boy's ribs were broken, and he was badly bruised about the body and injured internally. His condition is critical.

Twenty-third's Drill Ended.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17.—The Twenty-second Regiment finished up its week's tour this morning and will reach home to-night. Some of the battalion companies left camp this morning. The tragic death of Corp. McDonnell has caused many militiamen to advocate the removal of the camp grounds to a less exposed place, and a site near the seashore is greatly approved.

HAD A SNIFF OF WAR.

Third Avenue Cable Motorman Tried to Cut the Forty-seventh Regiment in Two.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn left for the State camp grounds yesterday morning. The "assembly" was sounded at 10:30 o'clock. At the time the armory was filled with relatives and friends of the guardsmen, many of whom accompanied them to the station. About 550 men marched from the armory at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street down Broadway to the ferry and thence to the Grand Central Station, where a train of two sections was in waiting to convey them to Peekskill. Col. John G. Eddy was in command of the regiment, the battalion commanders being Majors William H. Eddy and H. H. Quick.

When the regiment, en route from Brooklyn to the Grand Central Station, reached Twenty-third Street, it encountered Third Avenue Cable Car No. 306, the motorman of which was anxious to get up to the stable on schedule time. He had stopped for a moment or two, and then, seeing a gap, he threw back the lever and the car sprang ahead, splitting up the members of Company F. Two of them narrowly escaped being struck by the car. About a dozen of the soldiers jumped forward, and, pointing their bayonets at him, commanded him to wait until the soldiers had all passed. Some of the soldiers got on the car and struck the gripman over the hands with the butt end of their guns. He pulled the heavy iron grip lever from its socket and raised it in a threatening manner. The Captain of Company F ordered the gripman to drop the iron lever, which he did, and the Captain, re-forming his company, ordered it to proceed. The car waited until all the soldiers had passed.

The regiment will share the camp with the Seventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second Separate Companies of Cohoes, Troy, Hudson, and Hoosick Falls, respectively.

Chaplain Darlington will preach to the men to-day on the bluff overlooking the Hudson.

On Thursday an excursion under the auspices of Company A will leave Brooklyn in the morning, returning after the evening parade. It is expected that the veterans will visit the regiment on this occasion.

SENEY HOSPITAL CRITICISED.

An Ex-Patient Makes Charges—Superintendent Denies Them.

Maximino Casanova, a Cuban cigar dealer, whose place of business is at 141 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, has a complaint to make against some of the attendants at Seney Hospital. He was a patient at the institution for seven weeks until July 5. He asserts that the cruelty practiced by at least one of the nurses upon patients unnerved him to such an extent that when he finally left the hospital his health was poorer than it was when he entered.

"I was a pay patient," said he yesterday, "and was therefore given better treatment than those brought there on charity, but I could stand no longer the unpleasant sights and scenes in the hospital. On one occasion I saw an attendant hold a sick Pole down and poke his fingers in the man's eyes, simply because he could not understand English. The Pole called for help, and then the attendant hurriedly left the ward." On another occasion this same attendant, he says, grabbed an Italian patient and punched him in the ribs. Another day the attendant, according to Casanova, poured carbolic acid over a patient on the pretext that he wanted to kill vermin. The patient was so badly burned that it was days before he recovered. One night, he claims, another attendant slapped a paralyzed patient, and this so enraged two other patients in the ward that they got out of bed and chased the attendant.

Mr Casanova said it was impossible almost to get any attention in his ward. The attendants, he said, played cards and other games, and when he would ask for some little attention was frequently told that the nurse had no time to attend to him.

Superintendent Noble characterized Casanova's story as untruthful, and said that such a condition of affairs as he described would be impossible at the hospital.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. ROTHSCHILD

Fulton st., cor. Hoyt. Brooklyn.
New York: West 14th st., near 6th av.
Paris: Rue du Conservatoire.

CLOSING OUT
Trimmed Hats & Bonnets
at $5.00 and LESS.

Worth from 10.00 to 18.00.

Children's Trimmed Hats at 2.94, worth and sold at from 4.48 to 7.90.

Fine Leghorn Flats, in this season's best shapes and qualities, at 48c., 69c. & 95c., worth more than double these prices.

200 Dozen Summer Straw Hats, in Sailors, Walking Hats, and other fashionable shapes in white, black, and colors, at 15c., 25c., 48c., and 95c., none worth less than double these prices; all fresh and perfect Goods, and not obtainable elsewhere.

Finely Trimmed English Walking Hats, and Children's Sailors, marked until recently 2.94 3.90, 4.48, and 5.50; all reduced to 1.48.

Fine Straw Sailor and Alpine Hats of our own manufacture. None finer made in Europe or America. Variety of braids—shapes—styles of trimming—colors—finish and durability superior to any others. Prices from 48c., 69c., 95c. upward, and from 50c. to 2.00 less per hat than elsewhere.

Summer Outing Caps for Children and Ladies, in the latest fashionable fabrics and styles, at 34c., 48c., and 75c., easily worth 50% more.

20 doz. Fine White Duck Caps, of the latest style, sold until now at 34c., will be closed out at 19c.

Equally as good attractions in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SUMMER FANCY AND OSTRICH FEATHERS, VEILS, VEILINGS, and CHIFFONS, &c., &c.

During July and August our store will CLOSE at NOON on SATURDAYS.

J. ROTHSCHILD,

Brooklyn, New York, Paris, and Philadelphia.

BURGLARS USED CHLOROFORM.

They Are Operating in Different Long Island Villages—Robbed Three Hollis Houses Last Night.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 17.—Two burglars visited Hollis last night, and they used chloroform in one of the four houses they entered.

The houses were all entered through parlor windows. They were those of Henry Eich of Woodhull Avenue, E. J. Johnson of the same avenue, Charles Vandeveer of the Plank Road, and Cornelius Remsen on Hollis Avenue. The chloroform was used in the Eich house. The thieves rendered Eich and his wife both insensible. Eich, who had been ill, was the first to revive, and he found his wife in a heavy slumber.

Next he discovered that both himself and wife had been chloroformed. About the same time Vandeveer and Remsen found that they had been robbed. Johnson knew he had been visited long before the others, for he had been aroused, and on looking out of a window saw two well-built men, one tall and the other short. He inquired what they were doing, and the men instead of replying ran. Johnson lost his gold watch. The burglars took Mr. Eich's clothes from his room to the lower part of the house and ransacked them of his gold watch and chain worth $155, and about $75 in money.

Two men answering the description of the burglars came to Hollis on the last train last night from Long Island City. They are believed to be the men who committed the thefts, and who have been operating in the near-by places for some weeks past.

At Hicksville two thieves entered four houses one night and used chloroform on one family. Several residences in Garden City Park were entered another night. The thieves were next heard of in Mineola, and from there they went to Hempstead. It is thought that the men have picked out a different village in which to work every night.

Death of James McCausland.

James McCausland died at his home, 151 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday at the age of sixty-seven. Death was due to hemorrhage of the stomach. Mr. McCausland was for fifteen years attached to the local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham & Flushing Aves.
BROOKLYN.

PARASOLS.

Clearing Sale Balance of Ladies' and Children's Parasols at Half Price.

Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, 24-inch Paragon frame, Dresden handles, silk case and tassels, 98c.; value $1.25.

Hosiery Bargains.

Men's Fine Quality Seamless Socks, double heel and toe, all sizes, 9c. pair.

Children's Extra Quality Warranted Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double heel and toe and double knees, sizes 6 to 9½ inches, 12½c. pair.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Dye Fast Black Cotton Hose, with double soles, heels and toes and extra elastic top, 25c.

Underwear Specials.

Ladies' Fine Quality Shaped Ribbed Vests, with fancy trimming on neck and armholes, 19c.

Ladies' Extra Large Size Shaped Ribbed Vests, low neck and no sleeves; also, short sleeves, 25c.

Men's Good Quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 35c.

Men's Extra Quality Fine Balbriggan Underwear, with silk fronts and silk stripes, 69c. and 79c.

GENUINE BARGAINS

Ladies' Muslin Gowns,

made in several different styles, including square, V, and Empire yokes, trimmed with cambric ruffle, neat embroidery, and insertion, 39c., 49c., 69c. and upward.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster tucks, neat embroidery, and others with lace umbrella effect, all yoke bands, prices 25c., 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c. and upward.

Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, square or V-shape neck, and trimmed with neat embroidery, prices 25c., 29c., 39c. and upward.

Ladies' Dressing Sacques, white or colored lawn, and trimmed with fine embroidery, Empire or high neck in white only, price 98c.

SPECIALS.

Infants' Cap Department.

On 2d floor.

Special lot of Infants' and Children's Corded Washable Hats, edged with narrow embroidery, full Tam o' Shanter crown, in pink, blue, and white, sizes 19, 20, value 69c.; special price 25c.

Special lot of Children's Washable Corded Hats, button crown, wide strings, pink, blue, and white, sizes 19, 20, value 98c.; special 39c.

Great reduction in Children's Fine Poke Bonnets, variety of styles, fine lawns, embroidery and Valenciennes lace, sizes 14 to 16,

Value $3.00, now.....$1.98
Value $2.50, now.....$1.50
Value $1.98, now.....$1.39

Infants' Department.

2d floor.

Greatest Bargain in Children's White Lawn Dresses ever offered. These goods are made of fine lawn and nainsook, trimmed with extra quality of embroidery and laces.

One lot of Children's White Dresses, tucked yokes and trimmed with embroidery, worth 69c., 98c.; special 39c., 49c.

One lot of Children's White Lawn Dresses, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, made in all the newest designs, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, worth $1.50, $2.00; special 79c., 98c.

One lot of Extra Fine Nainsook Dresses, trimmed with handsome openwork embroidery, Valenciennes lace and ribbon, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, worth $3.00, $4.00; special $1.25, $1.98.

We also have a large assortment of Children's Colored Dresses, made of dimities, fancy lawns, and organdies, special prices.

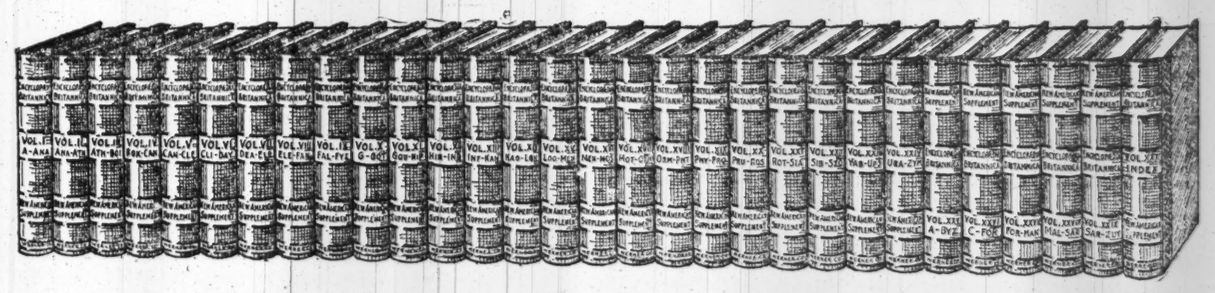
ON RECEIPT of this inquiry properly filled out, full particulars of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S offer of the new enlarged and perfected ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA will be sent you. This offer saves about one-half the cost and gives you practically your own time about paying for it.

For 2 Cts. "Uncle Sam" Fetches It.

INQUIRY REGARDING OUR
LIBERAL PROPOSITION
The Times's Educational Dep't,
5 & 7 East 10th St., New York:
Please acquaint me with your liberal offer of the new ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.
Name .....
Bus. Address .....

YOU perhaps know that the Edinburgh edition of this great work is (and has always been) sold at prohibitive prices. You will be gratified to learn that the latest edition, just from the press, is *20 per cent. larger and 50 per cent. cheaper.* Thus nobody need deny himself the latest and best.

INFORMATION THAT EVERYBODY CAN USE IS



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The Encyclopædia Britannica

30 ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES

(25 Representing the Ninth and Last Edinburgh Edition and 5 Volumes Entirely New—1897 Copyright.)
Good Paper; Clear Print; Strong Binding; Up-to-Date Maps.

THE NEW YORK TIMES controls in this territory the distribution of sets which the publishers will permit to be sold at special rates in order to advertise the work and it hopes to see all its readers supplied before the offer is withdrawn. With every set in any binding goes a **Book-case Free.**

YOU SECURE immediate possession of the entire library just the same as if you paid cash in full. This puts all buyers on a par and removes the last obstacle which can present itself. The set of volumes will be sent **Freight Paid.**

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

All purchases and mail orders will be sent free of charge to any R. R. station within a radius of 100 miles.
Purchases and mail orders amounting to $5.00 or more will be sent free of charge to any R. R. station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States, until further notice.
Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered at purchaser's house free of charge.

We Begin To-morrow a Great Sale of
Fine Fur Garments.

We would feel like apologizing for thrusting a notice of a Fur Sale upon your attention in Midsummer were we not sure that the attractiveness of the offering will make the news of it most welcome.

Two select stocks—a small one from our neighbor, Mr. W. H. Bullard, who retires from the Fur Business, and a large one from a leading New York manufacturer—(who, because he continues in business, requests that his name be withheld)—have been secured at about HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST and will be sold at an equally great reduction from the regular selling prices—and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the new tariff is likely to increase the cost of Furs next season to a considerable extent.

The combined collections comprise a splendid assortment of

JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES,
MUFFS AND SMALL FURS

of Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Broad Tail, Russian Sable, Mink and Ermine, unsurpassed in quality, workmanship and beauty. Each garment is in every way desirable, and the majority of them were but recently made up in accordance with the latest approved styles for the coming Fall and Winter.—

You'll be disappointed if you look to find cheap Furs, because there are none—but if you want to buy Furs of the highest grade at prices lower than even our own great record for bargain giving would lead you to expect, then it will pay you to come hundreds of miles to this sale.—

We give below a few specimen items to show how the prices run.—The entire lot has been marked correspondingly low.—

All Furs purchased at this sale will be safely stored, free of charge, until wanted.

Alaska Sealskin Jackets—London dyed—24, 26, and 28 inches long—would be counted excellent value at $250.00 to $300.00—go at $135.00 and 150.00 ea

Fine Eastern Mink Capes—30 inches long—trimmed with Mink tails, well worth $250.00, to go at.....$125.00 ea

Mink Collarettes, 10 to 12 in. deep—trimmed with Mink tails—good value at $60.00, go at.....$29.00 ea

Persian Lamb Jackets, Leipzig dyed, splendid value at $200.00, go at.....$110.00

Alaska Sable Collarettes, 10 in. deep, full sweep—easily worth $25.00, go at $14.00 ea

Fancy Muffs of Persian Lamb, with fulled ruffle on ends—lined with fancy silk and trimmed with head and tail—would be cheap at $15.00, go at..$7.50
Fourth floor.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Edwin H. Burnett Dead.

Edwin H. Burnett died yesterday morning of peritonitis at his residence, 58 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a builder, and had lived all his life in Brooklyn. Mr. Burnett was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and a veteran volunteer fireman. He was a Democrat, but was never prominent in politics. He leaves a wife and one daughter. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Mayor Gleason's Valet Arrested.

Judge Ingram, in Long Island City, yesterday placed "Scotty," Mayor Gleason's valet, under $200 bonds for an examination on Tuesday on the charge of disorderly conduct. It is said that the notoriety obtained by "Scotty" by being burlesqued at a Summer resort has turned his head. When arraigned "Scotty" threatened to use his influence with the Mayor to have the policeman "broke." He also said he would prefer charges against the policeman, as it was he who was drunk.

FLORENCE. "Headaches—Oh, I have horrible headaches. I have to take a headache powder three or four times a week."

KATE. "I used to take them, till my doctor stopped me. He says all those headache powders are liable to affect the heart. They are dangerous. And besides I have discovered that nearly every headache I have comes from my stomach. I never suspected it till I took Ripans Tabules for indigestion. They sweeten the stomach in almost no time, and then the headache is gone."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York,—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

MLLE. BERNHARDT'S FATAL 13.

French Millinery Establishment, Though Backed by the "Divine Sarah," Could Not Withstand the Hoodoo.

It was a bright Summer morning when the pale-green shades at 13 West Thirtieth Street were pulled down by the janitor and a man in blue overalls proceeded to remove from the glass of the middle window the magic name "Bernhardt." In big letters of gold the name flashed back the sun's rays for the last time into the eyes of the people passing. With a rag of wool and a bottle of turpentine the man removed the name, and while he was still at his work the door opened and Mlle. Largta Bernhardt and Mlle. Yette de la Piedra stepped out on the street.

The sign on the window once read, "Modes! Modes! Patronée par Bernhardt!" Mlle. Largta, the niece of the divine Sarah, with the charming Mlle. Yette, had come all the way from Paris, had said farewell to the gay Champs Elysées to invest their money in a grand millinery establishment in New York. Mme. Sarah gave her name to the enterprise and furnished a good share of the capital. Lavishly did they gild the front window, thinkink, in their enthusiastic Parisian way, that the name of the great actress would bring them in a flood of money from wealthy New York women.

The bonnets they displayed were all from Paris, but there was something wrong. People would not buy them. Mon dieu, how Mlle. Yette prayed for good luck, but it did not come, for the number "13" was over their doorway. The bonnets staid in the cases till they were out of style. New ones were ordered, but they suffered the same fate.

At last came the crash. The rent was due. The concierge looked askance at the rich parlors of the Frenchwomen, devoid of customers. Then came a representative of Ehrich Brothers, and all of the hats were bought for a song and the divine Sarah's money was lost.

The shades were lowered over the windows, the man in the overalls finished his job with the turpentine, and the two mademoiselles stepped out into the street.

Some say that Largta returned to France, while others say that in a flat in Brooklyn the promoters of Sarah Bernhardt's millinery shop are spending the Summer very economically, and that the number of the house is not 13.

THE GAS CONSOLIDATION.

While the Central Trust Company, trustee of the bonds of the Equitable Gas Company, issued the notice of proposed consolidation between it and the New York and East River Gas Company, some of the officers and Directors of the Equitable expressed surprise yesterday. John Fox, Treasurer of the Equitable, who was, by the way, prominent last Winter in Wall Street discussions on the policy and practicability of consolidating all gas interests in this city, expressed himself as astounded.

He added that this was the first intimation that there was a desire on the part of any stockholder to consolidate the company with the East River. He suggested that the advertisement of the Central Trust Company was tentative in an endeavor to test the desires of the stockholders in the matter.

The finances of the Equitable Gaslight Company are of importance when the proposition to fuse interests with the East River Company, and, incidentally, with the Central Union Gas Company, is considered. There is $4,000,000 of stock paying 12 per cent., at 340 Third Avenue. The bonded indebtedness is $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cents., due Aug. 1, 1899, and $2,500,000 consolidated gold 5 per cents. The New York Central Trust Company, which issued the invitation to consolidate with the East River Company, pays the interest on these bonds.

The Equitable Gaslight Company owns three blocks between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Streets and First Avenue and the East River, and thirty-two lots between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and four lots at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The assets of the company are about $8,000,000.

Sexton Vincenti Dead of His Injuries.

Samuel Vincenti, sexton of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompei, or Sullivan Street, who was burned by a gas explosion in the basement of the church last Wednesday, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital of his injuries. Father Zaboglio, the rector of the church, who was burned at the same time, is out of danger.

PIEL BROS., EAST NEW YORK BREWERY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER.
Made of *Finest Hops and Barley-Malt Exclusively* and
Free from Chemicals Whatever,
consequently
PURE, WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS.
The Best Beverage for Healthy and Sick.
Light, $1.25 | 24 Bottles Delivered.
Dark, $1.50. |
Connected with Brewery:
Hotel—Unique, Comfortable Barroom—Two Delightful Beer Halls—Restaurant.
Warm and Cold Dishes at Moderate Prices.
A Respectable, Unrivaled Place of RECREATION AND FAMILY RESORT
After the Original German Model.
BROOKLYN, Liberty & Sheffield Avs
Union L.—Alabama Av. Sta. Kings Co. L.—Atlantic Av. Sta. Rapid Trans.—Howard House Sts. And Trolley Cars.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING PIANOS
and Organs. More than 100,000 sold in the past 40 years. They last a lifetime
FACTORY PRICES LIBERAL TERMS
Wholesale and Retail Wareroom
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE
THE STERLING PIANO CO.
W. S. Deoslow Manager

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS

The Association Ends the First Month of Its Existence with 7,000 Members.

A TART LETTER FROM CANADA

A Dominion Trader Writes of Strained Relations and Unjust Enforcement of Labor Laws—Increasing Interest in the Fall Excursion Scheme.

With nearly 350 resident members—each pledged to pay $25 annually—and 7,000 non-resident members, the Merchants' Association of New York completes the first month of its existence in prosperous condition. The rapid growth of the organization has surpassed the expectations of its projectors, and the extent to which local interest has been aroused in the general business welfare of the community is unprecedented. Representatives of almost every branch of trade in New York have joined the association, and a large proportion of these resident members are earnest workers in the cause.

Since the day when the first circular letter was sent broadcast through the country announcing the formation of the association and explaining what had been done in the way of getting reduced railroad rates for merchants desiring to visit New York, letters have been coming in by the thousand, asking information and giving assurances of co-operation. Only those non-resident merchants who join the new association, with members of their families and their employes, are entitled to the benefits which have been granted by the roads forming the Trunk Line Association, and such benefits as may hereafter be granted by the lines forming the other railway associations of the country.

The Southeastern Association, which controls the railroads in the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River, and which includes some of the coast-wise steamers running to Southern ports, will meet on the 20th of this month. The officers of the Merchants' Association have been in correspondence with the Chairman of the association, and also with the officers of some of the most prominent lines in the association, and it is hoped that reduced rates will be granted.

The officers of the Merchants' Association are also in correspondence with the officers of the different similar associations in Philadelphia and Baltimore for the purpose of arranging for excursions to be held under the reduced rates granted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, the latter associations having accorded on these reduced rates stop-over privileges to merchants who are members of the Merchants' Association, but who desire to stop off either at Baltimore or Philadelphia, or both, while on their way to New York.

An Interview with Mr. Booss.

Mr. F. Booss, head of the New York fur house of F. Booss & Brothers, says of the work of the Merchants' Association: "I wish to express my satisfaction that the mercantile interests of New York City have awakened to the necessity of meeting the efforts of other cities to take from them the trade and commerce which naturally belong to New York. The great advantage of New York as a money, railroad, and marine centre, combined with the prestige of its long-established trade, have led us to accept, without question as to its sources, the business which has come to us without effort on our part, but now that the increase of transportation facilities has placed other cities in a position which enables them to make a show of competition, we find that to hold our trade and increase it we must organize in determined efforts to overcome some of the disadvantages which have developed through want of attention.

"The question of distance can be overcome by lower railroad rates, which the companies should be glad to extend for their own benefit. The consolidation of the different cities adjoining into a great metropolis, which it is judged by many, has been done largely at the expense of the present New York, should be used to create a system of wharves or piers for use on the Brooklyn side for the foreign steamship lines and other classes of business which can be properly handled there and thus relieve the congestion on the North River, and enable the railroads to obtain increased passenger and freight rates.

"The Merchants' Association should also be of great benefit to New York in calling attention to the numerous excellent hotels at which every taste and pocket book can be suited. To those who have the opportunity to combine recreation with their business, especially when bringing their families, the beautiful parks, drives, river and harbor scenery, and seaside resorts are an unequalled source of pleasure."

John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co. has received letters from A. Gross & Co., Wood & Selbick, Edward D. Depew & Co., and the Shadbolt Manufacturing Company, expressing a desire to unite with the Merchants' Association, and asking that copies of circulars and application blanks be sent to their out-of-town customers.

Of the 7,000 out-of-town members, there are representatives of nearly every State in the Union. Pennsylvania comes next to New York in the number of applications filed. Then come, in order, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, and Iowa. The smallest number from any one State in the country is five.

Tart Letter from Canada.

L. W. Shipman of Almonte, Ontario, writes: "Your circular offering favorable inducements to Canadian business men to visit New York on a business trip is received. In reply, would say that under other circumstances your enterprise in pushing trade in Canada, when to our mutual advantage, might be appreciated, in fact would be appreciated. But the strained relations between Canada and the States and the unjust and unnatural enforcement of your labor and alien labor laws against your would-be customers and consumers put your apparently generous offer to trade with us in a peculiar light.

"Already there are influences at work here that are to be deplored. Owing to your discrimination against Canada and Canadians, tolerated apparently to please the tail-twisting element in your country, we are learning that it is advisable to hold the prominent business men of the United States responsible, as far as possible, for the unjust and offensive action of their representatives. Matters have gone so far already that our Government has been compelled to take action to protect us from your ungenerous treatment and laws.

"If this chafing discrimination against Canadians is to continue, business men and all classes will combine to limit your trade here, and to encourage as far as possible our growing trade relations with those who are willing to work and trade with us on more honorable terms than you do at present. Now that your attention is fairly called to a growing and serious evil between the United States and Canada, I trust your influential and honorable association will see to it, first, that you are no longer misrepresented by your petty Government officials along our frontier or the rising tide of popular disgust will seriously limit your kind intentions in this country."

Intent of the Association.

In reply to a letter from J. M. Harrison & Sons of Flatonia, Texas, asking if it would not be possible for merchants in the Southwest to get free transportation to and from New York, the Merchants' Association sent out the following letter: "New York is without question the market of the western hemisphere. In no other city in the world can merchants do as well in purchasing their goods as they can here. On this subject we do not believe there can be any argument. This association has been formed for the purpose of calling the attention of buyers throughout the United States to New York.

"It is not proposed, however, to furnish free transportation to this city to any buyer from any portion of the country, whether he live near by or far away. It does not seem to us to be exactly dignified, nor do we think the merchants of the United States as a class would like to accept free transportation to the point at which they want to buy their goods. Free transportation is issued by any commercial centre, place, the receiver thereof under an obligation which he ought to feel that he must in some way make up.

"We have, however, for the first time in the history of this city, succeeded in getting the railroads of the Trunk Line Association, covering the territory east of the Mississippi River, to grant a reduced rate to all merchants coming to New York to make their Fall purchases, equal to one and one-third of the round-trip fare. Efforts are now making toward having the same arrangement with the Southwestern Passenger Association, which would include lines in your State."

New Resident Members.

These important additions to the list of resident members of the Association were made yesterday: Dry goods—Lee, Tweedy & Co.; Dickernoff, Raffloer & Co., and John Daniel. Dry goods commission—James Street, and Converse, Stanton & Cullen. Collection—Frank & Einstein. Cheese importers and manufacturers—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company. Handkerchiefs and linens—Glendenning, McLeish & Co. Cloak and suit manufacturers—Crawford & Quigley. Cloaks—A. Popkin & Co. Lace importers—S. E. Bloch & Brother. Manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes—Boston Rubber Shoe Company. Sign makers and painters—H. H. Cuham & Co. Merchants—Windmuller & Roelker. Manufacturers' fancy leather goods—P. W. Lambert & Co. Shoe and leather—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. Shoes—Wallace Elliott & Co., and Morse & Rogers. Importers of fancy goods and notions—A. Steinhardt & Brother. Hosiery—Shreve & Adams. Retail merchants—Robert C. Ogden. Glassware and crockery—L. Strauss & Sons. Teas and coffees—H. W. Banks & Co., and Edwin J. Gillies & Co. Grocers—Berry, Wisner & Lohman. Hotel—Charles L. Briggs. Gloves—Jacob Adler & Co. Banking—Chase National Bank; Continental National Bank, and Hanover National Bank.

FIREMEN WERE TRANSFERRED.

Engine House No. 21 Has a New Captain and an Almost Entirely New Force.

A wholesale "shake-up" in Fire Engine House No. 21, on Fortieth Street, near Third Avenue, has caused much comment in that part of the city. Without the reason being made public, Capt. John Eagan and his force of men, with the exception of the driver and the engineer, were removed from their places at No. 21 and shifted in all directions over the city.

Capt. Clark, from the Cedar Street engine house, was put in charge and a force of men gathered from various corners of the city put in with him. Capt. Eagan was sent to Engine House No. 36, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He had done duty at No. 21 for nearly twenty years, and nearly every man, woman, and child in his territory knew him well.

When he was ordered to his new station, Walter Morrison, who lives next to the engine house, started a petition to have him retained in his old charge. It was signed by almost every person in the vicinity.

The rumor was started that the "shake-up" was the result of the fine ladies spending their time in flirting with the pretty girls of the neighborhood. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES inquired of neighbors regarding this story, and everywhere it was branded as untrue. Capt. Clark laughed at it, and said that Capt. Eagan would not allow such a thing.

The only old men of the original force to remain are Engineer Reid and Driver Fox. They were retained, as they knew all the runs in the vicinity, and their knowledge was necessary for the preservation of the property in the district. The petition has been sent to the Chief, but no answer has been made.

END OF A MISCHIEVOUS DOG.

He Annoyed the Animals in Central Park, and a Keeper Shot Him.

A little dog, who looked as if one of his remote ancestors might have been a fox terrier, wandered into the Central Park menagerie yesterday and amused himself for an hour worrying the big animals confined in the pens. He started at the lion house, and by persistent yelping and jumping about the lion cage succeeded in exciting the big male lion to roar angrily. All the other occupants of the house chorused with the lion and the dog ran away contentedly.

His next visit was to the bear pit. He barked at the bears until they climbed—two of them—to the top of the stilt to see what the matter was, and then, after annoying the hippopotami, who were trying to sleep beside their baths, he made for the rabbit warren. The rabbits were too frightened to afford him much entertainment, and he soon tired of chasing them.

He was lying in the sun, apparently considering what to do next, when Park Keeper Snyder came along with a gun and killed him.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

Expiration of Its Lease Forces the Officers to Seek a New Site.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor have decided not to renew the lease of the property on which the Church of the Strangers stands, in Mercer Street, and the officers of the church are seeking new quarters in the same vicinity. The lease expires May 1 of next year, and before that time the pastor, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, expects to have secured the necessary funds for the erection of a new and commodious edifice. The estimated cost is $100,000. Of that $31,000 has already been subscribed.

If the money be not raised in time, the church has obtained permission to conduct its services in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on Twenty-third Street, for three years. The Committee on Subscriptions is composed of George E. Bemis, John W. Miles, George F. Losche, A. D. Penfold, and Capt. W. W. Urquhart.

The old church will be torn down. It was built in 1834 by the Mercer Street Presbyterian congregation, and was at one time one of the most important Presbyterian churches in the city. It was formed the Union Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church and the first meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in America was held there.

Commodore Vanderbilt bought it for $50,000 in 1870, and made a gift of it to the Rev. Charles F. Deems, who organized the Church of the Strangers, and became its pastor. Dr. Blackburn succeeded him two years ago. The new church will be called the Deems Memorial Church of the Strangers.

Fell into an Excavation.

James McCullough, forty-five years old, of 520 West Fiftieth Street, employed in excavating for the foundation of a building at 58 Broadway, fell about fifteen feet, head first, into a hole dug down by the side of the foundation wall and below the surface of the general excavation for the structure. The bottom of the hole was filled with stones, quicksand, and water. McCullough dived into the quicksand. His fellow-workmen pulled him out before he sank, and carried him out to the air. Policeman Schreiber of the Church Street Station sent for an ambulance, and the injured man was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. He was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Manhattan Railway Co.'s Assessment.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted writs of certiorari to the Manhattan Railway Company to review the assessment on its property made by the Tax Commissioners for taxation. The company complains that its real property has been assessed at $27,553,000, instead of at $9,226,894.90, and its personal property at $1,500,982, instead of at $1,020,847.

Commerford's Homicidal Mania.

James Commerford, a bricklayer of 327 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of his wife, who said he was suffering from homicidal mania. He is big and powerful and apparently in robust health, but since he had the grip in March he believes he is dying of consumption, and has threatened to kill Mrs. Commerford that she may not survive him to marry again.

Funeral of John O'Neill.

Funeral services for John O'Neill, who died Wednesday, were held yesterday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street. The Rev. Father Murphy, assisted by Fathers Gleason and O'Rourke, celebrated the mass. The church was crowded. The pall-bearers were Dr. Quinlan, Capt. Ellsworth, James Doyle, Nathan Doyle, Michael McCormack, and C. W. Rourke. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

Harlem Bank Crank Arrested.

Morris Purcell, who on Friday walked into the Harlem Savings Bank and demanded $5,000 from the cashier, was arrested yesterday at his home, 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. In the card he presented to the cashier he gave his right name and his address as 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The police believe him crazy. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day.

WHAT DEPEW SAW ABROAD

Low Standard of European Politics and Lack of Liberal Enthusiasm.

HIGH PROSPERITY IN ENGLAND

Power of the Imperial Government Shown in the Jubilee Naval Parade Impressed Colonies and Continental Powers—France and American Tariff.

Chauncey M. Depew arrived shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Quarantine Station from a six weeks' trip to Europe. The New York Central tug bearing his name was waiting there with a party of friends on board to greet him, and together with his son, Chauncey M. Jr., and his niece, Miss Paulding, who accompanied him, he was conveyed to the foot of West Forty-second Street, where he entered a carriage and was driven to his home.

On the tug were H. C. Du Val, Mr. Depew's private secretary; F. C. Wagner of the Wagner Palace Car Company, C. C. Paulding, a nephew of Mr. Depew, and a member of the New York Central Railroad's law department; William James, General Foreign Freight Agent of the road; Capt. Charles E. Eiseman, Superintendent of the New York Central Lighterage Company, and J. P. McMahon of the Controller's department of the road. The tug left the Battery at 5:30 A. M., expecting the New York at Quarantine shortly afterward, but it was 9:17 before the ocean liner was reported off Fire Island, and an hour past noon when she reached the station.

Mr. Depew appeared to be in the best of health and spirits and delighted with the trip, although, he said, he "had not a moment's time" to himself while abroad. "What with my numerous engagements in London," he remarked, "and my niece's wedding in Paris, I was kept on the go all the time, and had no opportunity to rest." He was enthusiastic on the subject of the Queen's Jubilee in London, and in response to a request for his views regarding that event, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"So much has been written and said upon the festivities attending the jubilee that there virtually remains nothing for me to add except my individual observations and the conclusions which I could drawn from them. However, a few facts have been lost sight of in the reports, and these I am willing to give you.

"Probably no year has been so interesting in American abroad as this. It takes several generations to prepare a historical pageant. An event like our hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of our first President and the beginning of our Government can be seen and experienced again by hardly anybody now living. None of the peoples of other countries entered into and enjoyed the occasion with such spirit and such freedom from jealousy or fear or with such satisfaction as the Americans. European nations, while cordial on the surface, were troubled critics of this exhibition of resources and naval power. The most superficial view of Continental politics and the European concert shows this.

Devotion to the Queen.

"I love to come in contact with enthusiasm among any people. It is invigorating, a tonic of patriotism, and revives confidence in the underlying quality of human nature which, despite modern materialism, asserts itself in national crises. The devotion and love for the Queen were so universal and intense that I can liken it to nothing in the experience of our time except our love and reverence for Lincoln.

"A Colonial Premier said to me: 'We have thought the old country effete and feeling the effects of age and decay. We believed that she must rely for the energy and enterprise upon the youth and vigor of the colonies, and the fire and ambition developed by original conditions in the country among the sons of British colonists. But this naval review has entirely changed our opinions. These people at home are up to date, and can take care of themselves and protect us without our help, though we are very willing to help.'

"There is no doubt these representatives of the colonies, from all parts of the world, will carry home with them an intense, if at present rather vague, belief in the federation of the British Empire. The celebration gave immense impetus and fervor to the idea of English-speaking people working peacefully and harmoniously together and to their dominant influence in the affairs of the world and the development of civilization.

Fifteen Miles of Battleships.

"The effect of the fifteen miles of battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, and torpedo destroyers at the naval review, representing only one-fifth of the naval forces of Great Britain, upon France, Germany, and Russia was significant. A German diplomat of distinction said:

"'Germany has the most efficient and formidable army, and we are invincible on land. Some of our people are advocating a like expenditure on the sea. But we would bankrupt ourselves in vain. We could never catch up, as England would undoubtedly maintain her present preponderance by building as fast as we did.

"The enthusiasm and alarm aroused by Capt. Mahan's book on the 'Sea Power' have enormously assisted naval reformers like Lord Charles Beresford in increasing the force and changing the structure and armament of the British Navy. In the mad race between European governments for greater armaments it is a singular fact that the best suggestions and inventions in naval construction are made by the French engineers. Whatever we may think of Frenchmen as sailors, they have developed a superior class of naval constructors, who are touching all Europe, as well as ourselves.

"The English and Colonials are alike thinking out the commercial problem as between themselves. England says: 'The mother country recognizes your independence and absolute freedom of action in your home affairs. We believe in free trade, and, with one exception, you have established nigh tariffs, and we bear these burdens as well as foreign countries. Now our fleet protets your harbors and coasts, and we pay all the expenses of your imperial condition. You ought to reciprocate by acting as the American States do as between themselves in their internal commerce. There should be no restrictions whatever as between the Colonies and the mother country in trade. We are one country.'

"Canada, through her Premier, responded cordially, but the others seemed to want to consult their people at home."

British Never So Prosperous.

Mr. Depew was impressed with the prosperity at present reigning in England and on the Continent. He said:

"The British islands were never so prosperous and the diamond jubilee could not have fallen upon a more auspicious time for its complete success. Money is abundant, all industries are actively and fully at work, and employment and wages in better condition than for many years. The same is true of France and of the Continent generally.

"Agriculture does not share to the same extent in this prosperity. The English farmer who pays $3 or $5 an acre to his landlord cannot compete with the Argentines or our Western States, and he gets no protection, though he has become a protectionist."

Two little incidents that occurred during the jubilee festivities struck Mr. Depew as characteristic of the feelings of the multitudes that assembled to witness the parade. He was standing amidst a crowd of men, he says, when he was jostled up against a costermonger, and inadvertently knocked the cigarette that the vendor of fish or vegetables was smoking from his hand.

"'You've spoiled my smoke, Sir,' said the coster, and then stooping down picked up the remnant from the mud into which it had fallen and calmly smoked on.

"The other happened at a fountain, near which a stand was to be erected. A labor leader, or Socialist, was addressing a crowd and denounced the Queen, the entire court, and the Government for the lavish expenditures on the jubilee. He grew more and more excited as he proceeded, and worked himself up into a frenzy without affecting the crowd in the least. Just then the carpenters who were erecting the stand strolled up, and after listening for a few minutes to the speaker walked over to him, lifted him off his feet, and deliberately threw him into the fountain amid the plaudits of the crowd.

Queen's Tact and Sense.

"Natives and foreigners, now that the limitless and fervid adulation of the Queen has ceased," Mr. Depew continued, "are discussing what has been her real influence upon affairs during these wonderful sixty years of her reign. The results of the investigation are a signal tribute to the popular instinct which gave her such unstinted and loyal applause. It is easily proved that she has several times kept England out of what would have been disastrous wars. Her influence has been on the side of the liberal measures of reform, which are the best and most beneficent measures of her reign.

"A Cabinet Minister said to me, 'She has not only outlived all the statesmen who were in power when she ascended the throne, but several succeeding generations of them.'

"She is an encyclopaedia of information on the origin and causes of many international difficulties, which, lying dormant for years, suddenly rise up and become acute. On such occasions her knowledge and sense are invaluable to the Foreign Minister. Her relationship as ancestress or near relative to most of the sovereigns of Europe and their reverential regard for her are great factors for peace in the critical condition of Europe, armed to the teeth. Her tact in dealing with her own people is a talent akin to genius. Ministers for the time being have generally received the credit for acts or measures which have calmed or averted popular storms.

Reception at the Elysee.

Of men in whom the American public is interested Mr. Depew remarked:

"Our special Ambassador, Mr. Reid, was royally entertained, as is Col. Hay. In every possible way and by every form of hospitality and cordiality to our representatives the English show their desire for the friendliest relations with us.

"Gen. Porter is making an excellent impression in France. He has been fortunate in securing one of the largest and best appointed houses in Paris for entertainment. I went with him to a reception at the Elysée given by President Faure to the Prince and Princess of Bulgaria.

"The difference is great between such a function in republican France and at the White House in republican America. The military in their fine uniforms lining the approaches and stairways were very picturesque, but our people would object to such a display of the power of the army. After the reception there was in the theatre attached to the palace a one-act comedy, admirably performed by a part of the company of the Théâtre Française. A popular vocalist sang charmingly, and then a pantomime, all followed by a beautiful supper. It would be hardly possible, according to the views of our people, for President McKinley to entertain in like manner a foreign sovereign.

"President Faure is a splendid specimen of the man of affairs brought out by democratic institutions. In business he is a successful tanner, but officially he has the dignity and presence of his great office."

Fourth of July in Paris.

"Of course," went on Mr. Depew, "we had our Fourth of July celebration in Paris, and 500 Americans, men and women, cheered Old Glory. A distinguished Frenchman, who was present, said to me: 'You certainly have more sustained enthusiasm in your patriotism than we do. It takes a national danger to bring out with us the fire and spirit your people exhibit when what is only the annual celebration of your independence.' One incident of the dinner was remarkable and out of the commonplace. Gen. Porter, as Ambassador, of course spoke of the traditional friendship between France and the United States from Lafayette to the present.

"The French Minister, replying, said, in substance: 'Yes, we have traditional friendship, and desire to maintain it. But friendship between nations is not sentiment, but acts. If your new tariff excludes our goods from your markets and injures our trade, then you are unfriendly and hostile.'

"It was a singularly blunt speech for a Frenchman, and plainly said, 'Fine words butter no parsnips for us.'

Politics Languishes in Europe.

"The curious psychological phenomenon in Europe just now is the callous indifference to subjects once pregnant, with political revolutions. Everybody laughs at the sufferings of Greece, and Byron, if alive, would, by doing to-day what made him immortal seventy years ago, jump over the narrow line between heroism and buffoonery.

"The massacres, sufferings, and persecutions of the Armenians have become a political joke, which sets Parliament in a roar, and the Turk is invested in the popular mind with the courage and chivalry of the Saladin of Sir Walter Scott. It was discovered through the indignant protest of a Colonial Bishop that the English Government was protecting slavery in Zanzibar and pursuing, catching, and returning fugitive slaves to their Arab masters. After a short debate, the Government ordered the returning of fugitive slaves stopped, and the subject was dropped.

"There was a time when this would have driven any party from power, and explanations would have made it worse, and justified Rochefoucauld's maxim, that 'to explain is to be damned.' I think it would temporarily kill any party in the United States. But the Opposition saw little or nothing in it in the present state of British politics.

"I have been visiting England for twenty years, and every time politics have dominated and excluded all other questions. For the present there is no political life in Great Britain. It is voted a bore at the dinner table and is fatal to a man at the clubs.

"The strong Conservative majority, intrenched in power for six years, the general prosperity of the country, and the divisions and dissensions in the Liberal Party have dissipated a healthy opposition. I did not meet any Liberals or Radicals with any fight in them.

All Classes Bet on the Races.

"They generally yawn and say: 'Well, we must wait. Our race must have some interest outside its normal pursuits. If both politics and religion are in abeyance, and we cannot gratify the old Viking fever in the blood by a battle of policies or creeds, we gamble. The present passion is the horse, and the race track draws unprecedented crowds and all ranks, classes, and conditions bet. The clerk or costermonger, the cabby, or shopgirl cannot go to the races, but their shillings are put up just the same, and the telegraphic bulletin enriches or impoverishes them, as the first head under the string has the more fortunate amid the wild crowds on the course."

England, Africa, and Barnato.

Regarding the conditions in Africa, Mr. Depew said: "The territorial expansion in Africa and its rapid settlement and development is felt in every department of British industry. The farmers, miners, and explorers in Africa require everything, and the productiveness of both mines and farms gives plenty of money to buy machinery and agricultural implements, and they are all supplied from England."

Asked what effect the suicide of Barney Barnato had on African securities and general conditions, he gave it as his opinion that Barnato's death was of little consequence. "The market was affected very little, if at all," he said. "It was known two years ago that Barnato was on the wane. His speculations, which set all London agog, were of the boldest kind imaginable, but in the past two years his fortune is said to have dwindled from forty millions to twelve, a which latter sum is placed now. This fact had not a little to do with his tragic death. I do not care to use the ancient term, 'I told you so,' but I must say that I predicted Barnato would either die a suicide or be a bankrupt in two years. Men of his stamp do not last long."

Mr. Depew mentioned the success with which Mr. Gillette has met in "Secret Service." The theatre is crowded nightly, and the author-actor is being fairly lionized. At a dinner given by Mr. Gillette, Mr. Depew met, among others, Mark Twain, who, though in financial distress, was for the time in good spirits, and made what Mr. Depew considers the best speech of his life. Others present at the dinner were Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, and Clement Scott.

Local topics were also freely discussed by Mr. Depew. He has taken quite an interest in the present coal strike, and said he had expected something of the sort prior to his departure. "It is the old story of supply and demand," said he. "The United States is producing about three times more coal than it can consume, and the result is obvious. Operators are compelled to sell their product at less than it actually costs them. Were they to combine for the purpose of keeping the product at a certain amount and price the hue and cry against trusts would immediately be raised. The consequence is that it comes to the problem of the survival of the fittest. The operators less advantageously situated are forced to the wall and give their workmen the alternative of reduced pay or no work. If the workmen choose the former, the larger operators at once expect their employes to do the same. I cannot see at the present time any solution of the difficulty."

Favors Low for Mayor.

When told that his name had been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty of Greater New York, he said that it would really be a greater job than he would care to undertake. He added: "There is a good deal of difference between honorable mention and decoration." He said he thought no better man than Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York could be obtained, and if Mr. Low shall be nominated by the Republican Party, he would surely vote for him.

Asked what good the Bimetallic Commission was accomplishing in London, Mr. Depew smiled. "Oh," said he, "they are charming fellows, you know, and are being royally entertained and treated, but with the present prosperity in England and on the Continent people see no need for a change in the financial system. France at first promised its co-operation, but from latest accounts I believe she has withdrawn it."

CITIZENS' UNION MAY WIN

William Brookfield Points Out the Way It Can March to Success.

REPUBLICANS TO SUPPORT LOW

A Complex Situation in Politics, Which Is Growing Simpler—Quigg's Enrollment Called a Mere Pretense—Haste to Nominate Is Perilous.

William Brookfield said yesterday that while little active work is being done in the local political field the situation is becoming more interesting daily.

"The situation in this city," he said, "is one of exceeding interest. It is complex and engrossing from a political point of view. I do not recall any former campaign into which entered so energetically so many elements, and over the issue of which there hung so much uncertainty. It is not merely a struggle for supremacy, nor for the spoils that supremacy means, between the two 'machines.' Other factors have sprung up that must be reckoned with. There are disorganization and discord in Tammany, and disorganization and discord among the Republicans. Even in the innermost recesses of the 'machines' there are jar and lack of harmony.

"Into the midst of this intricate struggle the citizens' movement has been launched, and has added interest and gravity to the situation. Its success would mean, of course, the overthrow—probably the permanent overthrow—in this city of both machines, and the establishment of the principle of non-partisan municipal Government.

"I think the Citizens' Union holds the key to this complex situation. It has practically nominated Seth Low, and placed the responsibility for the possible triumph of Tammany upon the Republicans should they refuse to support Mr. Low at the polls.

Republicans Will Vote for Low.

"I do not believe the Republicans can afford to refuse to vote for Seth Low, or that they will attempt to do so. Platt would much prefer to see Tammany in power than the Citizens' Union, because he could get a few offices from Tammany for aiding in its victory, but he knows he could get nothing from the Union. But there are consequences attached to the triumph of Tammany under present conditions that Platt and the machine would not care to face. The Republican organization, which is a euphemism for Platt, will find itself compelled, willy nilly, to support Seth Low. As the anti-machine Republicans are already supporting the Union, and the Brooklyn Republicans under Worth have announced for the movement, this will make Mr. Low's election certain beyond any shadow of doubt.

"The Republican organization is trying to make a great show of strength; but it is all mere pretense. Quigg declares he has secured an enrollment of 303,000; that he purged the rolls of 21,000 names and added 25,000. Now, three years ago the Committee of Thirty, headed by Cornelius N. Bliss, spent weeks of patient and thorough effort and a deal of money to secure the largest enrollment possible; and they got only 38,000. At that time it was considered that a large proportion of enrolled voters to the actual voters at the polls was one-third, or that there were about 125,000 Republican voters in New York. Two years ago Lauterbach, by padding, got an enrollment of 78,872. Quigg now goes him 4,337 better, and announces an enrollment of 83,209.

Quigg's Enrollment a Mere Pretense.

"To show that this whole scheme is only pretense, Quigg publishes side by side with his enrollment figures the vote given to President McKinley in 1896. He knows that the implied claim that of the 156,359 men who voted for McKinley thousands were Democrats who voted for sound money and not for Republicanism.

"Who knows that these 83,209 names were entered in good faith on the rolls? Who witnessed this transaction? Who believes it was honest and fair? No matter how honorable may have been Mr. Quigg's intentions, he cannot conscientiously declare the result is beyond question and suspicion.

"The aim was to strengthen the organization, and to do this names were needed on the roll. The increase of 4,337 will give Platt and Quigg 200 more delegates in the City Convention."

As to the policy of the Citizens' Union in postponing the formal nomination of Seth Low, Mr. Brookfield said:

Good Policy of Citizens' Union.

"The union is acting exactly right. Its policy will prove successful. Haste at this time would be fatal, as it could accomplish nothing in the way of committing the union to a definite course, and would only estrange thousands of Republicans who are anxious to support the non-partisan movement. The nomination of Mr. Low has been virtually made. He is the recognized candidate of the union, and that makes this part of the situation quite sufficiently definite. A dozen solemnly constituted conventions could not make it clearer. There is no ground for the suspicion that the union is dickering with the Republican organization, because its candidate is already before the people.

"On the other hand there is grave danger of repelling thousands of Republicans who really want to support Mr. Low. These voters are in National issues stanch party men. They cannot be driven into the Union, and it would be exceedingly bad policy to take any precipitate action that would seem to have the effect or tendency of forcing them to announce their position. If given time to consider the gravity of the situation, and the great peril to the city that it involves, these men will enlist in the movement, and their aid will prove decisive."

Mr. Brookfield said that Mr. Platt lately gave an exhibition of how he controls the Republican machine. He said that twenty-five of the Representatives of New York State indorsed James S. Sherman of Utica for appointment as Collector of this port; but they dared not present his name to the President in the face of Mr. Platt's opposition.

The local political situation, he said, will become simpler from this time. "The Republicans must unite in the indorsement of Seth Low," he added, "and this will eliminate one element from the contest. The struggle will then be one between Tammany, on the one side, and the better sentiment of the community, represented by the Citizens' Union, on the other. The issue is clear. Good government will triumph over looting and spoliation."

To Testify for Gould.

Emily Brown, Fannie Walker, and Ancil W. Walker of Douglas, Allegan County, Mich., will be examined as witnesses for Edwin Gould and Jay Gould's other heirs in the suit which Sarah Ann Angell has brought against them to recover dower in the property of their father, to whom she claims she was married in April, 1853. Those witnesses will be examined before Charles H. Bender of Grand Rapids, who was yesterday appointed by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court as a Commissioner to take their testimony.

Fourth Regiment Starts Off.

The Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., left Jersey City for Sea Girt at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. The regiment was under command of its new officers Col. Robert G. Smith, Lieut. Col. J. H. Bumsted, and Battalion Majors J. H. Brensinger and A. L. Steele. There were 600 in line. There are two detachments to follow. One will go today, the other to-morrow.

Capt. O'Keefe's Detectives Reduced.

Chief Conlin yesterday remanded to patrol duty Precinct Detectives Murray to Mulberry Street, Hart to Charles Street, and Wuchner to Macdougal Street. Roundsman Butler was transferred to Madison Street. The men were serving under Capt. O'Keefe, in the East Fifth Street Station. Capt. O'Keefe was transferred to the Delancey Street Precinct Friday.

A Swindling Peddler.

John Woods, twenty-three years of age, a vegetable vendor, was held by Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday on the charge of swindling a number of people in the vicinity of 135 East Thirty-third Street. His victims charge that he would take money and orders for vegetables from them and then neglect to return.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER MONDAY, JULY 19TH,

BALANCE STOCK OF

LADIES' SUITS

AT LOW PRICES.

Of Foulard Silk,

$14.50, 19.50, 25.00, 32.00

Tailor Dresses,

$12.50, 17.50, 22.50.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Av.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF STREET-CAR PASSENGERS.—John Hanna was a passenger on one of the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company on Bergen Street, in Brooklyn. When the car reached the intersection of Fifth Avenue he got a transfer slip entitling him to continue his journey on the line, upon that avenue. When a car came along, he boarded it by the front platform. He surrendered his transfer ticket, after which he was directed by officials of the road who were riding on the front platform, to enter the car. Finding this to be impossible, he refused to leave the platform, and was then ejected from the car by force. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment secured by Hanna in his suit against the company for assault, held that the Court properly charged the jury that if the plaintiff's ticket had been taken from him by the conductor, and there was not sufficient room in the body of the car to permit him to enter, his ejection was illegal; but that if there was room in the car, he was bound to enter it; his removal from the car was lawful, and the defendant was entitled to a verdict, unless excessive force was employed. A railroad corporation which has accepted a passenger's transfer ticket, cannot, the Court said, remove him from its car until it has either returned, or tendered a return, of the ticket to him. A transfer passenger has not necessarily, it was held, the right to board the first car that approaches him on the line, regardless of whether there is accommodation for him, and to force himself into a dangerous or improper position upon the car. His duty is to wait until a car approaches in proper condition to receive him, and should no such car appear, he can maintain an action against the corporation for its breach of its contract to carry him.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.—John D. Gerken, who became a member of the Royal Oak Benefit League in 1888, brought suit against the Royal Benefit Society, the successor of the first-named association, to enforce the payment to him of $1,000, under a certificate which had been issued to him that he was entitled to that sum at the end of seven years. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below dismissing plaintiff's complaint, which decision proceeded upon the ground that plaintiff was debarred by the terms of a certain by-law from insisting upon payment in accordance with the terms of his certificate. The by-law provided that the association should have power to call in and cancel a certificate upon certain terms, and stated that "until such power be exercised the certificate shall remain in force." The court, in ordering reversal, held that until the power to call in and cancel the certificate was actually exercised, this by-law presented no obstacle to its enforcement.

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EXTENT OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.—When Robert J. H. Young was brought to trial for grand larceny before an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Governor, in Queens County last April, his counsel objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the Governor had no Constitutional power to call such a term. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has affirmed the defendant's conviction, holding that the provisions of Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of New York of 1894, enacting that the "Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding Special and Trial Terms therein, and to assign the Justices in the departments to hold such terms, or to make rules therefor," do not conflict with the power conferred upon the Governor of the State by Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended in 1895, to appoint, "when, in his opinion, the public interest so requires," one or more extraordinary terms of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in any department, or of the Special or Trial Terms of the Supreme Court.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A recovery by Emma Strutt, as administratrix, in her suit against the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company for damages for the death of her husband, Conrad Strutt, which resulted from his tripping over a hose on the company's wharf at Rockaway Beach, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The company maintained a pier or wharf at which its steamboats landed, and there was a promenade over forty feet wide, made of planks, built from the landing place to the railroad station. The hose was attached to a hydrant through which water was carried to the boat, and lay extended on the wharf, when Strutt, in walking along, tripped on it and fell. The court holds, by Justice Cullen, that the failure of Strutt, while walking along in the daytime down a broad wharf, with no person nearer to him then fifteen feet, to observe and avoid or step over the hose, which was from three to four inches in diameter, over which he fell and was injured, constituted contributory negligence on his part. "There may exist circumstances," Justice Hatch says, in a concurring opinion, "where leaving a hose of this character stretched across the wharf, might constitute negligence. But under the circumstances of this case, the inference of negligence may not be drawn."

***

CONTRACT OF SALE OF LAND.—Constant White entered into a written contract, under seal, with James C. Truman, whereby White agreed to sell, and Truman to purchase, a farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, for $12,000. At the same time, by another sealed agreement, in case of the failure of either party to fulfill the terms of the first contract, the party so failing was to pay $3,000 to the other party, as liquidated damages for the

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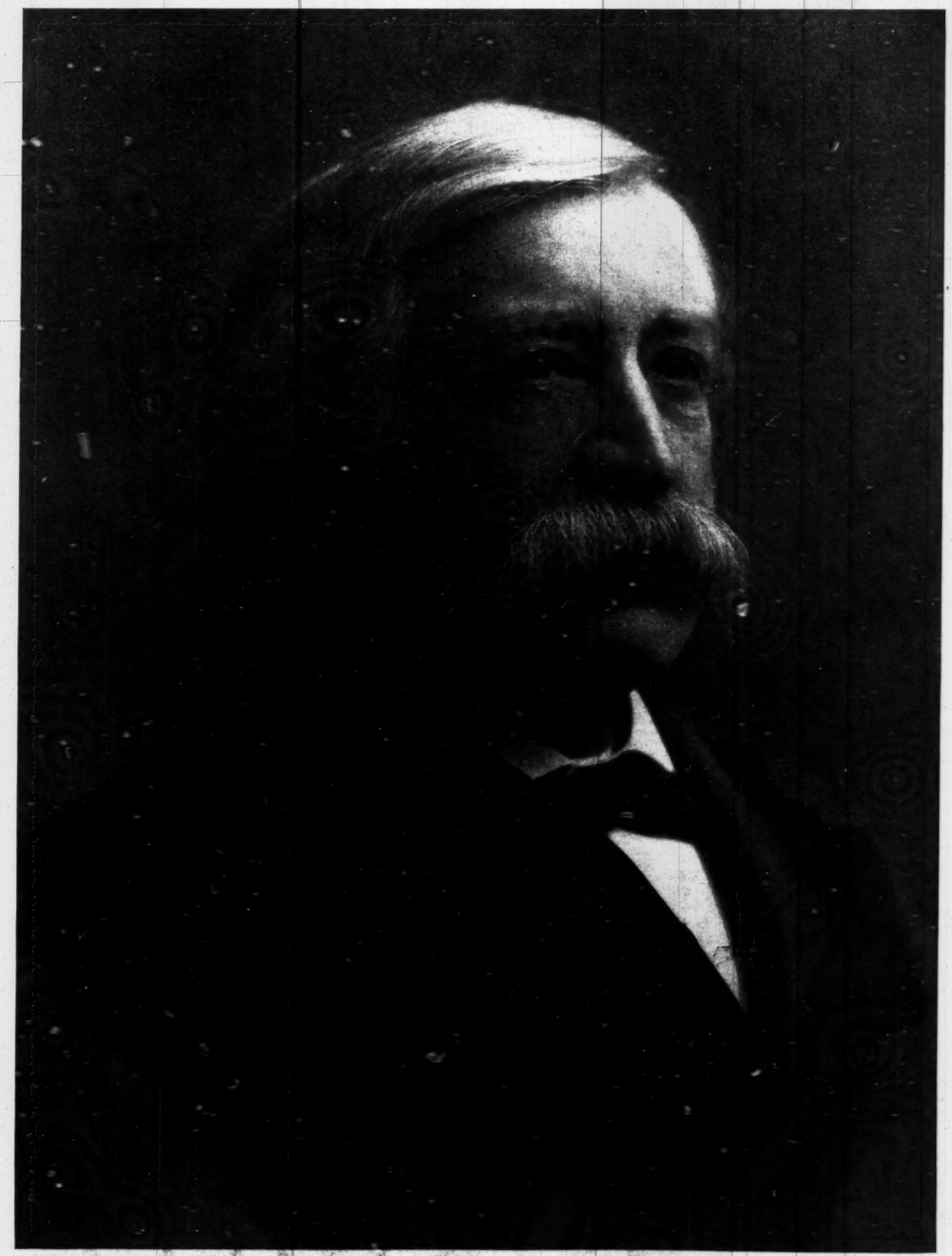

Photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

ABOUT midway between the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington, but a little closer to the Senate than the House, and on the hall connecting the two wings of the Capitol, the visitor comes upon a door over which there is an impressive shield, and by the side of which, protected from draughts, if the weather be at all inclement, by a screen, sits a venerable doorkeeper, who wears upon his conscience the ever-present responsibility of regulating the entrances and exits by that door in the very best of order. For this is the door of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. If it be the will of the doorkeeper to let you by, you will find yourself in a small, semicircular, gloomy apartment, and immediately opposite to you, in the gloomiest part of the room, stretches a dais raised a few feet above the floor. Against the curtained background the eye will discover, when it has become accustomed to the indifferent light, nine men in robes of black silk sitting behind a long desk. This is the Supreme Court, the body in which, in part, according to the Constitution, is vested "the judicial power of the United States."

The central figure of the nine when the court is in session is the Chief Justice, Melville Weston Fuller. As the presiding officer of the court it is his voice that is heard most frequently announcing the decisions and orders of the court, although a visitor might go often to the court and never hear the low, musical voice of the Chief Justice, or become acquainted with the vocal charms of his honorable associates. If curiosity should keep the visitor until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the court invariably adjourns for the day, and he would then stand at the side of the door by which the Justices pass from the court across the hall to disrobe, he would see this central figure of the Chief Justice leading a procession of silken robes and shuffling shoes, each of the Associate Justices walking in the order of his "precedence" in the line. A moment later he might see the honorable the court emerge, minus its robes and severity of demeanor, possibly joking and indulging in conduct that might be described as frisky if it could properly be applied to a body that officially never permits itself to caper except in the most judicial and dignified manner.

Chief Justice Fuller is not the oldest member of the court, neither is he the youngest. He was a little more than 55 when he was appointed by President Cleveland in 1888, he is sixteen years younger than Associate Justice Field, and older by about thirteen years than Associate Justice White, the youngest member of the Supreme Court. The ancestors of the Chief Justice were of the sturdy poineer stock of New England. One of them, Thomas Weld, was graduated by Cambridge University, England, early enough in our history to become the first minister of the first church in Roxbury. A later member of the family was the Rev. Caleb Fuller, a graduate of Yale, and the grandfather of the Chief Justice was the Hon. Henry Weld Fuller, a lawyer who was at the time of his death Judge of Probate in Kennebec County, Me. The father of the Chief Justice was graduated from Harvard Law School, married Catherine Weston, a daughter of the Hon. Nathan Weston, who was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and for many years was Chief Judge of his State, Maine.

With an inheritance of inclination for the law, and possibly with some inherited faculty in the profession and its traditions, it was natural for Mr. Fuller to be drawn to the profession which his ancestors had adorned. Born at Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833, he was graduated twenty years later at Bowdoin College, and straightway began the study of law with George M. Weston, at Bangor, supplementing his studies under his preceptor by a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1855, he formed a partnership in Augusta with B. A. G. Fuller, his brother, and presently had his first experience in journalism in association with his brother in the editorial management of a Democratic paper called The Age. That this venture was not very profitable must be inferred from the fact that toward the close of 1856 he left the Eastern coast and established himself in Chicago, with the legal, political, and social history of which city he was prominently connected for the succeeding thirty-three years. He was engaged in many important and interesting litigations, but he was perhaps brought as conspicuously before the country in the case of Bishop Cheney as in any other. Mr. Fuller defended the Bishop against the charge of canonical disobedience, and astonished the clericals and his professional brethren by his familiarity with canonical law.

Justice Fuller's first case in the Supreme Court of the United States was that of Dows against Chicago, brought to restrain by bill the collection of a tax upon shares of the capital stock of a bank. His first personal appearance in the Supreme Court was that to argue the case of the Traders' Bank against Campbell, involving the question of whether a judgment against a bankrupt could constitute a fraudulent preference. His appearances after that were many and frequent, as he was employed in many cases contested with great skill and persistency, and enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Mr. Fuller's political experience has not been large. In 1862 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and in 1863 he served a single term in the Legislature of the State. As a Democrat of prominence and sound views he was chosen as a delegate to the National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. In the convention of 1876 he made a speech nominating Thomas A. Hendricks for President. As a speaker, whether as a lawyer or in other lines, he has always interested and impressed by his clearness and force.

Chief Justice Fuller lives in the west end of Washington, in a large double house in a pleasant neighborhood. His family has shared with him in the popularity that he enjoyed in Chicago and has easily won in Washington. The family spend most of the Summer in the native State of the Chief Justice, at Sorrento, on Frenchman's Harbor, near Bar Harbor. E. G. D.

AN ANECDOTE OF SPEAKER REED.

The speech which goes down into history as Reed's first effort as a child was short, but the one which opened his way to fame as a man was shorter still, says a writer in The Illustrated American. It was delivered not long after he began his career in Congress. He had not up to that time taken much part in debate, but one day, while he was making a somewhat labored argument, an older member tried to break him up by putting a question to him suddenly and demanding an immediate answer. Reed gave the answer readily. Then he paused, turned toward the Speaker's desk, and drawled out: "And now, having embalmed that fly in the liquid amber of my remarks, I will go on again." The House roared. The galleries took it up. The newspaper correspondents sent it flying all over the country, and to his own surprise more than any one's else, Reed found himself a man of note from that hour.

SPRUCE BECOMING SCARCE.

Spruce trees are the raw material of wood pulp, and consequently of a large proportion of the paper used in the printing trade. According to estimates recently given out by the Forestry Department at Washington there is only six years' supply of coniferous woods in sight if the present rate of consumption is kept up. Dealers in wood pulp are somewhat skeptical regarding this statement, although they admit the increasing scarcity of spruce in this country. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of untouched spruce forest in Canada, however, and the Canadian lumbermen are contemplating with no small degree of interest the prospects of a spruce famine in the United States.

Although essential to the manufacturer and to trade, spruce trees are of surprisingly small value as they stand in the forest. A writer in The Paper Mill says that there are between four and six hundred spruce trees on an acre of ground, such as in various parts of New England would be worth between $5 and $12 per acre. Taking 400 trees to the acre as a basis of calculation, it is shown that they would be worth only 2 or 3 cents each. It is hard to realize how cheaply nature does its work in growing forest trees. Along the upper waters of the Penobscot River the lumberman pays about $2.50 per thousand foot stumpage for the right to cut twelve trees on the average in the forest, to make his thousand feet, or a trifle over 20 cents a tree. The cutting and hauling of these Penobscot spruce trees will average from 40 to 50 cents each.

THE NEW PASTOR OF ALL SOULS'.

Unitarians of New York believe that they have found in the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer a man who, as both preacher and citizen, will maintain the traditions of All Souls' pulpit during the best days of the great Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows. Their new pastor comes to them directly from Buffalo, and indirectly from Methodism. The Rev. Mr. Slicer, who is fifty years old, was the son of a Methodist Episcopal minister, sometime Presiding Elder, and himself belonged to the Baltimore and Colorado Conferences of that denomination. He little liked the itinerant system of Methodism.

Receiving a call into a denomination where the laity is not compelled to struggle for a voice in its own affairs, he accepted it, and became pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn. It was while here that his religious views underwent a change, and he sought fellowship with Unitarians. He was at once called to Providence, R. I., where he labored most successfully for eleven years. For the past seven years he has been pastor of the Church of Our Father, the strongest and largest Unitarian church in Buffalo. But he has been more than pastor of a leading church. He has been a citizen of Buffalo in the best political and public-spirited sense, having been a leader in the municipal reform movement which has, under the inspiration of the Good Government Clubs, accomplished so much there during the past two years.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.
The New Pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

He comes to New York some time this Autumn, but that time may be as late as November. Immediately he is settled here the question of the removal of All Souls' Church from Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street to some up-town location, probably on the west side, will be laid before him, and if the plan meets general approval All Souls' will be sold. It is too far down town and too small for the educational and other work which it is hoped the Rev. Mr. Slicer will inaugurate. Much is expected from him, not alone in church, but also in civic matters, where many besides Unitarians feel that strong Christian hearts and heads are needed now as never before.

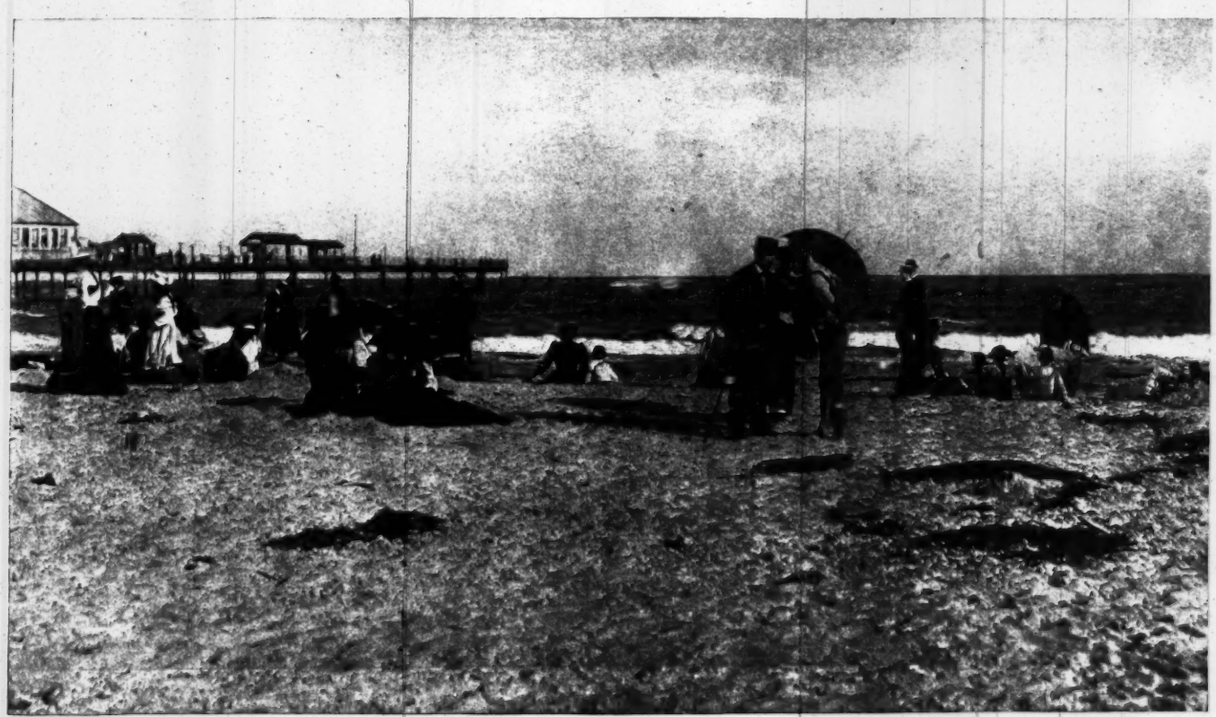
ALAS, SO LONG!

Ah! dear one, we were young so long.
It seemed that youth would never go,
For skies and trees were ever in song
And water in singing flow,
In the days we never again shall know.
Alas, so long!
Ah! then was it all Spring weather?
Nay, but we were young and together.

Ah! dear one, I've been old so long,
It seems that age is loath to part,
Though days and years have never a song;
And oh! have they still the art
That warmed the pulses of heart to heart?
Alas, so long!
Ah! then was it all Spring weather?
Nay, but we were young and together.

Ah! dear one, you've been dead so long—
How long until we meet again,
Where hours may never lose their song
Nor flowers forget the rain,
In glad moonlight that never shall wane?
Alas, so long!
Ah! still shall it be then Spring weather?
And ah! shall we be young together?

—D. G. ROSSETTI.



THE OLD PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

Blenheim Spaniel.
"St. Ives Lil."

TOY DOGS.

THE question as to what constitutes a toy dog has frequently been under discussion, and the consensus of opinion nowadays is that it includes some of the spaniels that were formerly used for sporting purposes, as well as light-weight terriers. From time immemorial the gentle sex has ever been an admirer of the smaller breeds, and today there are ancient prints, drawings, and even paintings which date back to the early days of the Greek and Roman Empires, wherein are portrayed dogs very like our small spaniels, luxuriating in the laps of the Court dames. To be associated with something upon which she can lavish her gentle caresses without their being misconstrued has ever been a source of infinite pleasure to womankind, and the toy dogs, and especially those of the spaniel family, are glad recipients of their mistress's attention and thoughts. Constant association with human beings always increases the intelligence of any member of the brute creation, but none seems so near to mankind as the dog who, faithful to the very last, receives the tender caresses that are bestowed upon it, and signifies its appreciation of them in a thousand ways, not only by the voice, but by the expression of the eye and the wagging of the tail, which at times is most expressive in its mute way. Then, too, the confiding manner in which it approaches one, trusting in a generous reception, endears the little fellows far more than can readily be understood by those who do not know or appreciate their worth. To many of the sterner sex, as well as to the gentler, it seems incomprehensible that any one could grow to be so fond of a dog, yet let even the most prejudiced being be constantly brought in contact with one, and sooner or later the feelings will grow gentle toward it, and ere he realize it the little four-footed animal has secured a warm spot in that person's heart. Dogs, especially the toys, seem by nature to be particularly constituted for the companionship of man, and they are so held in some Oriental countries that no harm ever comes to them, and every one feeds them, whether they are his own especial property or not.

Of those dogs that are now classed or used as toys, none can trace their existence further back than the spaniels; in fact, the larger spaniels are generally credited with being the parent stock of all setters. The question of small-sized spaniels would not in any way enter into the discussion, as that is easily brought about by breeding the smaller specimens one to the other till the desired size is attained. In the early part of the fifteenth century the existence of a certain type of small spaniels was known and fully described by Juliana Berners. So for house dogs or pets it will be seen the spaniels have the priority of existence by many centuries.

Terriers, too, are classed among the toys, but as nearly all the breeds are products of crosses, their origin cannot be traced far back. Many of the terriers, too, have not been subjected to a reduction in size, notably the Airdale, Bedlington, Dandies, and Skyes. Of the smooth coats, the black and tan stands pre-eminent, as he is not only symmetrical in form, possessed of a coat of the colors his name indicates, but is also a gamy little chap, and fully able to hold his own with any dog of equal weight. In the early days of this breed it was generally known as the "Manchester (England) terrier," but as its origin was not traceable very far back, nor could it be proved that it was a distinct breed, the English Kennel Club would not recognize it for the shows and registration until in the seventies, when the lapse of time assured the club that the breeding was at least regular. Even then certain specimens were refused registration, because a flaw existed in the pedigree. Now there are perhaps no truer bred dog than the black and tans, as shown at the dog shows, where the glossy black and rich mahogany tan markings render them most attractive. Of the long-haired toys, none perhaps is so thoroughly charming or aristocratic as the Yorkshire, which breed was for the first time recognized by the English Kennel Club in 1886. Up to that time, or rather two decades ago the dogs that were called Yorkshires were a most peculiar lot, both as to color of coat and type of terrier head. In the sixties and seventies he was called the Scotch terrier, but the reason why has never been explained, as his home is in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Of late years a great change has taken place in the weight question. When first shown in the early eighties, fourteen and sixteen pounds were the average weight of the males, while now those weighing four and five pounds are the most sought after and command the highest prices.

At his best the Yorkshire is one of the smartest, handsomest little dogs that exists, and as vermin dogs they are full of grit and courage. There was one shown at the late Westminster Kennel Club show, taking first prize in a strong class, that had one of the gamiest heads ever seen on a terrier. Though weighing scarcely six pounds, it was ready for a set-to at any time, and its bright eyes and determined carriage proclaimed it one worthy premier honors.

When the youngsters are born their coats are very short and almost black, those of the darkest hue being greatly preferred, as when such coats mature they are not only richer in coloring but of the finest quality. The color most desirable and that which when found brings the highest price, is a bright blue steel extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail, and under no consideration whatever being in any way intermingled with fawn, light, or dark hair. It also must be absolutely straight, (not wavy,) and the larger it is the better. First-class specimens have been exhibited with the coat resting fully four inches on the floor. In order to keep the coat strong and unbroken fanciers boot their favorites and also plait the hair both on the body and on the head. The great care required to keep the dog in good condition is the chief objection to its ownership, and many a purchaser has found fault with the vendor because after a lapse of a few months the beautiful glossy and profuse coat disappeared. This is due wholly to a want of knowledge as to how properly to take care of it.

The diminutive bull terrier is rapidly growing in favor both here and abroad. It is naught else than a pocket edition of the fighting white bull terrier, and is as gamy and hardy as any of the small terriers. Its beautiful white coat, gamy appearance, exceedingly affectionate disposition will ever commend it to the kind attention of the gentler sex. It is a bit hard to raise up to the sixth month, but when that stage is passed the rest is easy. Only some dozen are known over here, though in England they are very common and great favorites.

That "every dog has his day" is an old saw, a very true one, too, and especially applicable to the pug. When the tawny little chap was first shown here the female portion of the community simply went crazy about it. The supply would not half equal the demand, and hundreds were imported every year. For fully ten years this craze lasted, and then at last, and suddenly, too, the bottom of the tub dropped out, and, relatively speaking, we never see them now.

Lady Brassey, returning from the North of China some years ago, brought back with her to England several very fine specimens of black pugs. Soon after their introduction Miss "Mortevals" became sponsor for the breed, and brought to the fore some grand dogs, and thus started the exhibition of a breed that is daily growing in popularity. Their glossy, short, jet-black coats make them particularly attractive, and the tightly curled tail and smart carriage are features that are not to be overlooked. Only two specimens are known to be in this country, but they are so poor in quality that they have never been shown but once, and then did not receive premier honors. The fawn pug's popularity is quite gone over here, and in its place the Japanese spaniel holds sway. In the early English shows these dogs were called Japanese pugs, and in the show of 1882 there were nine entries. The Japanese and Chinese both claim this as their national dog, and from records submitted and claims made it looks as if the Japs had the best of the argument. "Dudeism" is not indigenous to our country. The Japs are afflicted with that sort of biped, who among other "idiocies" secures the tiniest national specimen, and on "training day" parades to his inamorata's house with this tiny fellow up his sleeve, from which he peeps his little head, and then bounds out, wagging the little tail, that at times curls tightly over his back. The wonderful intelligence of this little dog, coupled with its diminutive size, will always render him a great favorite with every one. "Every rose has its thorn," so, too, the Japanese spaniel has a drawback of such decided importance that it is worthy of note by fanciers. The bulldog is difficult enough to raise, but after it is matured it is tough enough; but the Jap is, beyond all question, the most delicate of all the toy dogs. The cause of its many ailments is yet unknown, but the fact remains the same that a few hours in many cases is all that is necessary to carry it off. It takes several months for it to become acclimated, and even then its living is so doubtful a quantity that half the pleasure of owning the dog is lost in the constant fear of its catching cold and dying, or the stomach becoming deranged and death following from fits. Aside from these points the dog is a most charming companion, full of quaint ways, excellent in disposition, lively in its movements, and thoroughly watchful. The color most common here is black and white, though in Japan light blue, gray, or silver is highly prized, but rarely found. When this breed was first introduced into this country it was universally recognized as the brightest of the toy spaniel family, and has so grown in popularity that the others are quite crowded out. In point of weight, the most desirable is about eight pounds. There is no question at all that when dwarfs are fostered, health, stamina, and intelligence are sacrificed, so when purchasers run mad for four and five pound dogs, let the sensible folk beware and invest in eight to ten pound specimens. They will give greater satisfaction, live longer, and have better general health, besides being less liable to succumb to sickness when it comes. If the same care is taken with the coat and to breeding short faces as is devoted to running after freaks in matter of weight, the two most desirable features of this charming little dog could be greatly improved.

Late in the seventies the King and Prince Charles, Blenheim, and Ruby spaniels were greatly in vogue here, but for some inexplicable reason they suddenly dropped off in popularity and remained so for about ten years. Now a boom is going on on all along the line, and if it will only continue, these charming little fellows will be seen once more in my lady's carriage and regain the position they lost or was probably usurped by the pug.

Were it not that the King Charles is so hard to raise and keep in health, it would no doubt be the most popular of all the English toys, as its beautiful coat of glossy black, thumb markings of richest tan, its long, pendulous ears and expressive eyes commend it at once to the consideration and attention of every lover of the dog. Its disposition is perfect, and its ways are not only cute but clever, so little, apparently, remains wanting to make him the king of his tribe. In this breed, only black and tan are the colors admitted, but in the Prince Charles it is tricolor, consisting of black, white, and tan, evenly distributed over the body, or, rather, so distributed that the colors do not intermingle, but are wholly distinct, and the lines of demarkation perfect. These four breeds of dogs should be possessed of long, pendulous ears, short face and mask, nose well turned up, with eyes large, lustrous, and dark in color. Blenheim was the family seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and he is generally accredited with being the originator of the breed of spaniels which he named Blenheims. However that may be, the breed has flourished, and will continue to as long as dogs are known and loved. In its early introduction it was possessed of a wonderfully keen nose, and was used almost wholly for sporting purposes, but in later years it was supplanted by the larger breeds, and then it resolved itself into a purely toy or pet dog. Even now it is gamy to the very end, and though not used for hunting, it shows a most keen nose on partridge or pheasant, so it has not altogether lost its usefulness. In point of color it differs from all the others in that the body color is pure pearly white with bright rich chestnut or ruby red markings, evenly distributed in large patches, ears and cheeks red, and a pure white blaze extending from the nose up to the forehead and ending between the ears in a crescent or curve. In the centre of this blaze there should be a clear spot of red.

For some reason, despite its beautiful all-red coat, which distinguishes the Ruby from all the other spaniels, the breed does not and never was as popular as the others, and yet, according to the club's standard, they are all apparently of the same family, the distinctive feature simply being the color of the coat. In point of affection, intelligence, and general gamy appearance it is the equal of any member of the spaniel family, and the time is surely not far distant when the true worth will be generally recognized, and it will become a universal favorite.

A tempest in a teapot is what is generally equivalent to the old Spanish saying, "a few nuts make a great cracking noise." So the great to-do on the part of our British cousins is little else than a tacit admission that once more we have the long and better end of the stick, though thus far it has been grudgingly yielded. Down in the southern part of France, or in Pertyss, in the northern part of Spain, there has been for a great many years a rather diminutive breed of bulldogs, which has been called the French bulldog, in contradistinction to the English bulldog, though possessing many of the latter's characteristics and facial formation, as well as general conformation, and which, on account of its peculiarities, has rendered the breed the best-known of the entire canine race. The origin of this breed cannot be satisfactorily traced, yet for generations it is known to have existed. Now the English dog is possessed of what is known to the cognoscenti as rose ear, while the French bulldog, pure and simple, is possessed of an abnormally large ear, which it carries erect, and which for all the world resembles that of the bat, so much so that they are known all over Europe as bat-eared French bulldogs. Some years since some English gentlemen judges visited the Paris dog show to act in an official capacity, and they, with a native (French) judge formed a sort of three-cornered court of last resort, whose decisions were like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unalterable. Carrying with them the insular ideas of the bulldog, the Britishers persuaded the French that the rose ear was the proper wrinkle, and the French adopted it. Our folk, however, desiring to perpetuate the breed in all its purity, formed a club here and adopted the bat ear, excluding all other types of ears. The result was our "cousins" arose in all their might and smote us, but fortunately to no avail, as latest advices from Paris are that our stand is supported now by the French breeders themselves. Therefore the bat ear is now the proper style, and the bat ear shall always remain, as far as we are concerned.

H. W. HUNTINGTON.

King Charles Spaniel.
"Little Duke."

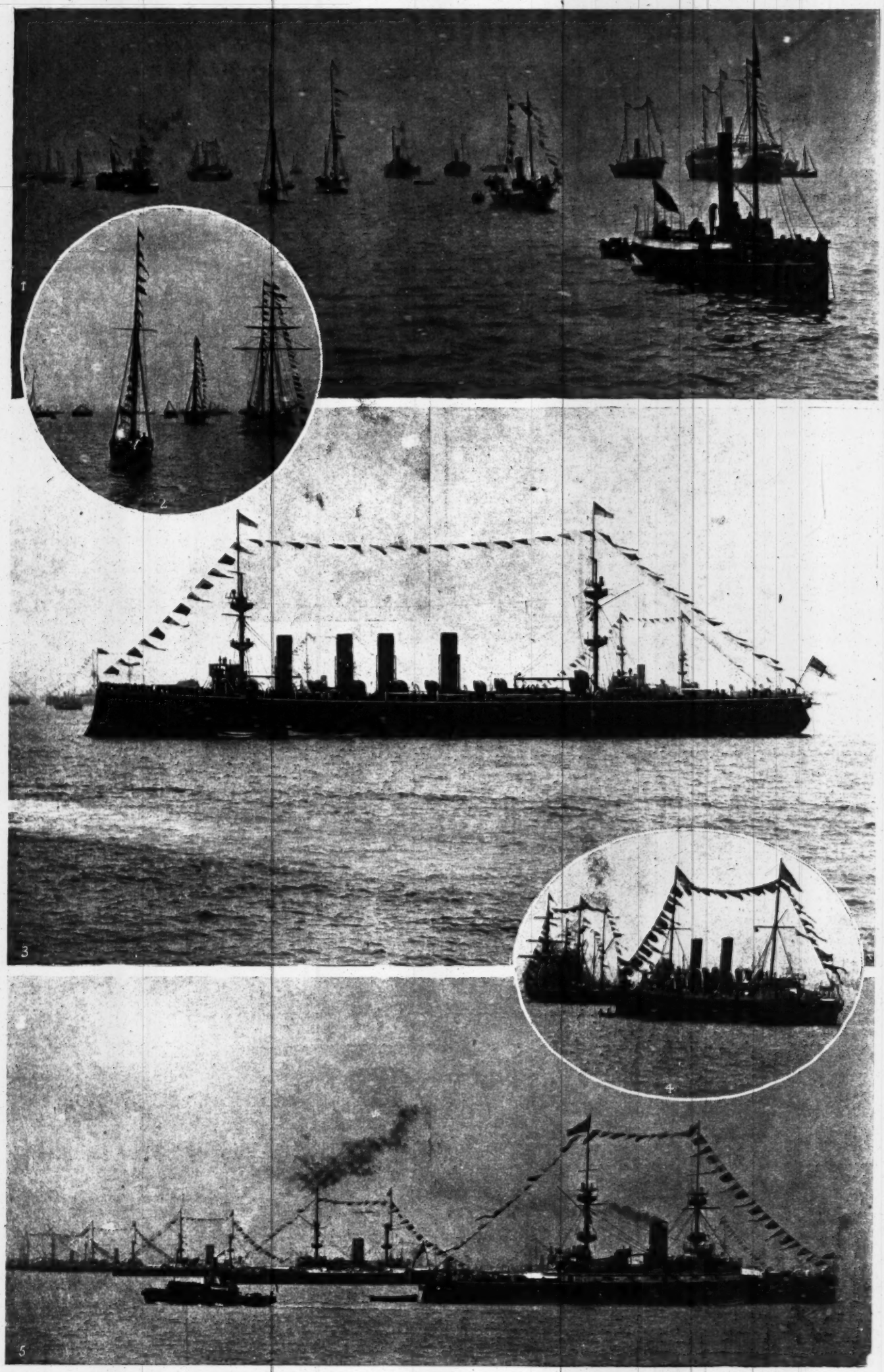
French Bulldog.
"Mme. Sans Gene."

Ruby Spaniels.

Yorkshire Terrier.
"Little Bright."

Japanese Spaniel "IV."

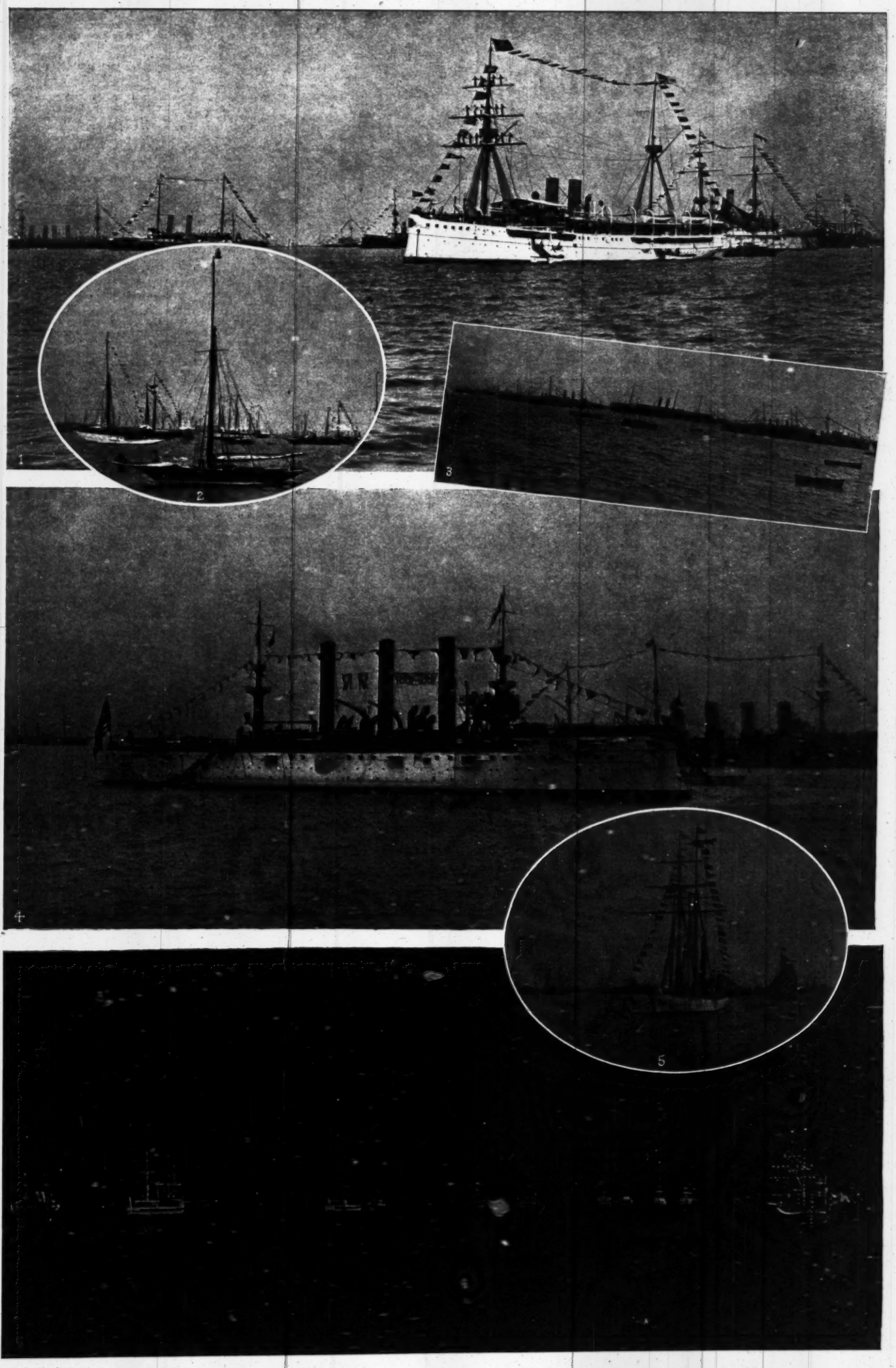
Bull Terrier.



From Photographs Taken for The New York Times by the London Stereoscopic Company.

1.—Yachts and Excursion Steamers Assembled for the Review. 2.—A Group of Pleasure Yachts. 3.—The British Battle Ship Terrible. 4.—A Battle Ship. 5.—Line-of-Battle Ships Decked for the Review.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.



From Photographs Taken for The New York Times by the London Stereoscopic Company.

1.—The Mahachakri, Siamese Royal Yacht. 2.—Pleasure Craft. 3.—Line-of-Battle Ships. 4.—The United States Cruiser Brooklyn; Russian Battle Ship Rossia in the Background. 5.—A Handsome Yacht. 6.—The Illumination of the Fleet at Night.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

FICTION

I. Zangwill,
Author of "The Master," &c.

THE SEALED LETTER.

THE great road from Paris to Belgium is both long and dull, stretching away mile after mile in a perfectly straight line, through a hideous country of yellow mud, without trees or hedges, and nearly perfectly flat. Yet in this uninteresting country, when I was on horseback and alone, I met with an adventure which I have never since forgotten. It was as long ago as the year 1815, when the scarcely unexpected return of the great Emperor from Elba had led to a plentiful exodus of those who had attached themselves to the fortunes of King Louis XVIII., more especially those who, like myself, had been in attendance upon the person of the King.

My horse had cast a shoe, and I had thus fallen a little in the rear of my comrades, whose white cloaks and crimson uniforms were easily discernible through the blinding rain on the horizon in front; while behind me the lancers of Bonaparte, with their tricolored pennons, hovered in the rear, following us step by step, with the evident intention of seeing us over the frontier. I was but little more than a lad, but I had a tolerable horse under me, and a plentiful supply of money in my pockets; and although the rain came down without ceasing, and I was wet through and covered with mud, I kept up my spirits by singing one of the popular songs of the day, while I watched the rain trickling over my new gold epaulets.

The pouring rain, the dismal country, the endless road, were not likely to give the most cheerful tone to my cogitations, and I was but too glad of the break afforded by the appearance of a small spring cart, over which a black tarpaulin was stretched. I had plenty of time to make my observations, and noticed a tall, athletic man of some fifty years of age, with thick white mustache and the slight stoop in the shoulders which is the unmistakable sign of the old infantry officer who has long carried the knapsack. At once he reached inside of the cart and seized a musket. Looking at me he seemed to understand that I did not look like an enemy, so he said:

"I took you for one of those fellows who are following us behind there. Would you like a drink?"

"Gladly," said I, approaching him eagerly, "for it's more than ten hours since anything but rain water has passed my lips."

He had a very prettily engraved cocoanut with a silver top slung round his neck, and producing this with evident pride he handed it to me filled with some thin, sour white wine, but which tasted to me like nectar to the gods.

The curious little cart he was driving, the poor, sorry mule in harness, interested me. I was curious as to the nature of his load.

"What do you suppose I've got in the cart there?" he asked.

"I am sure I don't know," I answered.

"It's a woman."

I at once offered him the loan of my horse, and as he saw I had no intention of sneering at himself or his conveyance, he seemed on a sudden at his ease, and coming alongside my stirrup he gave me a hearty smack on the knee.

I suppose my manner was kindly. The old Major soon became friendly and readily told me his story.

"I was born at Brest," he said, "and, to avoid troubling you with details you won't care for, let me say that I ran away to sea when I was a lad, and was found stowed away in the forecastle of an Indiaman when she had lost sight of land. I worked away so hard that at the end of fifteen years I found myself in command of a merchant brig of some 500 tons burden. When the Revolution commenced I found myself in command of the corvette Marat, of twenty-six guns and 350 men, having just received orders to get ready for Cayenne, whither I was to take a reinforcement for the garrison, and a political prisoner, whom the frigate Décade, which had sailed a week before, had been obliged to leave behind for want of room. On the 28th of Fructidor, 1797, I received my orders from the Directory, the first letter inclosing a second with three broad red seals, which I was directed not to break until I had reached certain degrees of latitude and longitude, which would bring me somewhere near the line. This letter I put for safe keeping inside of the glass shade which covered a hanging clock in my cabin.

"My prisoner I had been too busy to look up for the first day, when I heard a knock at my cabin door, and to my surprise there entered a young man, bringing with him a pretty young girl. My prisoner could not have been more than nineteen and the girl maybe seventeen. The young man introduced himself as the prisoner and said the girl was his wife.

"They really were a nice little pair.

"They were like two children, and it was no wonder we soon became great friends together. We were pretty lucky in our passage, for the weather seemed made expressly for us, and I made my two little friends come and dine daily with me. When our frugal dinner was over they would nod and wink to each other, and when I laughed at them they would join in with me. Nothing came amiss to them, and they were always merry and pleased with everything that was done for them. Although my orders were to be kind and attentive to them, I was specially told to keep them on the ordinary ship's rations, and they had their hammocks like the rest of the crew. I was like you, my friend, and I didn't bother people with questions about what did not concern me; for what were their name or their affairs to me, who was only the Captain of the ship that took them over to the other side of the world? At the end of a month I had begun to look upon them as my children; whenever I called them they came and sat down by me; the young man wrote at my table, (that is to say my bed,) and helped me to work out the longitude, and soon got to do it as well as I could, and then we talked about anything that turned up until the watch was called.

"Occasionally I thought of the letter from the Directory, with the sealed orders, and wondered what they might be. In ten days or so I should obey orders and read the contents of the letter. As for the prisoners, the man and his little wife, they made my life pass most pleasantly.

"All was going well here, for the Marat had a favorable wind, and was doing her ten knots comfortably within the hour. It was as beautiful a night as I have ever seen in the tropics. The moon was just rising above the horizon, and the calm, white sea seemed to cut her in half, looking like a sheet of snow covered with diamonds. I stood looking at the scene in silence, and the officers and sailors of the watch were gazing over the bulwarks at the shadow of the corvette in the water. I like silence, order, and discipline, and I had forbidden all noice and fires aboard after 9 o'clock. Suddenly I saw a little red line almost under my feet, and I was just about to utter an angry exclamation when I saw that the light came from the cabin of my young prisoners, and wishing to make sure of the fact I stooped down so that I could look through the skylight. The young wife had undressed and was on her knees, saying her prayers by the light of a little lamp, while her husband was seated on a portmanteau, with his head between his hands, watching her. Her eyes, turned toward heaven, were still wet with tears, and when she had finished she made the sign of the cross with a smile, as if she were going to paradise. Without saying a word, her husband kissed her, and taking her up in his arms, lifted her into her hammock as if she had been a child.

"Then he said to his little wife: 'My darling, I notice that whenever you say your prayers you always cry. That worries me terribly, for I know whom you are thinking about, and I fear that you regret having come with me.'

"'I regret!' said she, in a distressed voice, and starting up. 'Regret, too! and to have followed you! I, who am your wife, and who know my duty, although I am but seventeen! Why, my mother and my sisters all said it was my duty to go with you to Cayenne. I wonder how you can think such a thing for a minute! How can you regret anything when I am with you to help you while I live, and die with you if you die!'

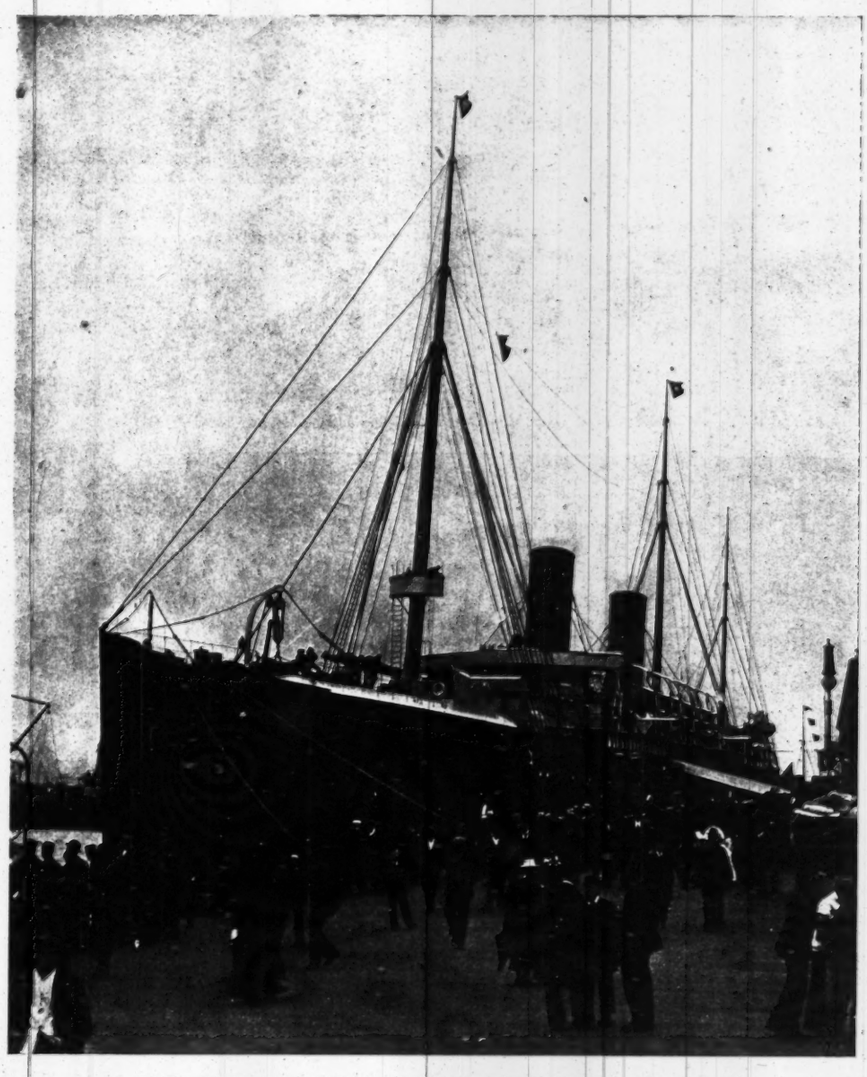
"The young man heaved a deep sigh, while he tenderly kissed the pretty hand and arm she extended to him.

"'Laurette, my darling Laurette, when I think that if we had only waited for four days they would have arrested me alone, I cannot forgive myself.'

"I have always slept with one of my eyes open, (as we say aboard ship,) and it was not surprising that the sudden cessation of all motion one fine morning, about a week after my interview with the prisoners, sent me on deck at once to see what had happened. It was nothing more nor less than a dead calm, the sea like a sheet of glass, and the sails looking as if they were glued to the masts; and, in answer to my inquiry, the First Lieutenant at once informed me that we had reached the first degree north latitude and the twenty-seventh degree of longitude. As the officer read the entry from the log in monotonous tone, a sharp feeling of dread seemed again to pass through me, as I remembered that the time had now come when the sealed letter must be opened, and all doubt and mystery as to its contents forever cleared up. I went down to my cabin, and, taking the sealed letter from its place of safety behind the glass cover of the clock, I gazed impatiently at the great centre seal.

"My fingers were under the envelope and I was about to tear it open, when again a tremor seized me, and I hastily replaced it, muttering to myself that there was no chance of the ship's moving before the evening, and that my duty would therefore allow me to postpone the opening for a few hours. I avoided the young couple during the day, but the hours seemed to fly like seconds, and the time for the setting of the sun was at last rapidly approaching, which would probably bring with it a breeze from the westward. I dared wait no longer, and rushing hastily into my cabin, and without looking at the seals, tore open the envelope. I read it through, and then I rubbed my eyes, for I thought they were deceiving me. I read it again and again, and then I began at the last line and read it backward. I felt my legs begin to totter under me, and I was obliged to sit down; then a twitching of the muscles of my cheeks commenced as I glared at the letter, and I had to rub them with some rum to put a stop to it. The one word 'duty' seemed to burn itself into my brain, and hastily sluicing my head in the water jug, I went on deck into the fresh air.

"The instructions, the sealed orders, what were they? My prisoner was to be



THE WHITE STAR LINER TEUTONIC AS AN ARMED CRUISER.
The Illustration Shows the Teutonic with Her Full Armament of Eight 4.7 Quick-firing Guns and Eight Nordenfeldt Guns, Leaving the Liverpool Landing Stage for the Naval Review at Spithead.

shot on shipboard, and his execution I was to superintend.

"I went on deck. There was the young man and his Laurette, hand in hand, as happy as two children.

"'Tell me your story, my friend, and what you've done to these dogs of Directors. These lawyering fellows have got a pretty strong grudge against you. What's the meaning of it all, and what have you done?'

"He shrugged his shoulders, poor lad, and said with a sort of bitter smile:

"'Not much, Captain, God knows. Three silly couples, and very bad ones, in a vaudeville. But they made the people laugh, because they were about the Directory, and that's all!'

"'Impossible!' said I.

"'It's true, I swear to you. The verses were bad enough, as I have said, but I was arrested on the 15th Fructidor and taken to La Force. I was tried on the 16th and condemned to death, and the sentence was afterward commuted to transportation.'

"'Good heavens, these lawyers are precious thin-skinned! Do you know, my friend, that letter orders me to shoot you here?'

"He made no reply, and he took it very well for a young man of only nineteen years of age. He only looked at his wife, and wiped away two or three drops of perspiration that would have fallen from his forehead. I had some on my face, too—and other drops in my eyes, for the matter of that. I went on:

"'It seems these good citizens didn't choose to murder you on dry land, and thought no one would hear much about it if it were done out here. It's an awful affair for me, but I must do my duty. The sentence of death is in perfect form; signed, sealed and initialed—nothing is wanting.'

"He made me a bow, but his face flushed up.

"'I have no request to make to you, Captain,' said he, in almost his usual tone of voice. 'I should not like to stand between you and your duty. All I ask is to be allowed to speak to Laura; and I beseech you to protect her so long as she survives me, which I don't think will be very long.'

"'Be assured of that, my poor fellow. Don't let that trouble you, for I will take her safely home to her family on my return to France, and I will never leave her so long as she wishes to see me. But I believe you are right, and that she will never get over it.'

"All this began to be more than I could stand, and although I had hitherto spoken to him in a cheerful way to keep up his spirits, I could no longer do so.

"'Between brave men there is nothing more to be said. Everything else is understood. Go and speak to her now and let us lose no time.'

"I shook hands again with him as I said this, but as he still retained mine in his grasp I looked him straight in the face and added: 'If I might be allowed to give a last word of advice, it would be not to say a word of this to her. It shall be arranged without her, or even you, knowing anything about it. That is my business.'

"'Ah! well, yes, perhaps you're right. Farewells are dangerous, very dangerous.'

"'Yes, yes,' said I, 'don't be a child, and all will go well. Whatever you do, don't kiss her if you can help it; if you do, you're lost.'

"I gave him another grip with my hand and let him go. How hard it all was to bear!"

* * * * * * *

The evident emotion of the old officer when he reached this point in his narrative compelled him to pause, and when he resumed it, after an interval of a few minutes, it was in a somewhat incoherent strain, in which a sort of running commentary was muttered to himself on the changing phases of his story.

"I called up the Second Lieutenant on to the quarterdeck and gave him his orders. 'Since we are ordered to turn butchers and executioners, launch the first cutter without delay. Put that woman into her, and row straight away from the ship until you hear the report of six muskets; then turn about and return.'"

Here he muttered to himself: "Obey a mere scrap of paper like that—for that was all it really was! I must have been possessed by some foul fiend. I saw that unhappy young man kneel down and kiss her knees and feet when the sailors approached her, and I ordered them to separate them. Oh, God, I see it all now!"

He stopped short suddenly in front of me.

"I tell you I was like a madman. 'Separate them,' I cried, 'for we are all a set of scoundrels. The Republic is dead. Directors, Directory, they are nothing but vermin. See what these villains of lawyers have forced me to do. If I had but the five wretches here I would shoot them every one. I swear I would as the heavens are above me!' I saw the men staring at me, and evidently thinking I had lost my wits, but what did I care for them or for my life? Not so much as for this rain that is falling on me now."

* * * * * * *

When the old officer had told me this much he became convulsed with emotion, and the tears rolled down his weather-beaten cheeks. Then he began again.

"I dare say you've never seen a ship in your life, and don't know the poop from the stem?"

I was obliged to confess my ignorance, and he gave me a long description of each, adding with regard to the former, "It is there a man is placed when he is ordered to be shot."

"I understand," said I; "he tumbles into the sea, and there is no more trouble."

He made no direct answer to this remark, but began talking about the number of boats a corvette generally carries, and their several positions on the deck, and thus he insensibly glided back to the subject which evidently occupied all his thoughts.

"The sailors carried Laura off into a six-oared boat before she had time to cry out or speak to me, but it is astonishing what a set of fools there are in the world who always manage to do what they are ordered in the wrong way. Poor, poor Laura! The officer in command of the boat was actually fool enough to row away straight in front of the ship, and, as for me, I had calculated on the night concealing the work we were about, totally forgetting that the flash of the muskets must naturally light up the scene. Well, to cut it short, from the boat she saw her husband fall, shot dead, into the sea!

"More like a dumb animal than anything else, Laura was brought on board the ship. She trembled all over as if she were afraid of every one who came near her, and thus she has ever since remained. You may call her what you like, an idiot, an imbecile, or a madwoman, and all I have ever heard her say since is, 'Take the ball away; take it away out of my head.'

"Can you wonder that I have devoted my life to the fulfillment of the promise I made to that poor murdered lad, and that my conscience has ordered me to cherish and take care of poor Laura so long as I am spared on this earth? When I returned to France I claimed my rank in the army, having taken a dislike to the sea, because I had shed innocent blood there; and when the arrangements had been carried out, I obtained leave of absence and left with Laura for her old home, intending to leave her with her family. Unhappily, I found that her mother was dead; and what do you think her sisters said to me? They proposed to put her in the madhouse at Charenton, and I turned my back on them, and have ever since taken care of her myself."

"Is she inside there, then?" asked I, pointing to the cart.

"Certainly she is; and you may see her if you like," and he called to the mule to stop.

The weary mule stopped readily enough, and my companion drew aside the tarpaulin and began to arrange the straw at the bottom of the cart, while I looked in and saw a very painful sight. I saw two enormous blue eyes, beautifully shaped, but apparently out of all proportion to the rest of the countenance. The head was perfectly formed and covered with a world of lovely light hair, but the forehead was flushed as he had described, while the rest of the face looked like that of a corpse. She was nestled down in the straw, except her knees, upon which she was engaged in playing dominos. She looked up at us, trembled all over, then smiled faintly at her old protector, and recommenced her game. She seemed as if she was playing with her right hand against her left.

"It is a month and more that she has played that game," the Major observed, "and perhaps she will continue to do so for some time longer, and then perhaps she will take up backgammon, or something like it. It is extraordinary, isn't it?" and he replaced the oilskin on his shako, which the wind and rain had somewhat disarranged.

"Poor Laura," I replied, "you are indeed lost to this world!" and then I held out my hand to her, which she took mechanically, with the ghost of a smile. I observed with astonishment that she had two splendid diamond rings on her fingers. The Major noticed that my eyes were fixed on the trinkets, and he said, with a certain air of pride:

"They are fine diamonds, are they not? and would doubtless have fetched their value if necessity had arisen, but I would not allow them to be taken away from the poor child. She cries if any one touches them, and she never takes them off. She never complains, and occasionally she does a little needlework. I have kept my word to her poor little husband, and, to tell you the truth, I don't repent my promise. I have never left her, and I tell every one that she is my daughter, and is mad. That sort of thing is respected in the army, and is more easily arranged than you people in Paris would think possible. She has been through all the wars of the empire with me, and I have always managed to get her safely through them. With plenty of straw and this little carriage, it was easier than you would imagine; and as I was a Major on full pay, with a pension as an officer of the Legion of Honor, and the gratuities Napoleon gave his soldiers, I have never been pushed for money. There isn't a man in the Seventh Lights, officer or man, who doesn't know poor Laura, and love her."

Then he touched her lightly on her shoulder and said:

"Now, my child, say a word to the Lieutenant who is standing there. Just a little nod of your head."

She looked vacantly at me, and betook herself again to her dominos.

"Ah!" said he, "she's a little put out today because of the rain. Luckily she never catches cold, and they say mad people are never ill. At the Beresina, and throughout the retreat from Moscow, she always went bareheaded. Go on, my child, play away, and don't trouble yourself about us. Do just as you like, Laurette."

She took the hand he had laid on her shoulder, a black, wrinkled hand, and lifted it timidly to her lips and kissed it like a slave. It made my heart ache to see it, and I called out immediately:

"Come, Major, let us get on, or the night will be upon us before we reach Béthune."

The rain fell heavily. We were silent for a while. Every now and then the old fellow would take off his shako to wipe the perspiration from his forehead. All of a sudden he began telling me an interminable story of a campaign he had once gone through with Marshal Massena in Spain, in which his regiment, formed in square, had beaten off three successive charges of cavalry. I could not listen to it, although he entered into a long disquisition to prove the superiority of infantry over cavalry. At last the night came down upon us, the mud became thicker and deeper, and not a hovel of even the humblest kind was to be seen near the road. We stopped at last under a dead tree, the only one near the highroad, and he at once began to tend his mule, and I did what I could for my horse. Then he looked into the cart as tenderly as a mother looks into the cradle of her infant, and I heard him say: "There, my child, put that mat around your feet and try to go to sleep."

Turning to me, he added, "That's all right. She hasn't had a drop of rain inside," and then placing some straw under the cart we crawled on to it to get out of the rain, and he produced a loaf of bread, which he shared between us.

"I'm sorry I can't give you anything better for supper, but it's not so bad as the steak of horse, cooked with powder instead of salt, that we had to eat in Russia. I always manage to have something a little better for her, and she likes to have her meals by herself; for she can't bear a man to come near her since that affair of the letter."

As he finished speaking we heard her sigh and say, "Take away the bullet; take the bullet out of my head."

I started up, but he made me sit down again. "Sit still, sit still," said he, "that's nothing. She has said that all her life, for she always believes she feels the bullet in her brain. It is the only sign she ever gives of all the suffering she has gone through; and a dear, sweet creature she is."

I listened sadly to this without speaking, and then I calculated that no less than eighteen years had elapsed since 1797, during all which period this drama had been daily enacted, and I mused on the character of the man seated beside me. At last I could stand it no longer, and turning suddenly to him, and seizing his hand, I shook it warmly.

"You're a downright worthy fellow," said I.

"And why?" replied he, with an astonished air. "You mean because of the poor girl there? Don't you see it is my duty?" Then he went off into another story about Massena. The next morning early we reached the little ugly town of Béthune, where everything was in the greatest confusion, for "Boot and saddle" had just been sounded, and the inhabitants were already beginning to stow away the white flag to make room for the tricolor. Drums were beating the assembly, the Cent-Gardes were mustering, the squadrons of the mounted body guard were forming around the carriage of the Princes, and the streets were filled with the soldiery and the baggage wagons. The sight of my own regiment made me forget my old companion on the march, and joining my squadron I lost sight of his little cart in the crowd. Alas! I never saw him again.

Often and often had I wondered what had become of him, but I had stupidly forgotten to ask his name, and such inquiries as I could make had not resulted in obtaining any information about him. One day, however—I think it was in 1825—when I happened to be describing him to an old Captain of Infantry, I proved to be more fortunate.

"I remember him well," said he. "He was a grand old fellow; but a bullet at Waterloo tumbled him over. He had left a little cart among the baggage wagons with a sort of madwoman in it, and when we retreated through Amiens, to join the army on the Loire, we left her there. I heard afterward that she died in three days, raving mad."

"He did his duty, then, to the last," I replied. "When we answer to the final roll call, I hope we may be able to give as good an account of ourselves as he will."

"Amen," murmured my friend.—From Temple Bar.

ADIRONDACK TRADITIONS.

There is a tradition in the neighborhood of Massena Springs, which the Indians called Kan-a-swa-stak-e-ras, on Raquette River, in the Adirondack region, that deer, moose, and other native animals were wont to use the waters for medicinal purposes. The early surveyors have recorded that when a copious volume of clear, cold water was thrown up, strongly charged with sulphur, the earth around there would be trodden into a mire hole by deer and moose, which frequented the spot on account of the saline qualities of the water. The Indians, too, used the waters as a curative for various ills.

The Indians called Moose River Te-ka-kun-di-an-do, which means "clearing an opening." It is in the Moose River region that the noted Old Forge settlement lies. There is a belief, handed down from generation to generation, that the first forge established by the hand of a white man in the North Woods was located here more than a century ago. An old anvil and piece of scrap iron which are imbedded in the lawn in front of the Forge House are today pointed out to the inquiring tourist as the sole remnants of the original and primitive forge.

Kushaqua, which is Indian for "beautiful resting place," has a romantic tradition. Here is the original deer track along which a beautiful Indian maiden followed her daring lover to death. There is an interesting haziness in the tradition as to what the daring lover was doing when summoned to the happy hunting grounds, but there is no doubt as to the existence of the romantic deer track, or of the silvery lake, or of the moss-covered stone on which the beautiful Indian maiden sat and mourned and starved her life away. Near Lake Kushaqua is On-chi-o-ta, the Indian name for "Rainbow," and Rainbow Lake is not far away.

Natural Bridge is a picturesque place, situated on Indian River, (Indian, Ojequack, "Nut River,") which runs under the ground in two different places and emerges a few rods below, forming a natural bridge six feet above the water and fifteen feet wide, a curiosity of considerable interest. Dr. W. Seward Webb has located his extensive Ne-ha-sa-ne Park in the Beaver River region, the name Ne-ha-sa-ne being the Indian term for "Beaver crossing on a log."

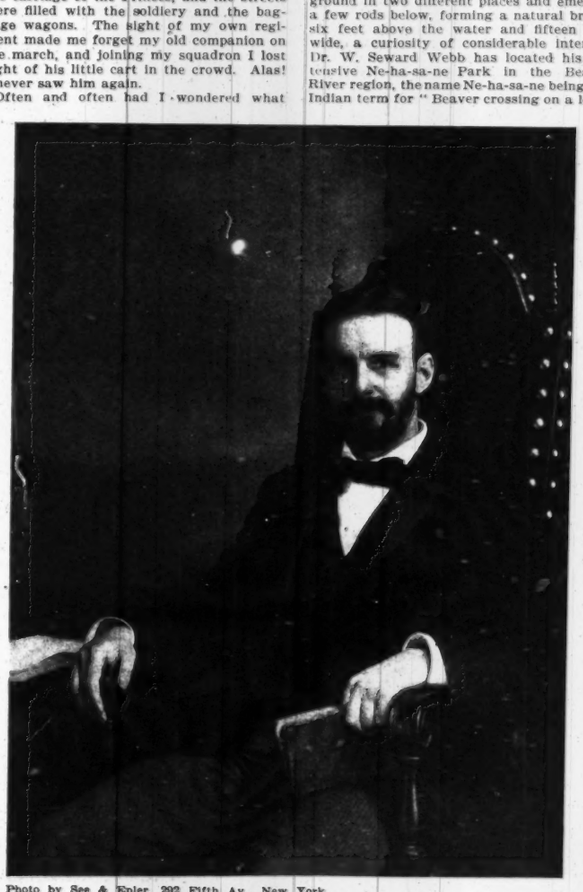
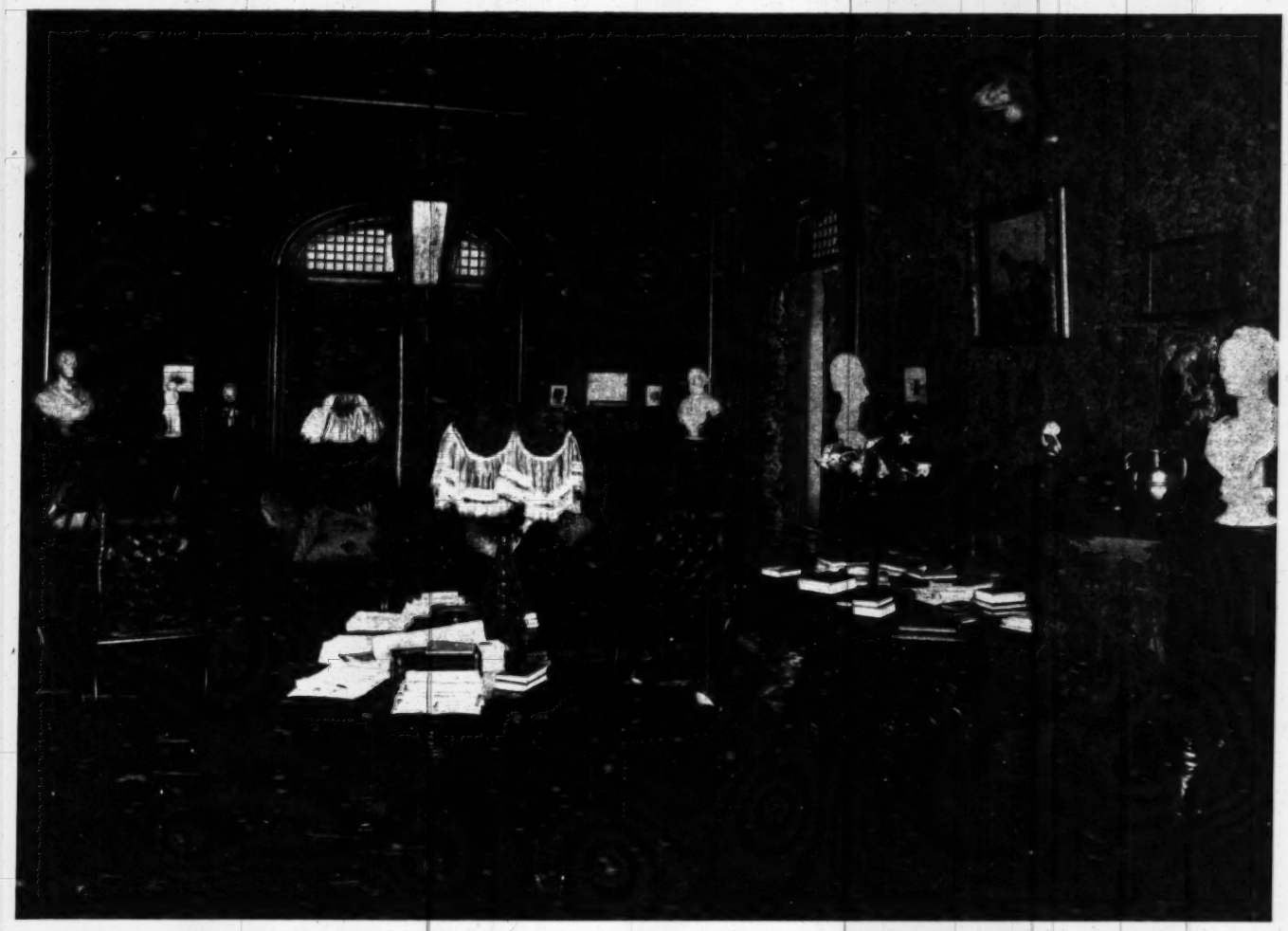


Photo by See & Epler, 292 Fifth Av., New York.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ANDREW D. PARKER,

The Charges Against Whom were Dismissed by Gov. Black on Monday.



"CASTLE POINT," THE STEVENS'S ESTATE AT HOBOKEN.
The Library.

PERCHED on a high bluff and surrounded by an immense park of beautiful trees, between which can be seen sparkling the waters of the Hudson, stands Castle Point, the spacious mansion and estate of the Stevens family at Hoboken, N. J. No more attractive spot can be found near New York than this place, as it possesses many natural beauties. The site is an ideal one, as from its elevation it affords an extensive view of the majestic Hudson River. The park itself, composed of primeval oaks, luxuriant maples, and almost every other known species of tree peculiar to this locality, is a charming place in which to dream away the Summer afternoon. Added to these advantages is the mansion itself, which is built in the feudal Gothic style, and is large, roomy, and comfortable. It is filled from cellar to roof with rare old tapestry, family portraits, statuary, objects of vertu of every conceivable shape and size, quaint antique furniture, and books in endless number.

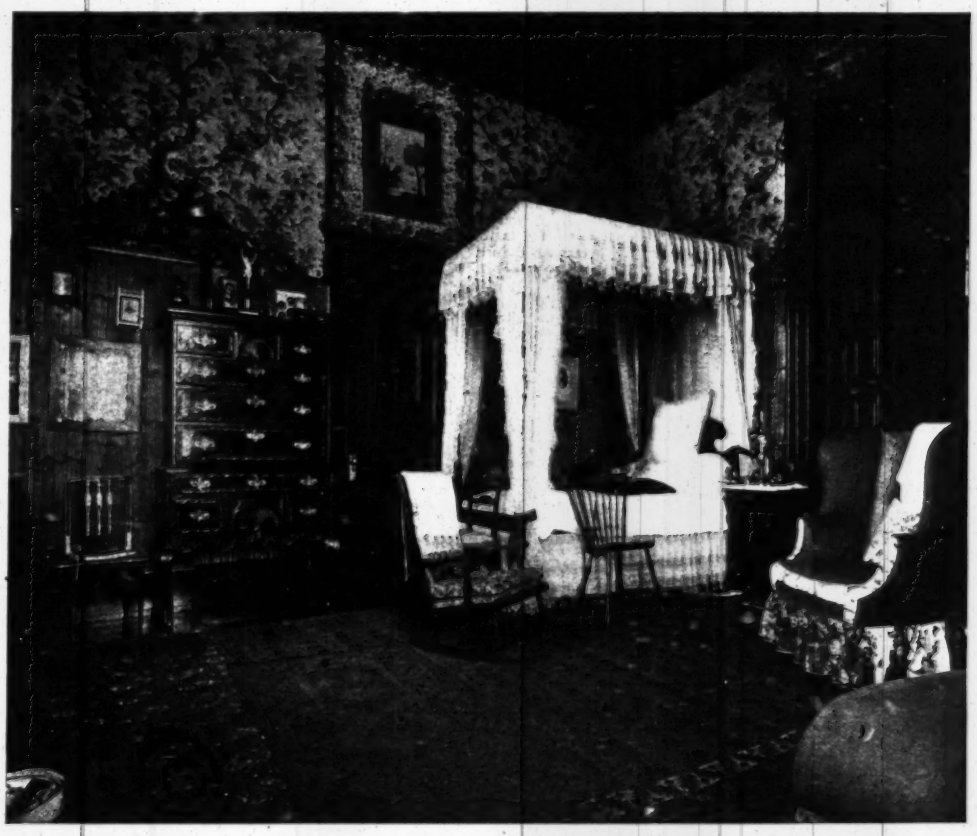
The visitor from New York has two ways of reaching Castle Point. From down town one crosses by the Barclay Street Ferry to Hoboken, which can also be reached by the ferry from Christopher Street. A ten-minute drive from the ferry through Washington Street brings one to the lower, or Eighth Street, entrance to Castle Point. Here a large stone arch covers a broad carriageway, which sweeps in a semicircle up to the mansion. On one side of the arch is the lodge in which the gatekeeper resides.

At the head of the drive stands the family mansion of Castle Point. It is a large, double house, with spacious conservatories on one side and a porte cochère in front. Col. John Stevens of New York purchased a very large tract of land along the Hudson River front in Hoboken in 1784 from the State. The land had originally belonged to Col. William Bayard, who, when the City of New York fell into the hands of the British, joined the army of King George. For this act his property in New Jersey was confiscated to the State, and advertised for sale by the Commissioner of Forfeited Estates. Col. Stevens bought it for £18,360, although Baron Steuben had set his heart upon having this spot for his home in the United States. In fact, the Baron addressed a letter to Gov. Livingston, the first Governor of New Jersey, in which he stated that he wished to buy the land, but as Livingston answered him in a rather trifling manner, the old soldier became irritated and withdrew his proposition.

The present mansion, however, is not original residence of the Stevens family, and is only about fifty years old. All the treasures of art, however, which have been collected by successive generations of the Stevens family, are contained in it. And this family, which has done so much for the cause of science, deserves more than a passing word. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, John Stevens came to this country from the County of Middlesex, England. He was a lawyer, and settled in New York, where he gained a large practice. In addition to his town house in New York, he had a country residence near Perth Amboy, where he spent the Summer months with his family. He married the daughter of Lord Neil Campbell, who was implicated in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, and came to this country shortly afterward. His son, John Stevens, married Elizabeth Alexander, and the third John Stevens married Rachel Cox of Bloomsbury, N. J. From these were descended John C. and Robert L. Stevens, who practically built up Hoboken.

On entering the mansion, on the right hand are two large communicating reception rooms. These are filled with antique and modern furniture of the most comfortable description. The polished hard-wood floors are covered with Daghestan and Karabagh rugs, into whose thick pile the foot sinks as into a bed of moss. Chippendale cabinets, covered with beakers, vases, antique tankards, and glassware of the finest description abound. Antique silver candelabra stand on some of the tables, while on the others are more modern lamps.

Passing through the two reception rooms, one reaches the grand rotunda in the centre of the house. This place is so unique as to almost baffle description. Imagine a large circular space, reaching from the first floor to the roof, from which skylights of stained glass throw mellow lights upon the objects below. The floor, like those of the other rooms, is of hard wood in parquetrie shape, and covered by large rugs. Every inch of space on the walls of this rotunda is covered by family portraits of members of the Stevens family, and those who intermarried with them, embracing some of the most notable names in American history. Here may be seen portraits of the Bayards, (the family of the present dowager, Mrs. Stevens, she being a cousin of the former Ambassador to England,) the Stocktons, the Boudinots, the Coxes, the Livingstons, and many other famous names. The strong, classical features of Hannah Stockton, wife of Elias Boudinot, look from a frame opposite. Her head is surmounted by an enormous turban, and in her hand she holds a book, indicating her studious nat-



A BEDROOM IN THE STEVENS'S MANSION.

THE DINING ROOM AT CASTLE POINT.

ure. But it would be impossible to mention all these family portraits, as it would take a page of THE NEW YORK TIMES merely to catalogue them.

Passing through the rotunda, one enters a bright, cheerful room. All around the walls are cases filled with books, the tables are covered with them and also with the current magazines. Luxuriant library chairs and couches abound in every direction. Some of the chairs are covered with beautiful tapestry, one of them in particular representing a battle between knights in armor. On the cases stand busts—some of them of prominent public men, and others of members of the family. Quaint figures and vases also adorn the bookcases, among them one of an Italian peasant woman with a bundle on her head. Around the walls are deer heads mounted and paintings of animals and landscapes. A large rack filled with engravings stands in one corner, and on the tables are quaint lamps of different styles. Handsome portières suspended from prettily carved grille work hang in the doorways instead of the more cumbersome ordinary door. From the ceiling hangs a Venetian lamp of beautiful workmanship.

Yet, with all this comfort and luxury, this is not the library proper, the latter being a larger room, also filled with books. But the room just described may be well termed one of the libraries at Castle Point.

Returning to the rotunda, one ascends the broad hard-wood staircase to the second floor. The walls of the staircase are covered with huge pieces of the rarest tapestry, some of which have been in the Stevens family for many generations. On reaching the second floor is seen the most novel and unique feature of the whole house. A broad gallery runs around the entire rotunda, inclosed with a wide railing. On this railing are perched figures, some of them almost life size, lying, sitting, standing, stooping, and in every conceivable position. A swarthy Moor nervously handles his knife, and glares at an Italian lazzarone, who lies apparently dreaming in the mellow light. An Indian maiden glances coquettishly over her shoulder at a Western hunter, who seems to be pursuing her, and so on all around the gallery. These figures are colored in the most realistic and lifelike manner and present a unique appearance.

On this floor are the family bedrooms, which are furnished in the most comfortable and neat manner, and yet without any attempt at glaring display. Most of the furniture is antique, with spindle-legged chairs and cabinets. The latter are covered with Bohemian glass vases and figures and Flemish ware of various descriptions. But comfort is not forgotten in huge stuffed armchairs and sofas of every kind. The rest of the apartments up stairs are occupied by members of the family and the many servants. There are also several spare rooms or guest chambers, for Castle Point has always been noted for its hospitality and the many charming entertainments that have taken place there.

Speaking of these, it must not be forgotten that in the beautiful park near the mansion was given an open-air performance of "As You Like It" a few years ago. Rose Coghlan and other stage favorites appeared in it, and it would have been a great success had it not been for the unfortunate grudge that Jupiter Pluvius seems to entertain for all out-door performances of this play.

Returning once more to the first floor, on the east of the rotunda is the family dining room, and a most attractive apartment it is. In the centre of the room stands a massive antique mahogany dining table, covered by a richly embroidered cloth, and surmounted by a handsome epergne filled with freshly cut flowers from the conservatory. Around the table are placed handsome chairs with rich leather backs and seats of a square shape. On the walls are handsome plaques of various kinds, and the numerous cabinets are filled with the finest china and glassware in every variety of shape and pattern. Over the doorways are shelves filled with ancient Flemish and Egyptian vases of various styles.

A more cheerful or more attractive room could not be found anywhere. From the windows the silvery Hudson can be seen winding through the majestic Palisades. In the other direction, through the doorways and across the rotunda can be seen the conservatory, filled with the rarest plants and flowers. From every point the view is most delightful and inspiring. Just beyond Castle Point were formerly the famous Elysian Fields, which also belonged to Col. John Stevens, and which years ago were the famous recreation grounds for New Yorkers.

It would not be proper to conclude an article on Castle Point without a slight reference to the famous Stevens Institute of Technology, which was founded by Commodore Stevens, and adjoins the park. Col. John Stevens was one of the most persevering and successful machinists in the country, and brought up his sons in his footsteps. He was early connected with the introduction of steam navigation, and, in fact, began his experiments in 1791. He brought up his son Robert L. Stevens in his own shop as a practical engineer and he made many improvements in steam navigation. During these experiments Mr. Stevens invented the first tubular boiler. This taste for mechanics resulted in the foundation of the Stevens Institute, which is presided over by Prof. Henry Morton, one of the most thoroughly equipped and best-known scientists in this country, if not in the world. Prof. Morton resides in a neat double house at Sixth and River Streets, Hoboken, opposite the Institute and adjoining the park at Castle Point. In his study and library are cases filled with hundreds of books upon almost every known scientific subject.

Upon the walls of the professor's reception room hang two large oil paintings, one of his father, the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Morton, who for more than fifty years was pastor of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia. The other portrait is that of his grandfather, Gen. Morton, a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary War and an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. Gen. Morton's town house was on the Battery, and his country seat was where Morton Street, in this city, now is.

A. H. H.

THE REV. MILTON F. NEGUS.

The Rev. Milton F. Negus, who has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., and begins his duties on Sept. 1, is a man in the prime of life. His father, the Rev. C. R. Negus, was for over forty years a successful pastor in Central New York. Mr. Negus pursued his studies, in preparation for the ministry, at Colgate University and Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. He was called at once to the pastorate of the Fourth Baptist Church of Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained for seven years, and was very successful. Over 400 were received into the membership of the church in this time, the majority of whom were admitted upon baptism, and the church ranked among the leading Baptist churches of the city. Mr. Negus won a prominent position in the Western churches of the denomination, and was identified with the city and State organizations, and has spoken with marked power at the National Baptist anniversaries.

In the Minnesota State Convention he was identified with its work throughout his pastorate in the West, and served on the Convention Board for six and a half years. In this work, as in his church work, he evinced marked executive ability.

Mr. Negus is a fluent speaker, and has the faculty of commanding the close attention of his audience throughout his discourse.

In 1894 he was called from Minneapolis to the First Baptist Church of Owego, N. Y., one of the strongest churches in the State west of New York. The same success has marked his work in Owego. He has taken into this church nearly 100 by baptism and large accessions by letter and experience.

During his ministry in Owego he has also been effective in securing one of the finest remodeled and refurnished houses of worship in Southern New York. Two years ago, at the State Convention at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Mr. Negus delivered an address on "The Young People's Work in Missions" that attracted wide attention and favorable comment.

The Rev. Milton F. Negus.
New Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (Eastern District.)

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Sing, Poet, sing!
The sun uprises now,
The darkness falls away,
Pink flush on mountain brow
Declares the birth of day.
Sing, Poet, sing!

No song sing I;
The sun sings songs of light;
Man must go forth to toil,
Till dusk brings down the night,
His song the furrowed soil.
No song sing I.

Rest, Poet, rest!
The night is now at hand,
The darkness falls apace,
See over all the land
The shadows interlace!
Rest, Poet, rest!

No rest need I;
Sweet silence bids me sing,
The heavens are all a-hush,
I hear them listening;
Now let the songs outgush,
No rest need I.

—C. A. GOODHART in The Spectator.

Humble Circumstances.

From The Chicago Record.

"I can always tell a novel written by a woman."

"How?"

"She makes the men characters so deadly sentimental."

"Well, I can always tell a novel written by a man."

"In what way?"

"He makes all the women characters so gentle and obedient."

Shirt-Waist Damages.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

First Summer Resorter—Isn't that Chollie Bowled just horrid? I hadn't known him for a day when he tried to kiss me.

Second Summer Resorter—And me, too. But it is only business with him. His father owns the laundry.

Not So in Practice.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Do you accept the theory that man is a free moral agent?"

"Well, it may be all right in theory, but I've been married thirty years."

Photographed Specially for The New York Times.

ON THE LINKS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

GOLF on Staten Island has experienced a decided boom since the fine new links of the Richmond County Country Club were formally thrown open about a month ago. For the last two or three years this old Scotch game has flourished with ever-growing popularity on Staten Island, and it is an honor to be justly proud of that some of the present leading players in the Richmond County Country Club were among the first to introduce the sport in that section of what is now a part of the Greater New York.

The Richmond County Country Club needs no lengthy introduction to the club world, for as a rendezvous for many spirited hunts and good fellowship generally, the club is well known and has been the scene of many enjoyable and interesting events. However successful the past has been, the future looks exceptionally bright, for the new clubhouse and grounds are far superior to the old headquarters, the clubhouse itself being a perfect beauty of its kind and furnished with every possible convenience for healthy country sports.

The new quarters are at Garretson's, or Dongan Hills, pleasantly situated on the old Alexander and adjoining estates, the house itself being the fine old Alexander mansion, refitted and the rooms somewhat remodeled for club purposes. The property is owned by George B. Cromwell, the steamship man, and has been rented to the club for a number of years. The house is well supplied with broad piazzas, and stands near the edge of a high bluff overlooking the lower bay and the ocean, commanding a magnificent view of Coney Island, Norton's Point, the Atlantic Highlands, Quarantine, and other points of interest. No grander view can be had from any point on Staten Island, and when it is added that these same views, with cool breezes from the broad ocean, are also obtained from the golf links, it will require little imagination to understand the enthusiastic persistency with which the members stick to the links and the delightful charm they find in their new surroundings.

Ladies are admitted more freely to the club privileges in the new house than was possible in the old. They have a sumptuously furnished parlor and a magnificent dining room with polished inlaid wood floor. The men's café and writing room are on the ground floor; up stairs are the billiard and committee rooms, and over a dozen bedrooms, which the members may occupy more or less permanently during the Summer, as they see fit. In the basement are the lockers and baths, as well as the kitchen. Few country clubs in the vicinity of New York are more perfect in their equipment and conveniences than this new home of the Richmond County Country Club. New kennels have been erected, and the large stables on the property will accommodate all the horses that may be necessary for the huntsmen and cross-country riders.

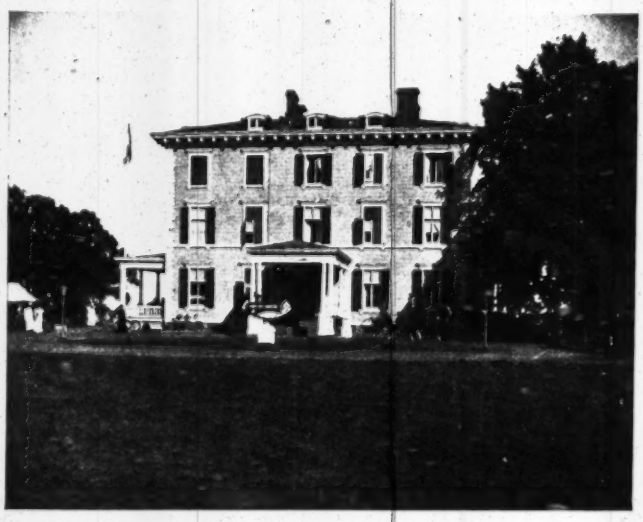
The club was organized in 1888 by six men whose mutual tastes for horses and cross-country riding led them to form the club for better enjoyment and encouragement of the sport. These original members were Clarence Whitman, W. Harry Motley, Adolph J. Outerbridge, G. A. Irving, Wethered B. Thomas, and Eugene H. Outerbridge. They are all active members today. Mr. Whitman was the first President, an honor which was thrust upon him for several years. The present officers are: President—L. F. Whitin; Vice President—George J. Greenfield; Secretary—G. A. E. Irving; Treasurer—Otto Ahlmann; Directors—George B. Cromwell, James Park, John R. Chadwick, E. N. Nichols, H. B. Montgomery, W. B. Thomas, E. S. Twining, and E. H. Outerbridge.

Hunting is by no means lost sight of, although the sporty feature of the club is noticeable far more in golf than in any other form of amusement. The fine new links have intensified the golfing fever, and this is noticeable not only among the men, but to a large extent among the ladies, for the fair sex in the club is rapidly developing some very worthy golfers.

The golf course has nine holes, but there is plenty of land to make it a complete eighteen-hole one if desired, and this is a possibility that will probably be realized in the near future. The names of the nine holes and their distances are: 1, The Bay, 426 yards; 2, The Narrows, 254 yards; 3, Wee Drap, 112 yards; 4, The Hook, 192 yards; 5, Bunker Hill, 229 yards; 6, Dongan Hill, 217 yards; 7, The Corner, 155 yards; 8, The Billows, 469 yards; 9, Temptation, 374 yards—a total circuit from tee to hole of 2,428 yards. The hazards at present are all natural, but arrangements are being made to put in some artificial bunkers between the long holes. From many of the greens beautiful views of the ocean are obtained, and for picturesqueness they surpass nearly all of the links in the neighborhood of the city.

The Golf Committee, under whose auspices the links were laid out, consists of James Park, Captain; John R. Chadwick, Albert E. Paterson, W. W. Lowery, and Edward Beckett. The first three are well known in the golf world, and rank among our foremost golfers. The Richmond County team consists of these three, with L. B. Stoddart, George E. Armstrong, and Otto Hochmeyer. This team won its first match of the season against the Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J., early last month. Some of the other active golfers in the club, both men and women, are C. A. Fry, W. Witherspoon, C. N. Douetil, R. E. Bonner, T. S. Hope-Simpson, B. Lockwood, Jr., A. P. Ripley, J. E. Faber, L. Van Rensselaer, F. H. Cabot, Miss Mabel Park, Miss E. H. Bonnell, Miss Edwards, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Marie Kobbé, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Isabel Bonner, Miss Simpson, Miss Boyd, and Mrs. John R. Chadwick.

F. W. CRANE.



Photographed Specially for The New York Times.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

Photographed Specially for The New York Times.

W. W. Lowrey. Edward Beckett.
James Park. A. E. Paterson. John R. Chadwick.

GOLF COMMITTEE RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

—George C. Boldt of the Waldorf Hotel is an enthusiastic Thousand Islander. He owns two islands in that region, viz., Heart Island, five acres in dimensions, and Fern Island, of one acre.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Henry R. Elliot, the editor of The Church Economist, is a zealous and persistent globe-trotter. He enjoys tramps and rambles and excursions that contain elements of instruction. Two or three years ago he organized, purely as a matter of good nature, an excursion to Europe in which two or three hundred persons joined with much satisfaction.

—C. M. Page of Rochester, this State, is the President of the recently organized American Association of Wall Paper Dealers, and he hopes to be able to effect a combination between the manufacturers and the jobbers so as to prevent department stores from buying "job lots" of wall paper and putting the goods on the market away below the price of the retail dealer.

—The Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, believes in system and in significant nomenclature. His Year Book of the extensive Grace parish is peculiarly interesting from the manner in which he puts things. For instance, he speaks of the deacon's house as a "Twentieth Century Monastery" and Grace Hospital he divides into three houses, viz., the House of Simeon, the House of Anna, and the House of the Holy Child.

—Mayor William L. Strong is an admirer of old-fashioned flowers. At a recent display of the products of the principal conservatories and gardens in the vicinity of New York, the Mayor, accompanied by Park Commissioner Stiles, carefully inspected the hundred and one varieties of roses, orchids, carnations, geraniums, pansies, and peonies, and he cordially welcomed the "piney" as an old and valued friend.

—Some of the private camps in the Adirondacks are as costly as a cottage at Newport or Monmouth Beach. H. McK. Twombly owns a camp in the St. Regis region which is said to have cost not less than $90,000. Collis P. Huntington fitted up a camp in the same neighborhood a few seasons ago which cost $30,000 or $40,000, and Whitelaw Reid has an Adirondack camp constructed on the same expensive scale.

—William F. King, the organizer and President of the new Merchants' Association, has been at work for ten years trying to get the merchants of New York aroused to a comprehension of the necessity of doing something to bring trade to this city. He has finally succeeded in starting what promises to be the largest co-operative movement yet put in operation by the merchants of this or any other city.

—The Rev. Gilbert Reid of Warsaw, N. Y., is one of the few Americans who enjoy close friendly relations with Li Hung Chang. Dr. Reid went to China several years ago as the representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. His mission was to labor exclusively among the higher classes of Chinese society. After awhile he concluded that he could be more useful working independently of any direct home connection, and he has been very successful in arousing the interest of the better grade of Chinamen in religious and educational matters.

—Samuel Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad is an old New Yorker, and there is very little concerning the characteristics of the town and its people that he does not know and understand. He is a constant patron of cabs and coaches, and it is his fixed custom to give each driver a "tip" of a quarter. "Why do you do that?" asked a friend. "Because I want the driver to keep his horse still until I can get out of the conveyance," replied Mr. Carpenter. "I have a chronic objection to having my neck broken."

THE CROTON RIVER VALLEY AND SOMERS VILLAGE.

IT will surprise many of those residents of New York who are wont to travel far afield for pleasant Summer outings, those who ardently enjoy nature in her pleasing aspects, who remember her pastoral scenes, the quiet charm of combed hillsides, wide shadows of tree and cloud, patches of ruminating cows on distant slopes, and the soft chirrup of running brooks, to learn that a few miles "from town," in the landscape of the Croton River Valley, is an inexhaustible field of beauty.

The Croton River Valley is narrow, and yet at intervals is wide enough to afford opportunity for the development of meadow land, while the proximity of wooded and steep hills imparts an elevation and ruggedness to the sunlit fields which climb their sides or lie soft as emeralds at their feet. A series of gneissoid longitudinal ridges, with occasional granitic veins and limestone interlineations, breaks up the surface of southeastern Westchester County into a group of valleys which coalesce or interweave where the ridges fall away, or sink on one axis of uplift, to be succeeded upon another by a new range of smoothly rounded hills. West and north these folds enter the more mountainous area of the Highlands. The Croton River, to which in scenic interest the bordering neighborhood of farmlands and hill country is tributary, pours its waters in a swiftly flowing tide through these valleys, slipping from one bed or fold of low altitude to another, and finally moving westward into the deeper ravines of its closing stages, until at Croton Point it touches and enters the waters of the Hudson. It rises in the northerly extension of the Highlands, in Dutchess County, and, fed by innumerable brooks and enfilading streams, making their way down tributary valleys, it gathers volume and strength and sweeps in a sinuous avenue of beauty through Westchester County, overhung by elms and sugar maples, alders and wild locust, cutting the edges of sand kames, tumbling down slopes of gneiss ledges, or placidly stealing through verdurous meadows, when finally in Croton Lake it holds in a deep cradle its accumulated flood.

The region is one of springs, brooks, and lakes. The water supply of New York has found in this "watery realm" its adequate source. Great dams, as at Purdy and Sodom, Carmel and Amawalk, hold back in widely extended lakes the gathered water, waiting for its useful ministrations in New York City; other dams will cover the country at strategic points, and a network of artificial lakes adds a new beauty to the varied landscape.

The little village of Somers, now a poetic fancy, with its trim houses, abundant maples, and undulating cemetery, sits on Somers plain, a narrow shelf between two ridges, and dreams of its past industrial importance. Northward the road leads you to Croton Falls in a beautiful ramble, and southward to Golden's Bridge by a path of quiet loveliness. At the centre of the village, holding its diverging roads like a bunch of ribbons pierced by a brooch, stands the quaint sign of The Elephant on its oval green, and opposite the square brick mansion whose hospitality it betokens, a hostelry of famous thrift and entertainment in former years.

The curious monument records a bit of history still linked to the present by this mimetic image of the great proboscidian. It was in Somers that Hachaliah Bailey revealed to an American and an admiring public the nature of the elephant. Here he showed the first elephant brought to these shores, and the sign commemorates his enterprise. It is quite ludicrously correct, and its pedestal is as appropriately suggestive of the country as the creature which surmounts it is suggestively reminiscent in its carven perfection.

THE CROTON RIVER AT PURDY'S.

The monument is constructed in one pyramidal block of gneiss about twelve feet high, and rests upon blocks of the same stone. This rock, displaying the serpentine lenses of feldspar, appears beautifully mottled, and forms a truly decorative object, while its significance, as the prevailing country rock, is pleasing. The Elephant Inn was built in 1823-5, and was constructed with a view of enjoying the great popularity it afterward attained. Here, on the line of the Albany turnpike, which forty years or more ago was one line of approach to the capital of the State, the traveler stopped. The applicant for office, the anxious politician, the famous orator hurrying to meet an engagement, the merchants and farmers on the way to the city to close a contract or file their orders, here indulged in a mutual conviviality. Its twenty-six rooms were always filled, and its large ballroom "held the social gatherings of several generations." Aaron Burr, Munroe, Edwards, and crowds of eminent lawyers, statesmen, and politicians partook of the generous welcome of this ancient tavern.

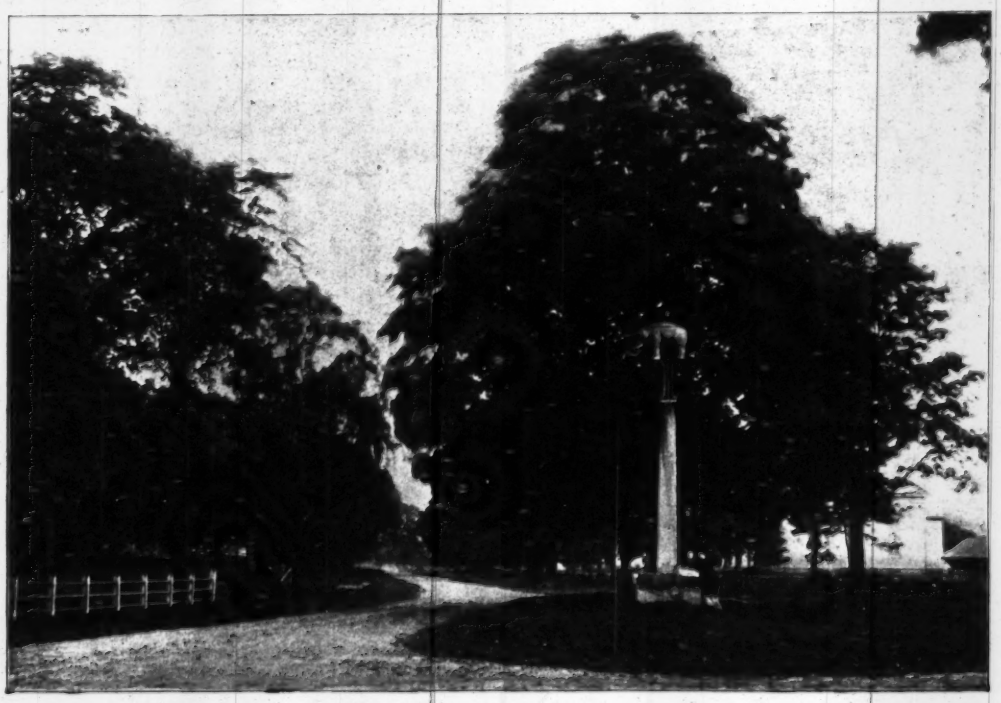
The township of Somers itself was carved out of the old Cortlandt Manor, and was first called Stephen Town, after Stephen Van Cortlandt, to whom part of the manor was allotted in 1734. Pierre Van Cortlandt represented this territory in the Board of County Supervisors in 1760. It was on the 4th of March, 1788, that Cortlandt Manor underwent dismemberment. The name Somers replaced Stephen Town in 1808, in honor of Capt. Richard Somers, a naval hero of the Tripolitan war.

Much or all of this land was bought by Stephanus Van Cortlandt in 1699 from the Indians. It was their hunting ground, and to-day arrowpoints picked up in plowed fields and on the hilltops attest their ancient prevalence. During the occupation of the whites, Somers and its neighborhood, within the last century, has supported a population of drovers and sheep raisers. They flourished on the turnpike, as their cattle, purchased in the western and northern counties, could be driven directly to market. Says The New York Gazetteer of an early date: "The farmers of this county carry on an extensive traffic in this way, and droves are annually and almost constantly arriving from the inland regions, some from one hundred, two and three hundred miles, to replace consumption." We learn from Mr. Charles E. Culver that "from 1825 to 1850 there was an average of 5,000 head of horned cattle annually fattened in this district for the New York markets."

Somers Village, now so demurely quiet, buried in a Summer sleep beneath its rustling maples, was in those busy days the home of an active trading and industrial thrift. Stores, manufactures, tailors, silversmiths, tinsmiths, hatters, cabinetmakers, and distillers were developing its interests, when the Harlem Railroad was constructed. It passed a mile and a half east of Somers, and rapidly emptied it of its prosperity, building up the far less ancient and picturesque village of Purdy's.

But temporal adversity has only added a new charm to this delightful spot. It certainly now pleases the eye and ministers the medicine of rest and health to those who visit it. The writer's enjoyment of it for a few days tempts him to speak of its beauty to a wider audience.

L. P. GRATACAP.



"THE ELEPHANT" AT SOMERS.

"BUFFALO BILL'S" SCARS.

William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is an uncommonly striking picture of health and strength whether he is seen afoot or on horseback. Nobody looking upon his erect and stalwart figure would believe that he bears upon his person the wounds and scars of a score of desperate conflicts with Indians on the plains. One of his legs was shattered below the knee by a bullet. An Indian arrow on one occasion ploughed its way through the fleshy part of his thigh, and at another time a bullet from an Indian's rifle cracked his skull. Buffalo Bill enjoys the distinction of having killed two celebrated Indian chiefs—Yellow Hand and Tall Horn—in hand-to-hand conflict.

BROOKLYN'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

William J. McKelvey, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police Department, gained his first experience as a policeman in this city thirty-four years ago, when Thomas C. Acton was President of the Metropolitan Police. His appointment as a patrolman to the Mercer Street Station followed immediately the suppression of the draft riots of 1863, in which he played a conspicuous part. Mr. McKelvey had just returned from a two years' service at the front with the Tenth New York Volunteers, and was using every endeavor to raise a company of volunteers for further service against the South. At the breaking out of the riots Mr. McKelvey offered his services to the police, and did such efficient work in suppressing the trouble as to attract attention from the local authorities. At the earnest solicitation of President Acton he decided to remain in New York. As a policeman Mr. McKelvey's work was marked with ability and discretion. He served on the force in various precincts (attaining the rank of Roundsman) until 1871, when he was forced out by a set of politicians whose followers he had arrested for various crimes. He was engaged in business for a year, but gave that up and became a patrolman on the Brooklyn force in 1872. He advanced rapidly. He was appointed a Captain in 1885. Several years later he became an Inspector, and in 1895 was chosen Superintendent to succeed Patrick Campbell.

William J. McKelvey.
Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police Department.

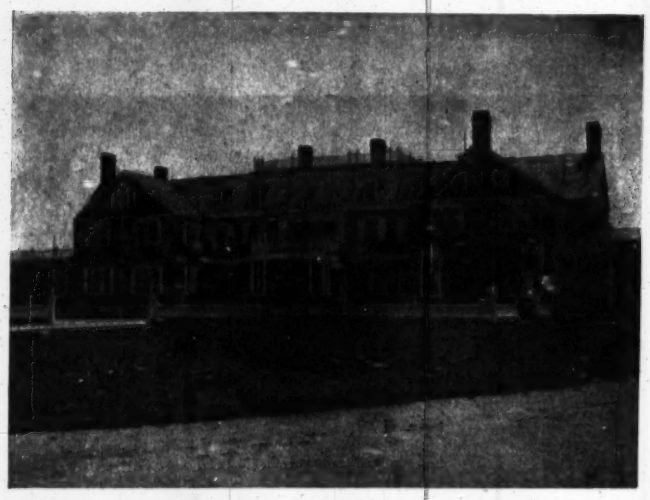
Mr. McKelvey has gained a widespread reputation as an organizer and thorough disciplinarian far beyond the boundaries of Brooklyn. He was born in this city March 12, 1842. He is a leading member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and was one of the guard of honor at Mount McGregor during Grant's last illness.

1.—The Monument to the Empress Maria Theresa Recently Unveiled in Presburg. 2 and 3.—Fountain Groups on the Facade of the Restored Hofburg in Vienna. 4.—The Emperor William of Germany and His Family. 5.—Cycling in Paris. 6.—The Empress Frederick of Germany. 7.—The Philadelphia Cricketers. 8.—Prince Edward and Prince Albert of York, Queen Victoria's Great-grandchildren.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS.

1.—Dwellers at the Zoo. 2.—Where the Hot City is Forgotten. 3.—Tropical Garden. 4.—A Corner of the Lawn. 5.—The Children's Walk. 6.—Bird's Eye View. 7.—The Aviary. 8.—Bathing Beach. 9.—Little Germany. 10.—Seal Grotto.

PICTURESQUE GLEN ISLAND—THE FAVORITE RESORT FOR THOUSANDS OF NEW YORKERS.



THE WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.

GOLF HOUSE AND GROUP OF CADDIES.

THE COUNTRY CLUB, at first called the Country Club of Westchester County, claims to be the second organization of its kind established in the United States, its only predecessor being the Country Club of Boston. The object of its founders was to encourage the growth of men's outdoor sports of every sort, and to them belongs the honorable distinction of systematically fostering among the gentlemen of New York City a love for many healthful pastimes that have now become everywhere popular.

A feature of the Country Club that deserves particular mention is that, from its inception, women have shared its privileges, and have been at liberty to come and go in the clubhouse at will. The club is, therefore, justly proud of the fact that while it has given impetus to field sports among men, it has done scarcely less to strengthen the popularity of healthful out-of-door recreations among American women.

The club was founded in 1884 by fifteen gentlemen, most of whom were residents of Westchester County. They were Col. De Lancey A. Kane, James M. Waterbury, F. W. Jackson, C. Oliver Iselin, H. A. C ster, Edward Haight, F. A. Watson, J. C. Furman, Lorillard Spencer, William Kent, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., John S. Ellis, Alfred Seton, Jr., W. S. Hoyt, and Alexander Taylor. Mr. Waterbury was its first President. He was succeeded by Col. Kane, who served until last year, when Mr. Jackson was elected to the Presidency.

The first home of the club was a property in what was then the town of Pelham, known as the Dr. Richard Morris place. When the land about Pelham Bay, which included the land leased by the club, was condemned for park purposes by New York City, it became necessary for the club to find a new home, and the present site of the club, on Throggs Neck, of 120 acres of land, was purchased. A portion of this land was reserved for club purposes, while the rest was made available to members for residences. The clubhouse was built in 1888 on the water front. Its location is wonderfully picturesque. The piazzas command an extensive view of the Sound and the Long Island shores, with Willets Point and Fort Schuyler to the southwest and City Island to the eastward across the broad opening to Pelham Bay. The clubhouse itself is a tasteful structure in Colonial style, simple and elegant in its furnishings. A cozy library, a large reading and billiard room, ladies' parlor, and generous hall through the centre of the house from front to rear are among its chief features. On the upper floors are sixteen sleeping rooms.

The entrance to the grounds is from the Eastern Boulevard, about nineteen miles by the ordinary routes from the heart of the city. The road through the grounds terminates at the clubhouse, nearly half a mile from the boulevard. There is no pastoral landscape more fair near New York than that which stretches away to the right from the approach to the clubhouse.

The Country Club property is, like all lands thereabouts, historic ground. From the clubhouse one can see the house in which Gen. Howe once had his headquarters, and the entire countryside abounds in reminders of the Colonial period and the days of the Revolution. In digging for the clubhouse foundations bones of Indians and the skeleton of a soldier were found, and a quantity of Indian relics was also unearthed.

The plan under which the Country Club was organized made it possible for members to obtain sites for residences on the grounds, and as a result a colony of elegant country houses has come into existence. Among those who now own houses on the grounds are Mrs. John S. Ellis, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Mrs. S. A. Read, S. Duncan Marshall, Pierrepont Edwards, C. P. Marsh, E. C. Potter, and Mrs. M. T. Campbell.

In the country near by are also the houses of Mrs. George T. Adee, Dwight Collier, Thomas J. Havemeyer, Butler Duncan, F. W. Jackson, Arthur W. Huntington, John M. Morris, and J. A. di Zerega, and other well-known New Yorkers

When the Country Club was in Pelham, the steeplechase played an important part in its life. The removal of the club to Throggs Neck made this sport impracticable, and also effectually divorced the club from cross-country riding. The club, while in Pelham, maintained a pack of hounds and the house was the scene of many hunt dinners. Many of the men who now hunt with Mr. William E. Iselin and his famous pack of beagles through the central and northern portions of Westchester County are still members of the Country Club.

Though the club, by its change of site, was barred from these two important sports, other sports were encouraged to take their places, so far as possible. Polo is the favorite game at the club, and its fine polo field has been the scene of many interesting matches. Some of the prominent enthusiasts who may be seen frequently on the polo field are Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., R. L. Beekman, N. C. Reynal, C. S. Bates, and J. C. Corley.

ENTRANCE GATES TO THE WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.

The golf links and tennis courts at the country club are familiar to all society persons of the city who delight in amateur out-of-door sports. Polo, golf, and tennis tournaments are maintained in their season.

The club stables have accommodations for 100 horses. The location of the Country Club makes it a favorite terminus for a morning's or an afternoon's drive from the city. It was the destination for the handsome coach Pioneer, which was formerly maintained by Dr. Seward Webb, Col. Kane, Frederic Bronson, and others.

The club keeps two naphtha launches for the use of members. The waters of the bay and Sound make yachting and all aquatic sports possible.

The Country Club has over 300 members. The membership has fallen off somewhat from various causes. The growth of the Tuxedo Club, the Knollwood Country Club, the Ardsley Casino, and the various hunt and golf clubs has naturally tended to divert a share of social patronage from the Country Club which it formerly enjoyed. The personnel of its membership, nevertheless, has been sustained at a high standard, and financially the organization was never in better condition than it is to-day. It counts among its members men of great wealth, and its land holdings are among the most valuable properties on the Sound.

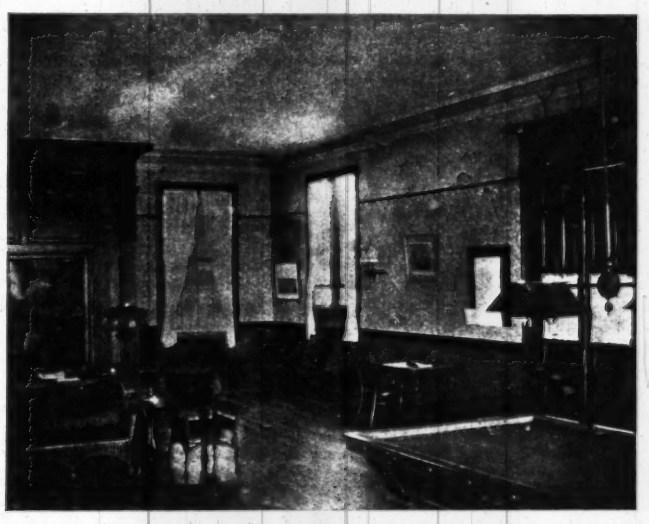
The Governing Committee at present is composed of the gentlemen named, as follows: Philip H. Adee, James C. Corley, William Butler Duncan, Jr., Edward Haight, J. Borden Harriman, Frederic W. Jackson, De Lancey A. Kane, E. C. Potter, Howard N. Potter, Edmund Randolph, N. D. Thorne, Thomas W. Thorne, Francis A. Watson, James M. Waterbury, and R. G. Cary.

Though the Country Club is within the territory of the Greater New York, the members have no fear of any inconvenience from the encroachments of city life. Pelham Bay Park on one side and Pelham Bay and the Sound flanking two more sides form effectual barriers against the outside world. It is certain that the term "Country Club" may be retained by the organization for many years to come with the greatest propriety.

The Country Club keeps open house the year round. Snow and ice are not looked upon as any hindrance to enjoyment of country life. Great wood fires make the clubhouse attractive at holiday time. Shooting matches and games out of doors and under the rooftree give ample diversion. The big country houses on Throggs Neck are kept open for the most part until the Winter is well advanced, and a general air of old-fashioned good cheer prevails. When the house on the club grounds that was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot was burned, early one morning in midwinter, last year, all the day following a procession of fashionable folk drove down to glance at the ruins. It was a gayly attired crowd, and well illustrated the growing tendency to defer more and more the closing of country houses. In Spring and Autumn the Country Club sees its brightest days. It is then the rendezvous particularly for famous whips and golf and polo players.

—The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in New York, is a practical farmer and is an expert judge of choice cattle. His friend Gen. Thomas L. James says that "Dr. Morgan not only knows how to raise vegetables, but he knows the difference between a Jersey cow and a Texas steer."

VIEW IN MAIN HALL OF THE CLUB.



A CORNER OF THE BILLIARD AND READING ROOM.

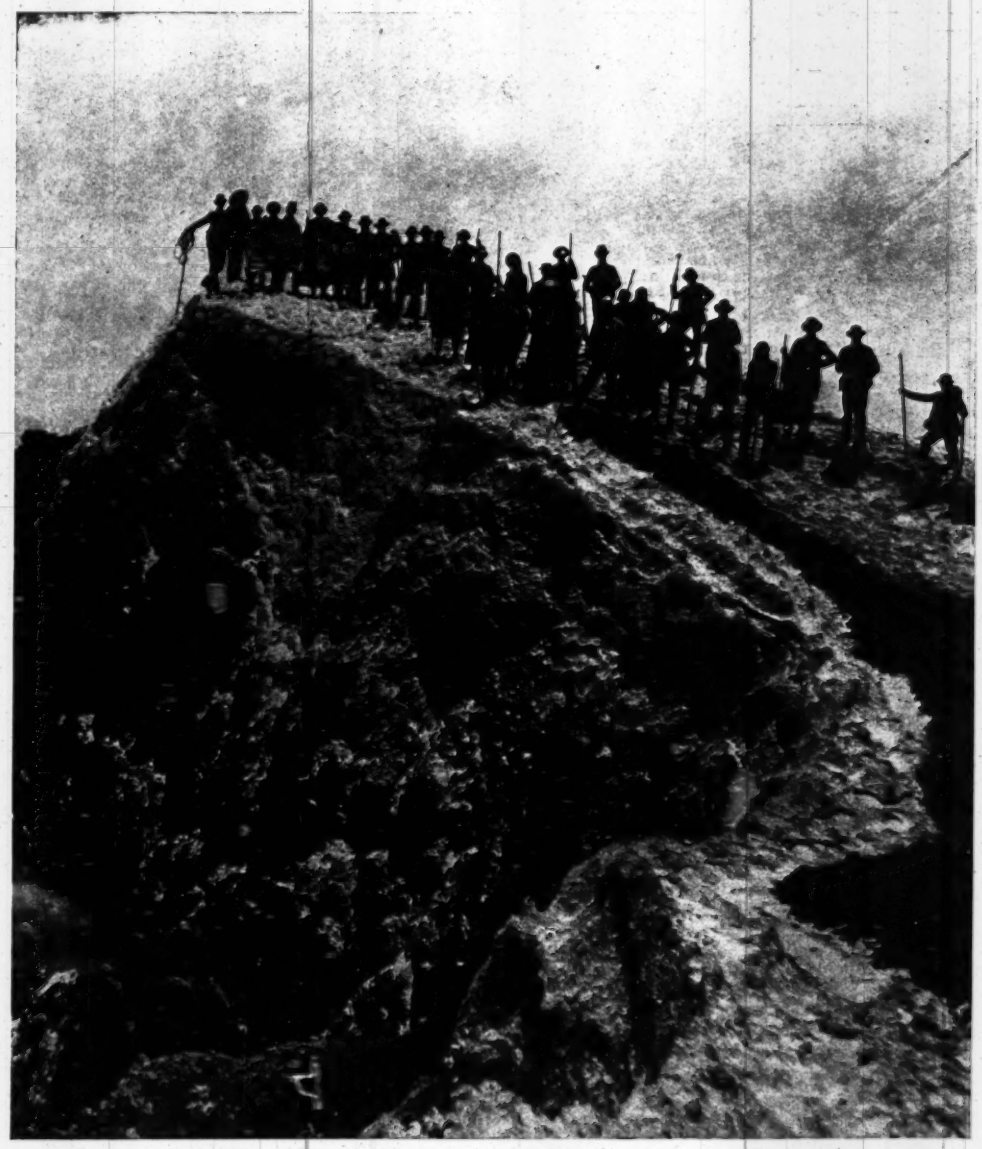
MOUNTAINEERING EXTRAORDINARY.

MAZAMAS. That's a queer word, but "thereby hangs a tale." Two tales, in fact. One is a tale of a goat, and the other is a tale of recreation and pleasure. In natural history mazama is that species of the chamois known as the mountain goat, and is found in the mountains of the Pacific coast of the North American Continent. It is the oldest inhabitant in those regions, and the most famous mountaineer. In honor of his prowess a club of mountain climbers on the North Pacific coast has taken his name, and is known as Mazamas. This club is unique in its character, and is composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen who have earned the right of membership by climbing the rocks, ice, and snow of some giant mountain and have stood proudly upon its summit. None others need apply. There is no royal road to the inner recesses of this club, for no King can join its ranks without first bending the knee before a mountain and climbing to its topmost peak. It will not do to ride on horseback or car, but it must be climbed on foot. Its very organization was romantic, and its three years of life have been crowned with bold plans successfully accomplished, and to-day it stands unsurpassed in any country as a club of enthusiastic mountain climbers.

On the 17th of July, 1894, about 350 persons pitched their tents at Government Camp, on the south side of Mount Hood, in Oregon, sixty miles east of Portland, to participate in the organization on the summit of the mountain of a club of mountain climbers.

This mountain was discovered by Capt. George Vancouver's party in 1792, and named in honor of Lord Hood of England. It is 11,225 feet high, covered with perpetual snow above an elevation of about 7,000 feet, and has several small but very interesting glaciers. There are still evidences of internal heat near the summit, and steam constantly rises from what is known as the crater, in the vicinity of which the fumes of brimstone are very strong. The day was given up to the excitement of new arrivals, and in the evening all hands gathered about a great camp fire and enjoyed a bean bake. An organization for the climb was effected, and on the 18th camp was moved three miles up the mountain to timber line and pitched on three long, narrow moraines, or ridges of rocks, over which was a gnarly growth of stunted trees. The field of snow was unbroken for a mile below, except for the moraines and trees. To the north the solemn old mountain stood in his mantle of snow, while to the south stretched the Cascade range of mountains in broken fragments for many miles, with the snow peaks of Jefferson, Three Sisters, and Diamond Peak glistening in the distance. Fifty miles to the east lay the plains of Eastern Oregon and Washington, checkered with fields of ripening grain. To the west stretched the shimmering waters of the noble Columbia, while the famous Willamette Valley led off to the south, beyond which the Coast Range of mountains formed a horizon. But the sun is descending, and as his rays strike the waters of the Pacific at the proper angle they are reflected to us on the mountain, and a yellow line along the horizon shows us clearly the ocean, over a hundred miles distant. Everybody in camp is excited as Old Sol descends, for clouds have gathered in the west, and heaven's artistic hand is at work on the canvas. Every moment the scene grows more brilliant. The gilded clouds roll into golden streets, and celestial palaces and cities rise up and disappear. Great temples and walls of precious stone linger for a brief season and fade away. The waters of the ocean seem like molten gold in their magnificence. Finally the sun sinks to rest, the ocean disappears, the brilliance of a moment is but a vivid recollection of a glorious scene that shall never fade from memory. Before us stands the grand old mountain, bold and beautiful, while a sea of snow stretches away to the summit or is lost in the timber below. As the sun goes down a great yellow ball appears on the eastern horizon, and the full moon covers the world with a soft, effulgent light, that grows brighter as the night advances. Camp is pitched fully a mile above sea level, beyond all impurities of the atmosphere, and is surrounded with pure snow, which reflects and increases the already bright light of the moon. So light is the night that many sit and marvel that such things can be.

A weird scene presents itself as we look up and down the moraines and see scores of camp fires, from around which happy voices are heard mingled with various musical instruments. Shouts and laughter greet the ear, and dull care is banished from among us. Some of the brightest minds of the country are gathered here, with mechanics and farmer boys, Presidents of colleges, students, and beautiful women. Original songs float upon the breeze, and trained voices add melody to the general rejoicing. Newspapers sent representatives, and delegates are here from schools and religious organizations. The musician of Portland sent a bugler, who at 9 o'clock climbed up the mountain and played "America." Quick as thought camps here and there joined with words, and it seemed that every voice on the mountain side was waking the echoes in one grand refrain. Then the bugler played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The notes came like whispering from heaven; every voice was hushed, every sound ceased, and all seemed charmed into absolute silence. Never did music sound half so sweet, never was poor humanity so peacefully at rest. "Taps" followed in quick succession, and camp was stilled for the night.



PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE TOP OF MOUNT HOOD, OREGON.

Promptly at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the "reveille" was sounded and all was activity. Far down below us the foothills and mountain valleys were filled with clouds, through which vivid flashes of lightning could be seen and from which came loud peals of thunder. The air was chilly and the wind strong. Fears were expressed for the day by those unused to such scenes, but the order was given to advance. After a hasty breakfast more than 300 persons started over the snow. At 6 o'clock a snowstorm overtook us, and an hour later a hailstorm pelted us until it was tired. Many discouraged climbers turned back, some of whom repented and reached the summit later in the day. At sunrise a shadow of the mountain was shown, clear and sharp, in the atmosphere to the west. When the hailstorm ceased, the sky above became clear, but the clouds below remained until nearly noon, when they too disappeared, leaving an unclouded atmosphere and a view unsurpassed and seldom witnessed by poor humanity. Two great States lay at our feet and a dozen grand old snow peaks were before us. For a hundred and fifty miles in all directions the view was unobscured, and will never be described, for human language is powerless before such stupendous grandeur.

So much for the year of organization. In 1895 numerous parties were sent out, who on a day agreed upon, ascended various snow-capped mountains, equipped with heliographs, with which it was intended to flash messages for hundreds of miles along the crest of the Cascade Range of mountains. At the appointed time the mountains were ascended, but the experiments were only partially successful, owing to the fact that an unprecedented windstorm began the day before, lasting three days, causing forest fires to spread rapidly, thus filling the air with smoke and shutting all distant points from view.

In 1896 Crater Lake, in Southern Oregon, was visited, at which time about 1,000 persons gathered at that famous spot. Crater Lake is one of the world's greatest natural curiosities. It is situated in the crater of what was once a giant among the mountains of the earth. In the course of time the summit disappeared, above an elevation of about 8,000 feet, leaving a great yawning chasm six miles in diameter and 4,000 feet deep. When this furnace cooled it gradually filled with water, until now the lake contained within it is 2,000 feet deep and as clear as one can well imagine. Not only is it clear, but looking down upon it the water is as blue as the bluest indigo. On all sides the walls rise nearly perpendicularly from 500 to 2,000 feet. There are no fish within it, but the United States Fish Commission sent an expert with us to make a careful investigation, and during the present year it will be properly stocked.

Now for the plans of 1897. This year it is proposed to visit Mount Rainier in Washington, sixty-five miles southeast of Tacoma. This mountain was discovered by an exploring party of Capt. Vancouver's, on May 8, 1792, and named in honor of Rear Admiral Rainier of the English Navy. It is the largest and highest mountain in the United States, outside of Alaska, and is often called the Mont Blanc of America. But few persons have so far succeeded in reaching the summit. The first lady to succeed was Miss Fay Fuller of Tacoma, now First Vice President of the Mazamas, who ascended in 1889. In all Mazama outings scientific research is a leading feature. This year a special effort has been made to interest and secure the co-operation of the scientific departments of the Government. So successful has the club been in this work that the following gentlemen will participate in the outing: Prof. I. C. Russell, geologist; Henry Gannett and R. U. Goode, geographers of the United States Geological Survey; Prof. B. W. Evermann, ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission; Prof. F. V. Coville, botanist of the Agricultural Department and Curator of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief, and Prof. Bailey, assistant biologist of the Agricultural Department. It is expected also that the following will be assigned in time to participate: Mr. J. S. Diller, geologist of the Geological Survey; Gen. Roy Stone, at the head of the Good Roads Division in the Agricultural Department, and Dr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Division of Forestry. Other distinguished gentlemen—and ladies, too—are expected, among them being Prof. A. S. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Prof. George Frederick Wright and Dr. Lyman B. Sperry of Oberlin College; Miss Florence A. Merriam, the writer on ornithology, whom the Mazamas have invited to prepare a work on the birds of the Pacific Northwest, and Olin D. Wheeler, of St. Paul, Minn.

On Monday, the 19th of July, the club will meet with its friends in Tacoma at an informal reception where all will have an opportunity to become acquainted. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th they will leave by stage for Longmire's Springs, sixty-five miles distant, where a pack train will be in readiness to transport freight and such passengers as care to ride to Paradise Park, seven miles distant. Paradise Park is situated at the line of perpetual snow, on the south side of Rainier, and is well deserving of the name. It is said that 400 varieties of wild flowers have been found here, and the botanizing is not yet finished. What a Summer scene it is, to tantalize the imagination of poor sweltering creatures in a crowded city! The idea of wandering in fields of perpetual snow and gathering beautiful flowers without suffering either with heat or cold. What a charming thing it is to watch the delicate little shoots projecting above the thin snow, then next day to see the bare ground where the snow was yesterday, and these same little shoots, spread to their full capacity and rejoicing in the newness of a warm sunlight, now fully developed flowers! The glacial system of Mount Rainier is the greatest of any in America outside of Alaska. And some of the finest glaciers will be in easy access of permanent camp. Aside from all scientific interest, a glacier is a fine neighbor in camp, as it provides the best of cold-storage facilities for the commissary. The leading feature of this year's outing is scientific kite flying. The highest ascent ever made by a kite was less than 10,000 feet, but the Mazamas propose to ascend to the summit of Mount Rainier, 14,519 feet, before beginning their experiments. Rainier is the king of American mountains, outside of Alaska, and a climb to its summit means hard work, care, courage and skill, especially when incumbered with the appliance for scientific observation on the mountain and in the air. The kites will be made in Portland by the writer and transported to the summit of the mountain in folded form. The Weather Bureau has loaned us instruments with which we hope to secure valuable information relating to the very highest elevations—information that has never yet been secured. Among other things we expect to get photographs of the summit from above and to fly the Stars and Stripes from above and to fly the Stars and Stripes 20,000 feet high, or about four miles above the sea level. If the conditions of the atmosphere are satisfactory, we will communicate with Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle by heliograph, as we shall carry an instrument with us for that purpose. As Portland is 110 miles distant, Seattle 60, and Tacoma 45, this will in itself be an interesting experiment. Carrier pigeons will be taken and sent off from Paradise Park and the summit. To reach the summit it will be necessary to camp one night on the side of the mountain among the rocks, in an exposed spot, and spend the second night under the ice in the crater, where we will be sheltered from the wind, but subject to the bitter cold above, and while lying on the hot rocks roast underneath. It is not unlikely it will be necessary to spend two nights in the crater to assure successful experiments with the kites.

Fourteen days will be spent in Paradise Park, during which time numerous parties will be organized for the many points of interest, including glaciers, rugged peaks, deep cañons, and magnificent waterfalls; also for botanizing, for the study of geology, mineralogy, and other sciences, all of which parties will be accompanied and instructed by some of the finest minds in the Nation. For the evening a great camp fire will be built, around which several hundred persons will gather to listen to lectures, scientific and otherwise, music, and recitation.

W. G. STEEL.

CRUEL.

Mr. Simply—If a fellow looks stupid, don't you know, you generally find that he suffers from deafness.

Miss Pert—But how well you conceal your affliction!

A Rural Love Story.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Yes," said the village gossip, "John wuz always a-pesterin' of Sue about marryin' of him, an' she'd done told him 'No,' more times'n I could tell you."

"You don't say!"

"Hit's true as preachin'. Well, you know John carries the mail?"

"Yes, I've hearn tell he does."

"An' las' Wednesday wuz a week, Sue wuz a-travelin' long with him, goin' ter town, when John ups an' says ef she didn't make up ter marry him he'd make the hoss run down hill tell all three of 'em wuz drownded in the bottom er the river."

"Do tell!"

"That's what! But what do you reckon Sue did?"

"Lord knows!"

"Caught John by the collar, jerked him outen the buggy, grabbed up a live rattlesnake what wuz a-sleepin' by the roadside, an' lambasted John with it tell he couldn't stan'!"

"Laws a-massy!"

"Then she stomped the snake ter death, an' John he took ter his bed, whar he laid fer two weeks; an' Sue got sorry fer him, an' nussed him, an' killed a beef ter make stew fer him, an' now what do you reckon?"

"I dunno!"

"She's a-goin' ter marry him!"

Pickaninny Jim's Ambition.

From The Washington Star.

Some folks dey pats my back an' say
Dat I mout be de President some day;
An' I gits advice f'um yuthuhs which
Is ter save my money so's I'll soon get rich.
But I's hit on a greddeal bettuh plan.
Wif de job I'll take when I's a growed-up man
I won' hab nuffin' ter do excep'
Ter ride on de ice wagon's cool back step.
Dat gemmans dat I envies mos'
Jes' takes solid comfort as a mattuh ob co'se;
An' common folks stan's roun' ter see
How cool some people dat has luck kin be.
So I ain' agwineter worry myse'f an' mix
In education an' in politics.
I doesn' want nuffin' ter do excep'
Ter ride on de ice wagon's cool back step.

The Blaze of Skies.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

One more unfortunate
Burning to death;
Frenzied—importunate,
Panting for breath!
Talk to him carefully—
Question him not.
Swearing so fearfully;
"Whew! Ain't it hot!"

Look at his collar there
(Cost half a dollar there;)
How the sweat constantly
Makes it droop downward!
Take him off instantly,
Seaward—not townward!

Mad with thermometers,
Down on barometers,
Anxious to go
Anywhere—anywhere
Where there is snow!

Talk to him carefully—
Worry him not;
Say to him cheerfully,
"Isn't it hot?"

And owning his weakness
(It may be he likes you,)
Just take with all meekness
The blow that he strikes you!

Just as a Hint.

From The Chicago Post.

"John," she said thoughtfully, "to-morrow is the birthday of that little Jones boy next door."

"What of it?" he demanded.

"Oh, nothing much," she replied; "only I happened to recall that Mr. Jones gave our Willie a drum on his birthday."

"Well, do you think I feel under any obligations to him for that?" he asked irritably. "If you do you are mistaken. If I owe him anything it's a grudge."

"Of course," she answered sweetly. "That's why I thought that perhaps you might want to give the Jones boy a big brass trumpet."

"The most resourceful woman in the world!" he exclaimed delightedly. And the Jones boy got the trumpet.

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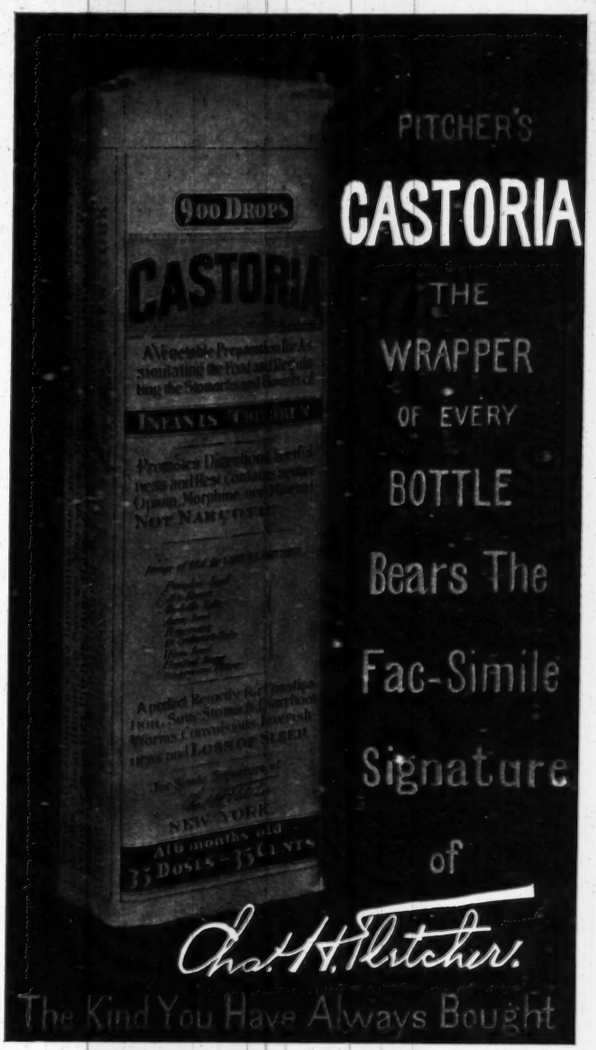

ADVERTISEMENT.

Her Sentiments Explained.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man Kipling," said the stout lady with the baritone voice, "is a literary mountebank. He mistakes cheap, catchpenny expressions for the divinity of practical inspiration. For instance, what a senseless couplet that is about 'I'm daughter in my mother's house, I am mistress in my own.' Perfect drivel."

And she stalked majestically away.

"Will you kindly tell me," said a man with a straw-colored mustache, "who the lady is who doesn't like Kipling?"

"Yes," said the man he addressed, "she's my mother-in-law."

Plea in Mitigation.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"All the evidence goes to show that you were scorching," declared the Court. "Anything to say for yourself?"

"Yes, your honor, that woman with a rollin' pin in her hand, ridin' after me as hard as she could peg, was my wife."

Well Dried Out.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Smith has considerable dry humor in him."

"It ought to be. It's old enough."

At a Disadvantage.

From The Washington Star.

"I tell you," remarked the Sultan as he ruefully surveyed a threatening communication from the powers, "this thing of being an absolute monarch has its drawbacks."

"But you surely do not favor a republican form of government?"

"No. But it must be a great comfort to a man who is sure to get the worst of a deal to be able to announce his intention to retire from the cares of politics."

Not Affectation.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Say, Timmins," said the candid friend, "why don't you quit that miserable affectation of looking bored every time you hear a compliment on your work?"

"But," said the unhappy Timmins, "it is not affectation. At such times I am reminded of my salary."

Her New Love.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—I can prove that you said you liked the very ground I walked on.

He—And I can prove that your feet haven't touched the ground since you got that new wheel.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

He—Miss Mabel is a very sharp woman.

She—Yes; I noticed she cut you.

His Interpretation.
"What are the wild waves saying, George,
As they break with rhythmic roar?"
"Many's the time that we've gone broke
Upon the sad sea shore."
Chicago.